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VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 329.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

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February, 1852. HENRY RICHARD, } Hon. Secs.
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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A BAD PURPOSE UNDER A PIOUS GUISE.

ON Friday evening, the Earl of Derby submitted to the House of Peers an outline of the policy contemplated by his administration. The following extract from the *Times*' report of his speech will give the country a pretty intelligible notion of the ecclesiastical direction towards which the new Cabinet will turn its face:—

"To uphold that Church (namely, the Church of England) as the depository of religious truth, and as an instrument of incalculable value in diffusing good both here and hereafter, to uphold its influence and maintain its power, is not only the interest, but also the moral duty of Government; to uphold and maintain it in its integrity, not by penal enactments directed against those who may differ from her communion—not by virulent invective or by abusive language against the religious faith of those whose errors we may deplore, but to whose conscience we have no right to dictate [hear]—but by steadfastly resisting all attempts at aggression upon the rights, the privileges, the possessions of that Church, come from what quarter and backed by what weight of authority they may; and by lending every power of the Government to support and extend the influence of that Church, in its high and holy call of diffusing throughout the length and breadth of the United Empire—for I speak not of this country alone—that knowledge which is only derived from the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures."

Whether the Earl of Derby intended by the above declaration anything more than a profession of his attachment to the principle of Church Establishments and his determination to maintain it unimpaired, or whether, as the tone which pervades the entire passage seems to imply, he contemplates measures calculated to throw increased power into the hands of the clergy, we must leave to be decided by his future course. All his antecedents tend to favour the latter supposition. Be this as it may, there lies at the basis of his remarks an error so radical, so pernicious, and yet so implicitly relied upon by the whole of his class, that we think it will be serviceable, at the present moment, to expose it.

It is taken for granted, then, that it is within the power of the Legislature to increase by its gifts the influence of the Church. In one sense, this is true—but that is not the sense in which Lord Derby would have his declaration to be generally understood. Regarded as a political institution, as an agency of the State, as a corporation organized with a view to supposed social advantages, it is true that law can make it yet more powerful than it is, and facilities can be extended to it by Parliament for bringing its machinery to bear yet more directly and prevaillingly upon the mind of the community. It is for the British people to say whether they are anxious to augment the influence of the Established Church in this sense—whether they desire it to possess a more decided purchase over the will of the people, or to exercise a more potent sway than now over the progress and destiny of the empire. Hitherto, it has not been commonly felt that the clergy have too little control over the direction of great national interests for the advantage of the public—nor have many

who have at heart the elevation of society lamented that the ecclesiastical element of our "glorious constitution" is not more preponderant than it is.

In any other sense, it is a mistake to suppose that the Church's influence can be increased by what the Legislature can do for her. So far as regards *her proper work*, the persuading men to become Christians, she can avail herself of no influence but that which belongs to the truths she proclaims, and to the character she exemplifies. Her mission is to individual consciences and hearts, and her avowed object is to convince and win them for her Divine Master. The arguments she wields may be all the more successful, and the appeals she makes all the more potent, when enforced by her own spirituality, disinterestedness, and fervour—but her worldly position cannot aid her in this work. Heap up wealth in her treasury—clothe her with the most dazzling temporal honours—arm her with tenfold worldly power—and you have added nothing whatever to the influence which tells upon her professed end. Her might is of a totally opposite nature. Were she to display an unconquerable faith in the doctrines she declares to be divine—were she pains-taking and self-sacrificing in her efforts to make them known—if love to God beamed in her countenance, and love to man permeated and vivified her conduct—if she bore herself meekly, humbly, tenderly, spiritually, amongst men—coveting "not theirs, but them"—weeping with those who weep, sympathizing with those who suffer, helping the helpless, raising the fallen, breathing pity for the erring, rebuking injustice, helping on every good word and work—no Legislature could prevent her from exercising an influence all but irresistible—the very kind of influence, moreover, which her mission requires. With what force would truth go forth from her lips! What a spell of enchantment would she have over human hearts! The secret of her success is hidden in her own bosom. She can *become* mighty—she cannot be *made* so. All attempts to supply from without her own inward spiritual lack, is but to heap incombustible materials upon an expiring fire. She wants, not possessions, but character—not facilities, but spirit—not dress, but life—not more of the world, but less of attachment to it—not increased power of position, but of disposition, of all those qualities which, when exemplified by a messenger of spiritual tidings, lend a higher impressiveness to his message.

The Earl of Derby, and they whose sentiments he speaks, seem to be either ignorant of the fact, or indifferent to it, that Parliament can do nothing to add to the Church's influence, but that which tends to neutralize and destroy it. Just as they make it externally wealthy, powerful, and dominant, just in the same proportion they enervate it as a spiritual agency. They might as well try to cure atrophy by cramming a patient with food—or to make a Solon of a fool by endowing him with abundance of cash. There is but one way in which greatness of worldly power, height of worldly honour, and superfluity of worldly riches, can be auxiliary to the Church's professed purpose—and that is, when being in possession of them, they are voluntarily and cheerfully sacrificed to the object in view—treated as nothing in comparison—or rather used merely as instruments to achieve spiritual results. The gospel of Jesus, it is true, is the same when proclaimed by the rich and the poor, the weak and the mighty—but, *as such*, it can derive no force from the external circumstances of him who proclaims it, but as those circumstances may go to prove that the man believes what he utters, and practises what he believes. Were the Church paramount to-morrow, it would not acquire a single iota of additional spiritual power—and all other power is beside its mark. As a State institution it can derive influence from the State—as a religious instrument it can receive nothing but from Heaven. It must *be*, in order to *have*—and its *having*, in relation to its work, will always be in proportion to its *being*. The tree which is rotten at its core may be propped up by stakes, but cannot be made by them to bear more fruit. No covering can supply the deficiency of

animal warmth which arises from languor of circulation.

We have no idea, however, that Lord Derby is greatly concerned to promote the efficiency of the Church of England as a spiritual instrument. It is as a State institution he regards it—and hence, his declaration may fairly be interpreted as an expression of his desire to place the people more completely than they are already in the hands of the clergy. Consistently enough with his own views, he would give them the supervision of all public educational measures. In a word, we are to have, if he can succeed in imposing it upon us, a heavier ecclesiastical burden than ever. Perhaps we deserve it. Certainly, we have done much to invite it. The country has connived at what it knew to be a sham, chiefly because it was thought to be genteel. But there is a great difference between putting up with what we have, and acquiescing in a gratuitous addition to the wrong. If the Church party choose to stir, the people will probably stir likewise. We know not that we could have wished better for the cause we have at heart than an aggressive ecclesiastical movement. If such should be attempted, may we learn at last to close our ranks, to draw our weapons, to abandon our temporizing policy, and to meet this "bad purpose under a pious guise," with that unanimity and resolution which have never been put forth by the friends of progress without inflicting defeat or serious damage on its adversaries!

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

VERSUS CENTRALIZATION.

The parish of Islington, famous for the evangelicism of its clergy and the uproariousness of its vestry meetings, has just signalized itself by an act which we commend to other parochial constituencies, both metropolitan and provincial.

A recent act of Parliament (13 and 14 Vict. c. 57), having made provision for the holding of vestry meetings elsewhere than in parish churches, the Vicar of Islington, not unnaturally, wished it to be put in operation in that parish. The vestry, however, wishing to look before they leaped, appointed a committee to consider the question, and on Friday last that body made their report. They, it appears, were unanimous in thinking it desirable that a Vestry Hall should be provided, and that it should be made available for public meetings generally. By the act in question, the Poor Law Commissioners, upon the application of the vestry, may issue an order putting the act in force, and at the expiration of twelve months no vestry meeting, or meeting for any other than ecclesiastical or charitable purpose, or a purpose approved by the bishop, can be held in the church, nor (except in case of emergencies, and even then not without the sanction of the Commissioners) in the vestry-room. The churchwardens, with the sanction of the Poor-Law Commissioners, and a majority of the vestry, are then empowered to provide a building, and to borrow the requisite moneys. The committee proceed to state that they

See no reason why the interference of the Poor Law Commissioners should be invoked, in order to obtain a suitable public building, for which the parishioners would have to pay; and which must be used for many purposes besides those connected with the relief of the poor. Such interference they believe would be fraught with danger to the interests and independence of the parish, since it would enable the Commissioners to impose conditions relative to the situation, size, cost, and character of a Vestry Hall, as well as to the uses to which it might fairly be appropriated, matters which ought to be entirely under the control of the Vestry.

Had the act simply given to parishes power to hold vestry meetings elsewhere than in churches, and to provide the requisite buildings, its ostensible purpose would have been sufficiently answered; but not only does it give novel and general powers to a body appointed for poor-law purposes only, and which has no jurisdiction in this parish, beyond auditing accounts relating to the poor rate; but the order of the Poor-Law Commissioners having issued, the church will, at the end of twelve months, be closed for vestry meetings

and for all other meetings, not sanctioned by the bishop of the diocese, while the vestry-room cannot even be used in case of emergency without the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners!

The committee believe that the principles involved in this act are such as ought not to be sanctioned by the inhabitants of this or any other parish, who (they submit) should by their example resist that spirit of centralization, which has of late years been so largely infused into our institutions, and of which the Poor-Law Commission is itself a conspicuous illustration. Our parochial and municipal rights and liberties must not be sacrificed to unnecessary governmental interference and intrusion.

The Vestry showed their appreciation of the force of these objections by unanimously adopting the Report, and the subject has now been referred to a committee, to consider whether an act of Parliament shall not be applied for, which shall not only facilitate the building of a Vestry Hall, but put the management of the affairs of the parish on an entirely new footing.

A curious feature in this transaction is the circumstance that the Bishop of London was, it is believed, moved to obtain the objectionable act by the desire to put an end to vestry meetings in Islington church! Unfortunately, however, he called in, as we understand, the aid of Mr. Chadwick, and the bill having been be-Chadwicked was rendered unpalatable to those for whom it was primarily intended.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The annual general meeting of the members, to which attention has been called in our columns, was held on Wednesday, in the theatre of University College. There were present Sir James Graham, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. Robert Hutton, Mr. J. Remington Mills, Mr. J. R. Quain, Rev. T. Madge, Professor Key, Professor Foster, Dr. Boott, Mr. Henry Roberts, Mr. E. W. Field, Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. Swaine, Mr. Richard Martineau, Rev. Richard Hutton, Mr. Wilks, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, the chair was taken by Sir James Graham.

Mr. Charles C. Atkinson, the secretary, read the report of the council. It stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine during the session 1850-51 was 200; in the faculty of arts, during the same period, 243; in the junior school, 304—total, 747. The fees in the department of medicine amounted to £3,252 5s.; in the department of arts, £3,544 4s. 8d.; in the junior school, £4,461—total, £11,257 9s. 8d. The receipts of the college during the past year had not been quite equal to the expenditure, owing to a diminution of the returns, and in order to meet the deficiency, the council, acting on the recommendation of a committee of their own body, had borrowed a sum of £3,500. The expenses of University College Hospital during the past year were more than defrayed by the receipts. Amongst the donations recently made to the College were the orrery constructed by J. Ferguson, the self-taught astronomer, presented by Mr. Walker; and the works of Flaxman, constituting the Flaxman Gallery, presented by Miss Denman, sister-in-law and executrix of the sculptor.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Lord Mayor moved the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Miss Maria Denman for her gift to the college of the works constituting the Flaxman Gallery."

Mr. Hume, M.P., seconded the resolution. When he traced the progress of opinion during late years, and when he saw the value that was now everywhere set upon instruction, education, and the promotion of science, he attributed it to the establishment of colleges, and places of a similar nature to this throughout the country. Oxford and Cambridge had admitted certain changes and improvements into their systems; and he believed that those improvements might be traced up to the models and plans which this institution had submitted to them [hear]. He knew how slow the progress of improvement was in this land, but, notwithstanding, he felt confident that the means which had been taken by the council of placing proper and adequate improvements before the two Universities had been productive of great and useful results [hear].

Mr. Robinson said it was upon him that the honour had accidentally devolved of being the instrument through which Miss Denman has made this gift to the college, and as a friend of that lady, and acquainted with her feelings on the subject, he begged to be permitted to say a few words. Miss Denman was the youngest sister of Flaxman's wife, and her attachment to her brother-in-law and adopted father was such as he (Mr. Robinson) had never witnessed in any other case [hear, hear, and cheers]. Since his death, Miss Denman had lived for no other purpose than to preserve his works; she had received an offer from the Government for those that remained in her possession, but as it was not accompanied by a proposal to build a place for their reception, the offer was declined. An opportunity presented itself of placing them in University College, which Miss Denman joyfully availed herself of. She repudiated the notion of receiving any remuneration for her gift. Miss Denman had devoted a larger amount of labour and money in carrying out this plan than many persons

were aware of. Whole days even now were spent by her in working as an artist at the repairs of the casts in the hall. Well acquainted as he was with all the large cities of the continent, he was justified in declaring that not one of them possessed so magnificent a sight as the entrance hall of the College now presented [cheers]. Miss Denman would, he was convinced, feel honoured and rewarded by the vote of thanks passed by the meeting.

The Rev. E. Tagart moved that the thanks of the council be presented to Mr. Robinson, for the zeal and success with which he had carried out the wishes of Miss Denman in connexion with the presentation of Flaxman's works to the University College. Mr. Sharpe seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Robinson briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The meeting then proceeded to elect, by ballot, the president, vice-president, treasurer, and members of the council for the ensuing year. The result of the scrutiny showed that Lord Brougham had been chosen as president, Earl of Portescus as vice-president, Mr. Taylor as treasurer, Mr. Morley as auditor, and that amongst the members of council were Sir James Graham, Mr. E. W. Field, Mr. Mylne, Mr. J. R. Mills, Right Hon. E. Strutt, and Sir E. Ryan.

The list of officers, as reported by the scrutineers, having been confirmed, Mr. Heywood, M.P., moved that twenty instead of thirty be the quorum at general meetings; but after a short conversation, finding the general opinion of the meeting against the proposition, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. J. R. Quain, LL.B., then moved:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived for re-constituting the University of London, on the basis of the admission of the graduates to a recognised position in the corporate body.

In support of his motion the speaker, in a very forcible and able address, explained the constitution of the London University, and the necessity there was of popularizing the governing body. He begged them to remark that his motion did not aim at pledging the meeting to any particular plan; he merely asked them to affirm the principle—that the time had come for re-constituting the University, so as to admit graduates to a recognised status in that body [hear, hear]. The University of London was established about fifteen years ago, and had been now for about twelve years in operation. It was composed exclusively of a senate of thirty gentlemen, appointed by the Crown, who either personally or vicariously examined all persons applying for degrees, and conferred degrees always on a *bond fide* inquiry into the qualifications of the candidate. According to the original charter, University College and King's College were the only institutions which had authority to send up students as candidates for University degrees. Recently, however, a great many others had been added. The University consisted of a Senate, a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows. It was now composed of twenty-eight general colleges, and about one hundred medical colleges. Of the twenty-eight general colleges, five were open to all denominations, nine were Roman Catholic, ten belonged to the Nonconformists, two to the Wesleyan Methodists, and two to the Established Church. The affiliated medical colleges included all medical schools and hospitals in the United States, together with some others in Calcutta, Montreal, and Ceylon. At this moment there were about 700 graduates in the University, and more than 700 undergraduates. So that more than 1,400 persons were availing themselves of the benefits of the University. Of the 700 graduates, about one-third had taken medical degrees, and about forty degrees were taken out in law, and the remainder in the faculty of arts. The same proportion existed at present. The number of candidates who annually presented themselves for examination exceeded 100, and the present rate of increase was about 100 every year, so that in a very short time there would be more than 1,000 graduates belonging to the University. The average age of the 700 persons who had already taken out degrees was twenty-seven, and if they deducted from that number the 200 who had most recently received degrees, they should have thirty as the average age of the 500 remaining graduates. It was a fact worthy of attention that nearly one-half of the whole number of graduates were resident in or near London—a circumstance which served to distinguish their case from that of the older universities, where the number of resident graduates was very small. The remainder of the graduates of the University of London resided, for the most part, in Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and other places in the manufacturing districts. The next point to be adverted to was the position and occupation of those graduates. He found that between seventy and eighty of them were engaged as ministers of religion; about the same number occupied the position of teachers or professors; those who had taken out degrees in medicine were, of course, engaged in the practice of medicine, and many of them would be found to hold the position of teachers in medical colleges. Of the remainder, the majority belonged to the legal profession. The annual expenses of the University amounted to £4,600, and of this sum £2000 was made up by fees; but he believed that in a very few years the institution would be entirely self-supporting, and they should be able to dispense with the vote annually granted by the House of Commons [hear]. The Senate, at the present time, exclusively composed the University [hear]—the graduates had nothing to do with it; the moment they had taken their degrees there was an end to all their connexion, real or pretended, with the University [hear]. The question which he now submitted to them was, whether that was a desirable state of things—and if

not, whether they have now got the means of establishing a better state of things, and of re-constituting the University on a new basis [hear]. He believed that he was correct in stating that when the University was originally founded, the same change which he now advocated was intended by the founders. The present constitution was a purely accidental and transitory one. Of course it was absolutely necessary that a body of gentlemen should be found to conduct the affairs of the University until the graduates should be of sufficient numbers and standing to have some share in the government. As early as 1840 a committee of the whole Senate investigated the subject, and they came to a resolution that it was expedient, as soon as graduates of three years' standing should amount in number to three hundred, such graduates, and all who should henceforward arrive at the same standing, should constitute the electoral body of the University. This resolution had been agreed to in committee, but when it came before the Senate, sitting as Senate, it was rejected, for what reason he did not know. From the year 1840 to 1848 the question had slept; but in the beginning of the latter year a movement took place among the graduates, occasioned by the introduction of a bill into Parliament by the Lord-Advocate, relating to medical registration. That bill had been for some time before the House of Commons before it came to the cognisance of the graduates that such a measure was in existence; but at length it became known, and was found seriously to affect the interests of the graduates. A meeting of the graduates was immediately convened, and by their joint exertions the bill was defeated. The question might also be put upon other grounds. This University was peculiarly constituted, and embraced a number of colleges scattered all over the world. In a body of this kind, organisation was obviously more important than in any other establishment [hear]. Students were brought up at a distance from one another, many of them in the midst of sectarian and local prejudices, and it was of the utmost importance that these prejudices should be counteracted, by encouraging as much intercourse as possible amongst the students [hear]. The association of young men was essential to education: it was the greatest want of the University of London. The graduates were wedded to no particular plan; they had dropped that which was some years ago proposed to Sir G. Grey, and which was then proposed merely as a basis of discussion upon Sir G. Grey's request for the preparation of a definite scheme. Many clauses were there introduced rather to raise questions than to prejudice them. The resolution he moved applied solely to the principle. The graduates did not act in hostility to the Senate or the Council of the college; they submitted their wishes as reasonable and just, leaving the details of any plan for carrying them out to the consideration of the proper authorities [loud cheers].

Dr. Mackenzie briefly seconded the motion. Mr. James Yates and Mr. Samuel Sharpe briefly opposed the motion, on special grounds, which the meeting did not seem to consider as affecting the principle which they were asked to decide, but to relate rather to constitutional details still open to discussion.

Mr. Richard Taylor (who was much cheered) said that he had assisted at the presentation of an address to King William the Fourth, previously to the foundation of the University, and confirmed the statement of Mr. Quain, that the original charter was at the time understood to be provisional only. When granted of course there were no graduates. He begged to ask the right honourable chairman whether it was not the fact that the members of the Senate were at present mere nominees of the minister of the day? [cheers.]

Sir James Graham replied that the Senate of the University was nominated by the Crown on the advice of its responsible ministers. Those individuals had recommended to fill the vacancies such gentlemen as Lord Montague, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Grote, and Mr. George Cornwall Lewis.

After a few words of compliment to the mover and approver of his motion by Mr. Wilks, it was carried in the affirmative; as was also a second, directing the Council to communicate the resolution to the Senate and the Home Office.

Mr. Hume thanked Mr. Quain for the able and judicious manner in which he had introduced the subject. The time had come for the amendment in the charter of the University desired by the graduates—it was necessary to the cause of education and progress—and he regretted that any individual should have attempted to throw difficulties in the way.

The show of hands was unusually general, both on the Council Bench and in the body of the meeting. Only two hands were held up against the motion.

Sir James Graham, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said he had seldom heard a motion brought forward in a more temperate, just, and satisfactory manner. In order that the senate might not be blamed for any delay with regard to this question, he would merely remind the meeting that the senate of the University derived its powers from the Crown, and the question of any alteration in the charter really fell within the province, not of the senate, but of the responsible advisers of her Majesty. The senate, as at present constituted, contained the names of men who were an honour to their age and country, but undoubtedly it was framed for a different state of affairs than the present, and he could not but sympathize with the desire of the graduates for corporate action. The University was growing, and he

could not but look forward to the time when it might be placed on the same footing as the elder Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and send representatives to Parliament to watch over their interests [cheers]. He (Sir James Graham) felt assured that the question was merely one of time, and there could be no doubt that the claims of the graduates would at some time be acknowledged [hear, hear]. There were many roads to power, but intelligence and education were the best, and education and intelligence deserved to be rewarded by a full participation in the powers of the governing body, to the utmost possible extent [cheers].

The meeting then separated.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LEICESTER.—The Leicester supporters of the Anti-state-church Association held their annual meeting at the New Hall, on the 21st of February, and it was numerously attended. Amongst those present were Revs. J. P. Mursell, J. Smedmore, W. Bedford, G. R. Miall, B. Grant, W. Forster; Messrs. W. Baines, C. Billson, Manning, G. Baines, H. Shenton, Rowland East, J. H. Williams, Winks, Stafford, G. Anderson, C. and J. Bedella, T. Vicars, H. and R. Kemp, J. Sergeant, S. Baines, &c. &c. Mr. William Baines occupied the chair, and in his opening address gave a sketch of the recent proceedings of the Association. He said that its principles were founded upon a broad and comprehensive basis; it exacted no pledge for membership; it allowed the rights of private judgment and conscience to all its members. Questions had arisen like those of National Education and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, on which there had been differences of opinion, and each member had been allowed to take the course he thought proper. He also alluded to misapprehensions which had existed as to the connexion between the Association and the *Nonconformist* newspaper. That paper was not, nor ever had been, the organ of the Association. But they owed a debt of gratitude to the editor (Mr. E. Miall) for his able advocacy of their principles—which he gave because he was attached to those principles; and as an individual member, that gentleman ought to have the same right of private judgment in other matters as was possessed by other members of the Association. The Rev. G. R. Miall moved, and Rev. W. Bedford, of Narborough, seconded, a resolution expressive of continued and growing confidence in the Association. The Rev. W. Forster and Rev. B. Grant next addressed the meeting in very effective speeches, for which thanks were, on the motion of Messrs. Winks and Davis, voted to them by the meeting. Messrs. S. Baines and J. Beales moved the adoption of a petition.

BEVERLEY.—On the 23rd February, a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Beverley, to petition Parliament against State endowments of religion; Mr. J. Hind (town-councillor) being in the chair. John Kingsley, Esq., delivered a long and eloquent address on the Parliamentary grant to Maynooth and other State endowments, after which the Rev. J. Everson (Baptist) moved, and the Rev. W. Young, B.A., (Independent) seconded the adoption of the following petition to the House of Commons:—

That in the opinion of your petitioners the interference of the civil magistrate in matters of religion is impolitic and unjust—an infringement of the rights of conscience, and an invasion of civil liberty. That your petitioners accordingly believe the grant to Maynooth college ought to be discontinued; but at the same time that justice demands there should be a withdrawal of State support from all religious bodies whatsoever. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House that measures may be speedily taken for the equitable resumption of all public property now devoted to ecclesiastical uses and their application to purposes entirely national.

This was unanimously adopted. The Rev. J. Gregson and others afterwards addressed the meeting, and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Kingsley, and the chairman. A "Protestant Alliance" has been formed in Beverley by the Tory church party. One of their rules states that only persons who are favourable to the Protestant religion, "as by law established," can be admitted members. Some "Conference Methodists" have joined the Alliance! The Dissenters stand aloof from it.—*From a Correspondent.*

BARNESLEY.—On Monday evening, February 23, a meeting to petition Parliament for the separation of Church and State was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. James Taylor in the chair. The first resolution, on the unscriptural, unjust, and injurious character of a State Church, was moved by the Rev. J. Cathcart, seconded by Mr. John Shaw, supported by the Rev. John Stock, of Huddersfield. After some absurd remarks by Mr. Mark Gradwell, delivered amid roars of laughter and shouts of "Sit down Gradwell," the resolution was put and unanimously carried. The second resolution, adopting a petition to be presented by Mr. Cobden, was moved by the Rev. B. Reddow, seconded by John Kingsley, Esq., and supported by Mr. W. Heaton, of Leeds, and carried unanimously. The hall was crowded with an attentive and most orderly though enthusiastic audience, and the speeches were worthy of the occasion, and were heard with most intelligent attention. The profound stillness during some parts of the addresses was singularly impressive, and strongly contrasted with the general applause by which it was always followed.

LECTURES BY MR. FORSTER.—On Tuesday, the 24th February, a lecture was delivered in the Independent Chapel, Market Harborough, by the Rev. W. Forster, of London, on the *Life of Constantine*,

which was listened to with the greatest attention by a large and respectable audience,—the largest which the Association has yet got together in the town. On the day following Mr. Forster lectured in the New Hall, Northampton, on the Political Influence of the Church Establishment, where there was also a large gathering.

OTHER MEETINGS.—Mr. Kingsley is announced this week at Huddersfield, Colne, Rochdale, and Lockwood; and next week at Miln's Bridge, and, in company with the Rev. D. M. Evans, Manchester, at Carlisle and Kendal. Messrs. Forster and Grant are also to attend meetings at Boston and Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday next; and meetings at Birmingham, Bradford, and Manchester, are contemplated at the end of the month.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP MURRAY.—The United Kingdom has lost one of the best of its Roman Catholic subjects by the death of the venerable Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Murray was struck with paralysis on Tuesday, and he expired at six o'clock on Thursday morning. During Wednesday his residence was surrounded by inquirers of all classes and of both creeds, anxious to hear the latest reports of the physicians: the Earl of Clarendon was a visitor twice in the course of the day. Dr. Murray was consecrated Bishop in November 1809, and succeeded Archbishop Troy in May 1823. The Rev. Mr. Meagher, parish-priest of Rathmines, will stand high on the list of candidates nominated by the clergy of the diocese for succession to the deceased; Mr. Meagher, like Dr. Murray, is a warm supporter of the National system of education, and a man of mild and unobtrusive demeanour.

THE INHIBITED CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. J. Gladstone not only continues to exercise his ministry at Long Acre Chapel, but is delivering a series of Anti-tractarian sermons. A committee has been formed to aid in his defence before the Court of Arches.

REPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPERS.—A well-attended meeting has been held at Bolton, "to devise the means of putting a stop to the frightful waste of labour and money under the present administration of the poor-law, and to consider a petition to the Legislature, praying it to appoint such a change in the law as will enable, or, if necessary, require the guardians to employ the destitute in works of a useful and productive character, so that they may contribute to their own support, and the consequent diminution of poor-rates." Mr. Stock, a deputation from the Poor-law Association, explained and advocated this as their principal object. Mr. Ashworth, a J.P., and Mr. Winder, a Bolton guardian, moved and seconded this resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the substitution of re-productive employment of the destitute poor, instead of compulsory idleness or useless and degrading taskwork, is not only calculated, under judicious management, to ameliorate their condition, by preparing them for a life of industry and self-reliance, but that it is fraught with great advantage to the community, by reducing the burden of poor-rates, and diminishing the number of persons exposed to the temptation of crime.

Two working men (among other speakers) supported the resolution in able addresses.

WHAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE PAY FOR SOLDIERS.

—Some reasonable and significant facts have come to light on this point. The British staff and regimental officers cost about £1,207,000 out of the gross charge of effective services of £3,154,000, which is about 38 per cent. The French staff and regimental officers cost about £2,250,000, out of nearly £12,000,000, or something less than 19 per cent. In the French army the clothing is managed by contract, and appears to cost £166,500 per annum, while the English army is clothed at £360,000 per annum. It will thus be seen that the English soldier costs about £3 2s.—that is, about 12s. more than the highest-cost clothing, that of the engineers, in the French army. As might be supposed, the French estimates have a very meagre charge for divine worship—250 francs—while in our army estimates £18,000 appear, besides the pay for retired chaplains. The hospital charges in France are only £32,000. In our army the charge for maintenance of hospitals, &c., is £72,000—but of this £66,000 is paid by stoppages from the soldiers' pay while in hospital.

THE "AMAZON."—A Parliamentary document of thirteen folio pages has just been printed (obtained by Lord Nass), containing correspondence between the Admiralty and the Admiral commanding at Plymouth, relative to the loss of the "Amazon." There are several enclosures in the correspondence, and with respect to the conduct of the Admiral, the secretary of the Admiralty informed him that "my Lords" felt satisfied that he would have taken any steps which he really thought could be of service in saving lives in the case of the "Amazon." Their Lordships regretted that no steamer had been sent out before. The correspondence is closed by a letter from Admiral Sir John Ommanney to the Admiralty, expressing his gratification at the opinion expressed as to his conduct (!) The Admiral states,—"Had I thought any real advantage could have arisen from a compliance with Mr. Warburton's request, and that any substantial information could have been given to me from which any hope of success could be grounded, I would have ventured to incur the responsibility of sending the steamer, for I hope I am not destitute of the feeling of humanity in affording relief to the distressed on any occasion."

The *Preston Chronicle* says that a lady residing at Broughton has manufactured a bed quilt, containing 5,679 pieces, octagon shape, every piece arranged with the greatest possible precision.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS LEWIS.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the removal by death of another of those venerable Christian ministers whose career of usefulness and honour, beginning with the present century, has been concurrent with the great religious movements of the age. We refer to the Rev. Thomas Lewis, the respected minister of Union Chapel, Islington, who departed this life yesterday morning, in the 74th year of his age. For some time before his decease, decline of strength had compelled him to relinquish his ministerial and pastoral duties, and to surrender the charge of the church and congregation to the sole care of the Rev. Henry Allon, his associate and successor. Like many of his brethren, Mr. Lewis terminated his labours where he began them; being, moreover, the founder of the chapel in which, for more than forty years, he had constantly, with invariable acceptance, ministered. He began to employ himself in preaching while yet a youth; and, after having preached in various parts of the metropolis as opportunities occurred, he became the settled minister of a congregation assembling in a small place of worship at Highbury, who were afterwards transferred to the new building, which received the name of "Union Chapel," as being one of those chapels in which the Liturgical service of the Established Church was used in the morning, and free prayer in the evening. Mr. Lewis furnishes a fine example of what may be accomplished by consistency of character, soundness of doctrine, and diligence in exertion, without the aid derived from brilliant talents and profound learning. Although the labours of his pen were inconsiderable, and, perhaps, not calculated to take a permanent place in sacred literature, yet his sterling excellence, and the practical success with which the Great Head of the Church was pleased to crown his unpretending efforts, will cause his good name to be held in enduring remembrance. Mr. Lewis leaves behind him a venerable widow, who, notwithstanding her great age, had the mournful satisfaction of watching at the bedside of her dying husband. The Rev. Dr. Leifchild, one of Mr. Lewis's oldest friends, is expected to preach the funeral sermon; and the Rev. Henry Allon, by the special desire of his deceased colleague, will officiate at the grave.—*Patriot.*

DR. HARRIS.—The Rev. John Harris, D.D., says the *Christian Chronicle*, is invited to address the Porter Rhetorical Society of Andover (U.S.) at its next anniversary. "If Dr. Harris shall accept this invitation, as we hope he may find it agreeable to do, he may be assured of a cordial welcome among his American brethren, both of his own and of other denominations."

CHESTERFIELD.—On Sunday, (the 15th ult.) the two Independent bodies of this town, which have been separated from each other for the last eleven years, reunited. The Rev. James Gawthorne, of Derby, preached twice during the day, and in the afternoon administered the sacrament of the Lord's-supper to the members of the two united churches in the Soreby-street Chapel. The late pastor of Soreby-street Chapel, the Rev. W. Blandy, had a purse of forty sovereigns presented to him by the church and congregation to which he had ministered for the last fifteen years, on his resignation of the pastorate; but, since its reception, has commenced his preparatory studies for an entrance into the ministry of the Established Church, with the Rev. A. Poole, of Trinity Church, Chesterfield.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM.—The congregation of Bethel Chapel held their annual tea-meeting yesterday week. About 300 persons sat down to tea, which was, as usual, gratuitously provided by the ladies of the congregation. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. A. Jack, North Shields; A. Reid, Newcastle; and S. Goodall, of Durham. The Rev. C. Fodley, minister of the place, occupied the chair.

EVESHAM.—The Rev. P. Turner, who for nearly two years past has occupied the pulpit of Ebenezer Chapel, in this town, having accepted the cordial invitation of the church and congregation at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, to become their pastor, a valedictory tea-meeting of his flock, together with many other friends of various denominations in the town and neighbourhood, was held in the Guildhall on Friday evening. The Rev. H. N. Barnett (Baptist) presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Hooper (Independent) of Broadway; Crumpton (Baptist), of Lench; Youngman (the recently-expelled Wesleyan, and the future minister at Ebenezer); and Hockin (Baptist), of Evesham; also by C. C. Prance, and A. H. Wright, Esqs. Mr. Wright, as deacon of the church, in the name of the congregation and that of many other friends, presented the late minister with the following books:—Clarke's "Commentary," six vols; Bagster's "Blank-page Bible;" Kitt's "Biblical Cyclopaedia," two vols.; Cobbin's "Condensed Commentary;" Macaulay's "History of England," two vols.; and Bagster's "Bible of Every Land."

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—Mr. Spencer Sothers, a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Oldham, destroyed himself on Saturday morning, by jumping down the Robin Hill coal pit, 436 feet deep! The body descended nearly perpendicularly, and one leg was literally struck off by coming in contact with the framework of a "cage."

ANOTHER SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The Belgian Government has authorized an English company to lay down an electric telegraph between Ostend and London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A few weeks ago, in a conversation with a literary friend, the question was started—what was the greatest absurdity which had been propounded by any public man of the day? We each thought we had some qualifications for such a dispute; and to it we set "with hearts of controversy." I struck the first blow. "I think," said I, "it would be difficult to find anything more absurd than the following sentence which I met with the other day in a political biography—'Progress and re-action are but words to mystify the millions. They mean nothing—they are phrases, not facts;—all is vain!'"

My friend admitted that my example was extremely felicitous, but, after a few moments' reflection, he exclaimed, with an air of triumph, "Oh, that's common sense compared with one that I'll give you! What do you think of this couplet?—"

"Let ARTS and COMMERCE, LAWS and LEARNING die;
But give us still OUR OLD NOBILITY!"

I, of course, acknowledged myself beaten; but (as I ventured to flatter myself) not disgracefully.

Since then the authors of these "Curiosities of Literature" have both been appointed constitutional advisers of the Queen; my hero as her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer; and my friend's victorious chief as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Surely no man ever took such successful means of retaining a place in the perpetual reminiscence of posterity as Oxenstierna, when he uttered the words—"Go now, my son, and see how little wisdom it takes to govern the world!"

Yours truly,
COMUS.

London, March 2, 1852.

ANTI-KNOWLEDGE TAX MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, which was greatly crowded on the occasion, and some hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The speakers announced, Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., and Mr. George Dawson, were loudly cheered on making their appearance on the platform.

Mr. Gibson, who was voted to the chair, said they were assembled to express their views upon a part of the national policy known under the name of the system of taxing knowledge. The meeting was confined to that one object, but if there was any gentleman present who wished to point out to them the benefit of the impost on the diffusion of knowledge, he should have the utmost liberty of speech [laughter]. He would have been glad to have seen in the chair some distinguished literary gentleman. But although they were not so favoured, he had the satisfaction of being able to read to them one or two letters from gentlemen who had been requested to preside on that occasion. The first was from Mr. Leigh Hunt, and was as follows:—

Kensington, February 24, 1852.

SIR,—I regret extremely, sometimes, that the state of my health prevents my attending public meetings, especially on such an occasion as yours. Taxes on Knowledge appear to me very much like taxes for the prevention of finger-posts, or for the better encouragement of "erring and straying like lost sheep." Misdirections may be set up here and there, but how could it be anybody's interest in the long run to give wrong information, when everybody was concerned in going right? Partial knowledge, indeed, is foolish enough to do so; but that is the very reason why partial knowledge should be displaced by knowledge, all-completing and universal.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant, LEIGH HUNT.

To J. D. Collett, Esq., Secretary of Association for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge.

The following was from Mr. Douglas Jerrold:—
West Lodge, Putney Lower Common,
February 26th, 1852.

Dear Sir,—Disabled by an accident from personal attendance at your meeting, I trust I may herein be permitted to express my heartiest sympathy with its great social purpose.

That the fabric paper, newspapers and advertisements, should be taxed by any Government professing paternal yearnings for the education of a people, defies the argument of reason. Why not, to help the lame, and to aid the short-sighted, lay a tax upon crutches, and enforce a duty upon spectacles?

I am not aware of the number of professional writers—of men who live from pen to mouth—flourishing this day in merry England; but it appears to me, and the motion to a new Chancellor of the Exchequer (I am happy to say, one of "my order," of the goose-quill, not of the heron's plume) may have some significance, why not enforce a duty upon the very source and origin of letters? Why not have a literary poll-tax—a duty upon books and "articles" in their rawest material? Let every author pay for his license, poetic or otherwise. This would give a wholeness of contradiction to a professed desire for knowledge, when existing with taxation of its material elements. Thus the exciseman, beginning with authors' brains, would descend through rage, and duly end with paper.

The professed tax upon news is capacious and arbitrary; arbitrary, I say, for what is not news? A noble lord makes a speech: his rays of intelligence, compressed like Milton's fallen angels, die in a few black rows of thin type; and this is news. And is not a new book news? Let Ovid first tell us how Midas laid himself down, and—private and confidential—whispered to the reeds, "I have ears;" and is not that news? Do many noble lords, even in Parliament, tell us anything newer?

The tax on advertisements is—it is patent—a tax even upon the industry of the very hardest workers. Why should the Exchequer way-lay the errand-boy, and oppress the maid-of-all-work? Wherefore should Mary-Anne be made to disburse her eighteen-pence at the Stamp Office ere she can show her face in print, wanting a place, although to the discomfiture of those first-created

Chancellors of the Exchequer—the spiders? In conclusion, I must congratulate the meeting on the advent of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who is the successful man of letters. He has ink in his veins. The goosequill—let gold and silversticks twinkle as they may—leads the House of Commons. Thus, I feel confident that the literary instincts of the right honourable gentleman will give new animation to the coldness of statesmanship, apt to be numbed by tightness of red tape. We are, I learn, early taught to despair of the right honourable gentleman, because he is allowed to be that smallest of things, "a wit." Is arithmetic for ever to be the monopoly of substantial respectable dullness? Must it be that a Chancellor of the Exchequer, like *Portia's* portrait, is only to be found in lead?

No, sir; I have a cheerful faith that our new fiscal Minister will, to the confusion of obese dullness, show his potency over pounds, shillings, and pence. The Exchequer £ s. d., that have hitherto been as the three witches—the Weird Sisters—stopping us wherever we turned, the right honourable gentleman will, at the least, transform into the three Graces, making them, in all their salutations at home and abroad, welcome and agreeable. But with respect to the £ s. d. upon knowledge, he will, I feel confident, cause at once the weird sisterhood to melt into thin air; and thus—let the meeting take heart with the assurance—thus will fade and be dissolved the penny news tax—the errand-boys' and maid-of-all-work's tax—and the tax on that innocent white thing, the tax on paper.

With this hope, I remain, yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Alfred Novello, Esq., Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Gibson—interrupted by disturbances, caused by the struggles of persons to make their way into the room—proceeded to say, that though the paper duty and the advertisement duty might have been originally intended exclusively for revenue, the original object of the newspaper stamp duty was to restrain the publication of cheap newspapers. What said the preambles of the acts imposing the newspaper stamp? and, as the present act was an act for consolidating them, it was right to look back to those preambles to find what was the object. "Whereas pamphlets and printed papers containing observations upon public events and occurrences tending to excite hatred and contempt of the Government and constitution of these realms as by law established [hear, hear], and also vilifying our holy religion [cries of 'hear, hear,' and laughter], have lately been published in great numbers and at small prices [hear, hear], and it is expedient that the same should be restrained" [hear, hear]. The policy now carried out was stupid indeed; for a man might publish opinions and speculative theories without a stamp; but if he wished to give the facts which would correct erroneous theories and lead to sound opinions—if he desired to publish the events of the time, he came under the operation of the stamp laws [hear]. It was stated in evidence before the Newspaper Stamp Committee of last session, that the best cheap publications, those that gave valuable information, had the best sale, and that those of an improper description were generally short-lived, and had but a limited circulation [hear, hear]. It was known that the judges had decided that the *Household Narrative*—a monthly publication—was not liable to the stamp laws; but the Board of Inland Revenue was not satisfied with the decision, and, as far as could be understood, they would prosecute any other publication of the same kind that might be issued, and would drag the publisher into a court of law, they paying their expenses out of the public purse. This was most effectually restraining cheap newspapers [hear, hear]. No one could define what was "news," or be safe from prosecution while there was such a vague law [hear, hear]. Since the triumph of the despotic powers throughout the continent over the cause of liberty, they had imitated this sagacious invention of the English aristocracy, knowing that a stamp law on the press would give them the power of prosecution, and enable them to hold the newspaper press in their hands. This "purely revenue question" was thus adopted avowedly for the purpose of crippling and restraining the press [hear, hear].

Mr. Edwards (late Secretary of the London Compositors' Society) moved:—

That the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the legislature in favour of popular education.

These taxes were not only taxes on knowledge, but taxes on progress, and that progress too of a political and social kind. The newspaper was the mental food of the working classes, and a tax upon it was as injurious to the mind as the tax on food was injurious to the body. It was a mistake to suppose that there was a free press in England, for the greatest obstacles met every man who wished to establish a newspaper in this country. There were eleven daily papers in England, all published in London; and owing to the present law, it was so difficult to establish a diurnal journal, or even a weekly one, that no man who was not almost insane would attempt it [hear, hear]. He believed with Cromwell, that if a government was not able to withstand paper bullets, it could not stand at all [loud cheers].

Mr. Scholefield, M.P., in seconding the resolution, would make one observation as to the circumstances of the country in regard to the change of Ministry. He knew many held that we had changed very much for the worse. [A voice.—"For the better."] But, without going into general politics, he would say that as regarded this question it was impossible to have any Chancellor of the Exchequer more hostile to the movement than the Chancellor we had just lost [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Scholefield) did not know whether Mr. Disraeli was likely to take a different view of the subject, but if the Government would devote some of their attention to social ques-

tions—and this was among the most pressing—they would secure for themselves a degree of approbation which the late Government failed to obtain; and he, for one, should be happy to give them his humble support in carrying such measures [cheers].

Mr. Cobden, M.P., who was much cheered, said that the crowded attendance at that meeting led him to think that the question had taken a due hold of the public mind of the metropolis, and he hoped the meeting next year would have to be held in Drury-lane Theatre. In the agitation for free-trade in corn, he found that when the supporters of that cause became installed in the metropolitan patent theatres, it was not far from a triumphant issue. The main question before the meeting—that of the penny stamp on newspapers—was not a fiscal question at all. Those who opposed it did so because they preferred darkness to light, and wanted to exclude the great mass of the people from reading and discussing political questions. The preamble of the act of 1819 let the cat out of the bag [hear]. But could it be the interest of a free and constitutional Government to keep the people in darkness with regard to political questions? They could not prevent the people discussing and reasoning upon public events; why not give them the opportunity of doing it in the best way, and let them have facts and arguments thrust under their noses? [hear, hear.] We had a great party advocating the extension of the franchise to the £5 householders; and we were to keep up a tax upon newspapers, preventing the possibility of such men taking in a daily paper, and informing themselves upon events as they ought to do, if they were to exercise the functions of electors. What folly, to invite men to become judges in the last resort of the policy and principles of Government, and deny them the fullest opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the best means of controlling the destinies of the country! [hear, hear.] On the continent we had seen questions raised, and obtain a considerable amount of popular support—questions which many of us considered would not for a moment bear the light of argument if discussed rationally; but opinions had been put down by force instead of by reason. Were those questions settled by fighting the battle in that way? You could not destroy ideas by bayonets and musketry [loud cheers]. These questions, now thought to be laid for ever in the dust, with the blood of ten of their professors, would rise again in spite of that brute force [cheers], and the men who had been coerced would have the title to martyrdom in the future devotees to their principles [renewed cheers]. He would apply the same principle with regard to this country; he differed from many upon that platform on social and political questions, and all he asked was a full, fair, and free discussion [hear, hear]. Many who were timid about giving perfect freedom to the press had not, in fact, well grounded opinions themselves, and were not able to maintain their principles in a fair field of argument; and a free-trade in the press and current literature would compel them to become better grounded in facts in order to maintain their position. It was said, indeed, that the press would degenerate; but when was an article ever improved by taxing it? [hear, hear.] Every trade shrank from the impediments the tax-gatherer would throw in its way. It was so with the soap manufacture, and it was not less so with that of paper. The exciseman, with his delays and his strict regulations, put a strait-jacket upon the trade [hear, hear]. But "the press would degenerate;" the mass could not be trusted to discriminate between a good and a bad newspaper. But Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, told the committee of last session that the cheap publications of largest circulation were invariably those of the highest moral and intellectual quality [hear, hear]. He said that there were immoral and obscene publications, but they made war upon the interests of society, and society very soon passed the sentence of death upon them [hear]. They might be read by a few "people about town," "gents" as they were called [laughter], a very small and very declining tribe [renewed laughter], a puny race not likely to perpetuate itself [continued laughter]; but you must seek the healthy tone of English society in family life, and would you find such publications entering the families of our artisans? Were not the working people as careful not to put works of that libidinous character before their sons and daughters as the higher classes? Yes, quite as much [loud cheers]. All parties now professed to be desirous of promoting the education of the people. Forty thousand of the ratepayers of Manchester and Salford had petitioned to be rated for the purpose—a most honourable and probably almost unprecedentedly generous act [hear, hear]; but the old difficulty intervened—the religious question. But surely every friend of education should desire to abolish every impediment to voluntary education and the diffusion of knowledge [hear, hear]. Was it not important to statesmen to have a better knowledge of what was going on out of doors? Lord Derby had come into power [hisses]; no doubt he believed he came into office to carry out his opinions, and he told us three weeks ago what they were; he came in to reimpose a corn-law [hisses]. Now, if Lord Derby were in the habit of reading the papers, as he might be if the newspaper were perfectly free, daily papers circulating among the mass of the people to the extent of 50,000 or 100,000 a day at a penny, he would have seen what was the public opinion of the country [hear, hear], and would not have taken office under the promise of doing an impossibility [hear, hear]. But now how was he to learn it was an impossibility? [hear, hear.] Why, so clumsily did our system work, for want of the mode of communicating the public opinion of the country in a more tranquil way, we must have great public meetings in Man-

chester—he (Mr. Cobden) was going to one on Tuesday [cheers]; he must go among his constituents in the West Riding; there must be multitudinous meetings [cheers]; we must do the same in London [cheers]—and why? To tell Lord Derby he should not put another farthing of duty upon corn [great cheering]. All that might have been told him in the really constitutional, and in the most tranquil manner through the public press, if our press had been free; and he (Mr. Cobden) solemnly believed it would not have been necessary to hold one single great public meeting [hear]. What he wanted the newspaper press to be free for was, not merely that leading articles might be written—you could publish theories and opinions now without a stamp—but he wanted it free that facts might be communicated. Facts formed the aliment of knowledge [hear]. What corn was to the material body, facts were to the mind [hear, hear]; by their digestion a healthy knowledge was to be acquired, and a just conclusion formed [hear]. There were many young men present, many engaged in literary pursuits, many composers, he believed; he knew the audience by their heads [a laugh]. Gentlemen of education, who had a university or classical education, desiring to occupy themselves as reporters, had but some half-dozen establishments to go to now in all London for engagements; abolish those restrictions and there would be four times as many papers and four times the demand for literary talent. Reporters would have a larger choice of employers; editors, whether those of the paste and scissors, or those who wrote thundering leaders, would have a better choice of patrons. The penny-a-liner, when he got hold of a good fat accident, would get three times what he now got for his daily toil. They educated a man, and then they placed him in a position where he could not avail himself of the use of his talents [hear, hear]—and he did not know any individual who was more to be pitied than this man [hear, hear]. Let those who derived their means of subsistence from literature join this movement, and, in spite of the politicians, the taxes on knowledge should be abolished [cheers].

Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Rogers, Mr. Collet, and Mr. G. Dawson, were the remaining speakers. Mr. Collet (the secretary of the association) asked every man who regularly purchased a daily newspaper to hold up his hand; and, after counting the number, said he saw only twenty out of the fifteen hundred. "That was the fruit of the newspaper stamp." The association were determined to try the question as to the publication of unstamped monthly papers in the middle of the month, and were raising £500 to do so. They believed the act prohibiting publication except within four days of the first, was in effect repealed.—Mr. Dawson said that, to him, the most humiliating incident in our parliamentary annals occurred on the first night of the present session, when the "chivalrous" sons of England found fault with the English press because they spoke too strongly of the man over the water [loud cheers]. Some words to that effect had fallen from the lips of men from whom he would have hoped better things. (Here Mr. Dawson looked hard at Mr. Hume—great cheering.) These chivalrous Britons were afraid that Louis Napoleon might really be offended; he might get angry, and perhaps he might invade us [laughter]. Well, if he did, there was a passage in Macbeth which applied to such a case—

"Come on, Macduff!"

(The remainder of the quotation was drowned in vehement cheering.)

Mr. Bronterre O'Brien volunteered a speech in which he reviled all existing newspapers, and began to discuss the currency, but was soon obliged to sit down. The proceedings terminated at midnight with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DISMANTLING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A catalogue of an auction of timber and other materials has been put out by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. The catalogue consists of six days' sale of the timber, doors, counters, stools, matting, and minor fittings-up of the interior of the Crystal Palace. The number of lots is nearly 2,000.

DEATH IN A LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—A coroner's inquest on the body of a woman named Stone, who died lately in Adelaide Lying-in Hospital, Queen-street, Golden-square, resulted in the following verdict: "That the deceased, Martha Elizabeth Stone, died from exhaustion caused by internal rupture." To which the jury appended the "very decided opinion" that the institution, strangely mis-conducted, "is not entitled to the pecuniary contributions of the public."

A NATIONAL FESTIVAL KEPT BY EXILES.—The French refugees in London mustered in considerable strength at the National Hall, High Holborn, on Wednesday, to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Revolution of February, 1848. M. Louis Blanc, and M. Gustavus Macquet, editor of the late *Le Peuple Souverain*, were among the speakers; saying that they are determined to do nothing to offend the generous country and people who give them asylum, but that the refugees, "though vanquished, are not tamed, and sooner or later they will resume the contest for the political and social enfranchisement of the great mass of mankind."

The first suspension tube for the railway bridge over the river Wye, at Chepstow, has been fully tested by the immense weight of 1,100 tons being attached to it, and its capability for bearing the heavy weights which will pass over it has been completely demonstrated. The works are now so far advanced, that there is every hope that by the first week in April one of the lines of rail will be opened for the purpose of traffic.

ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

On Wednesday evening a crowded meeting was held at the London Tavern, to petition against the proposed enrolment of the militia. G. H. Alexander, Esq., having been unanimously requested to preside, observed that the meeting had been called in order to express the views they might entertain with regard to the panic, which to a certain extent had prevailed amongst the people of this country, but which he felt had been in a great degree unfounded, and which he believed would lead to consequences that might prove highly disastrous to us as a nation, because it would have the effect of increasing still further the public burdens, which were already so heavy in connexion with our military establishments. They would of course be aware, that some of those who had been concerned in convening the meeting were uncompromising friends of peace—who thought that they ought not, under any circumstances whatever, to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures [cheers]. He did not, however, intend to confine himself to that view of the subject. He firmly believed, that a really pacific policy, so far from increasing the danger of this country, would materially diminish it. He did not believe that the present President of France—whatever might be his (Mr. Alexander's) opinion of him in other respects—would be so vile, and so recreant to every sentiment of humanity and justice, as to attempt to invade a pacific nation [loud cries of "Oh!" "Don't trust him!" &c.] However, at the present moment this country had a very large force applicable to purposes of defence; and, therefore, it was a most lamentable thing that we should be called upon to increase our present military establishments, especially when any portion was employed in a manner in which some of them most strongly deprecated [hear, hear]. He was referring to the circumstance, that a large number of British troops were engaged at that moment in butchering the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope [loud cheers and some hisses]. He hoped that the present meeting would be only the first of a series to be held to protest against the proposed scheme. If it was necessary to employ a large number of men in a military capacity, he would very much prefer having such as would volunteer, and paying them for their services, to pressing men against their will [cheers]. Assuredly, there were no circumstances that would induce some of them to take up arms, for they would rather submit to a court-martial, and all the penalties it could inflict, than do so [loud cheers].

The Rev. Henry Richard offered an apology for the absence of Mr. Bright. The hon. gentleman had given his promise to attend previously to the change which had taken place in political affairs; and that change had rendered it necessary for him to repair to Manchester, in order to consult with some friends on the steps to be taken to meet the possible attempt that might be made to place a tax upon the food of the people [loud cheers]. Mr. Richard then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting having observed with unfeigned satisfaction the emphatic assurances given in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, that her Majesty "continues to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers," together with the reiterated declarations of men of the highest political authority belonging to all parties in the State, that the panic attempted to be created in the public mind on the subject of an apprehended French invasion is utterly unfounded and mischievous, and that, according to the language of Lord Palmerston, "there is no subject at present likely to arise which can expose this country to the danger of war," cannot but regard with surprise and regret the proposals made to increase the armament, and especially to enrol the militia as a permanent force, to the amount of 120,000 or 150,000 men, as calculated to encourage those vague and groundless apprehensions at home, and to create irritation and distrust among neighbouring nations.

He would not enter into the abstract principles of the Peace Society, although he thought that they must soon be acted upon by the nations of the continent, or they would all quickly become involved in bankruptcy; for the practice of increasing their armies on the pretence of national defences has been carried on to an extent which threatened to have no limit, until every man in Europe shall have been armed to the teeth against every other man [cheers and laughter]. The main question for the meeting to decide was the ground which existed for dreading a French invasion; and in order to investigate that, it would be desirable to take a retrospect of the similar panics that had occurred before, for they appeared to recur at regular intervals of two or three years. There was a panic in consequence of the dispute which arose as to the Pritchard indemnity. There was another about the Spanish marriages; and a third respecting Prince Joinville's pamphlet [hear]. There was another when the revolutions broke out in 1848; and there was the present one, which had followed upon the *coup d'état*. A short time before the revolutions broke out, when everything was apparently calm, there appeared in the public prints a letter which had been written by the Duke of Wellington two or three years before, and which had been fished out of its obscurity for the occasion. In that letter his Grace said that the country was in imminent peril of being surprised by a French invader. That letter was followed by letters from Lord Ellesmere and Sir John Burgoyne, by other officers, and by volunteer correspondents of the newspapers. It was said that Louis Philippe was conscious of the disaffection which existed at home, and was anxious to draw attention from domestic affairs by a foreign war. So the cry was that Louis Philippe was coming; and sure enough he did come [loud laughter]—he came to seek an asylum for himself and his family on our hospitable shores. Well, then, there was the panic after the revolutions. Then it was said that the R-publicans would overrun Europe, as had been the case at the former French revolution. It was true that Lamartine was not given to war, but it was said, wait till Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc had gained the ascendancy, and then they would come over; and sure enough they also did come [loud laughter]. They all knew how that panic ended, and that during the Republic the relations between this country and France were more friendly than they had ever previously been during the history

of the two countries [cheers]. Well, then, their military friends tried next to get up a panic—they would hardly believe it, but it was true—they tried next to get up a panic in anticipation of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. First they wrote letters in the newspapers—especially in the military journals—stating that in a few months London would be filled with murder, arson, robbery, and rape [laughter]. Colonel Sibthorp and other military authorities backed them with all their might, and they actually persuaded the Duke of Wellington (and though this fact was not generally known it was a fact nevertheless) to bring up a number of regiments so as to form a military cordon round London to prevent the French, the Germans, and the Italians from taking the metropolis by stratagem [hear, hear]. Sir Francis Head published a bulky volume on the subject, and endeavoured to persuade the country to spend some six millions additional upon our national defences just as we were sending out our invitations to the whole world to meet us in a friendly rivalry of peace. Why, that would have been just as if one had invited a number of friends to an evening party, and the first thing they had seen when they arrived had been a number of policemen to prevent them from stealing the silver spoons [loud laughter]. But he would quote a passage out of Sir Francis Head's book:—"With a view to arouse a brave, a just, a powerful, and a high-minded people to a sense of the danger and dishonour of their sleep, we propose that on the first day of the next meeting of the Imperial Parliament some member of high character of the House of Lords should be prevailed upon to give notice that on—say that day fortnight—he should feel it his duty to put to the Duke of Wellington two questions respecting the defensive state of Great Britain. There can be no doubt that this notice would cause very general excitement, and that when the day arrived the house would be crowded with peers, peeresses, members of the House of Commons, with their wives, daughters, &c., all eagerly anxious for the result. In this interim with what ease and unconcern would the Duke, with his usual punctuality, enter the house—how affably would he converse with the leading members of various parties—and after he had taken his seat, put on his hat, folded his arms, and gradually allowed his countenance to assume its usual fix—[laughter]—how utterly impossible would it be for any one pair of all the eyes that were concentrated upon it to decipher what were his opinions, or what would be his answer? We will, however, venture to divine that when the anxious moment arrived the dialogue would substantially be as follows:—

Lord A.—My Lord Duke, in the two questions I am about to put I shall not presume to trouble your Grace for any opinion as to the present safety of our vast colonial empire, or of the dockyards, military position, or internal wealth of Great Britain; but I feel it due—most especially to one half of our community—to ask your Grace this plain question: Is your Grace of opinion that her Majesty's army and navy, consistent with their colonial duties, are at the present moment sufficiently powerful to protect from the horrors of invasion the women of England?

The Duke.—No. [Sensation.] [Loud laughter.]

Lord A.—My second question is as follows: In case of a declaration of war, I beg leave to ask your Grace for any opinion as to a period you consider that her Majesty's army and navy would, consistent with their foreign duties, be enabled to protect from the horrors of invasion the women of England?

The Duke.—I wouldn't ensure it for a week. [Indescribable sensation.]

[Roars of laughter]. However, the country had the satisfaction of receiving visits from between 80,000 and 100,000 foreigners, and at the end of the Exhibition a magistrate had stated that there had only been a single instance in which one of those foreigners had been taken before a magistrate even upon the most trivial charge [cheers]. And that was the way in which that panic ended [cheers and laughter]. But now, to come to the present panic, he would tell them the precise way in which it had been manufactured. First, there was a letter in the *Times* by some military officer. Then another and another in constant succession, like a roar of musketry [a laugh]. They were signed by an "Army Officer," "A Navy Officer," "An Artillery Officer," "An Old Officer," "A Young Officer," and so on; and most of them were dated from the United Service Club. There were always a number signed "P."; and he remembered the *Examiner* saying that that must either signify "Panic" or "Popgun;" but it was now clear that it meant Mr. Pigou, the great gunpowder manufacturer [laughter]. Really it was a pity that Mr. Carlyle's suggestion was not carried into effect, namely, that the army should be employed in time of peace upon some useful work [hear, hear]. If these army and navy officers, who had nothing to do but to lounge about the club-houses until they were overcome with ennui, and until they became quite hypochondriacal and began to scream like hysterical girls, "The French are coming!"—if these gentlemen had only some useful service to perform—such, for instance, as draining the bogs in Ireland [loud laughter]—there would be an end to these perpetually returning panics [loud laughter and cheers]. Mr. Richard then proceeded to examine the various schemes of invasion that have been before the public. Baron Maurice's idea of the sudden landing of 150,000 men had been completely exploded by the fact that it would take the whole French marine, both armed and commercial, to bring over the troops. Another scheme was to make a *razzia* with ten or twenty thousand men. But what were the French to get by that? Certainly, the great and enlightened French nation would gain nothing by such a step; for we were their best customers—except the United States—and took from them goods to the amount of £10,000,000 sterling per annum [hear]. Louis Napoleon was no soldier himself, and he must come over here by proxy. He must send some general who, if he succeeded, would go back and displace M. Louis Napoleon; and, if he failed, he would drag down the President with him [hear, hear]. But it was said that Louis Napoleon had a foolish idea that it was his destiny to follow his uncle's example in everything. Well but his uncle never came here; and, therefore, if he followed his uncle's example, he would stay at Boulogne [hear, hear]. Besides, if Louis Napoleon did follow his destiny, it must be admitted that his destiny and his interests had wonderfully coincided [hear, hear]. Lord Ellesmere said that the invading army would be landed under cover of a fog [laughter]. Really it was surprising how men took leave of common sense. If any one had attempted to land on the beach at night, as he had done, he would not talk in that manner of the task of landing fifty thousand Frenchmen in a dense fog [hear, hear]. However, when these gentlemen came

and complained of the inefficiency of the public defences, after they had expended upon them 600 millions since the peace, his answer would be, "then, why are they in this state?" [cheers.] If they gave them any more money, what security had they that it would not also be wasted? He should like to know where our navy was then.

"Our Channel fleet we cannot see, because it's not in sight."

[Laughter.] Our ships were in the Mediterranean, preserving the rock of Gibraltar and Malta; they were on the coast of Africa, battering down negro dynasties; they were chasing pirates, and yet, after all, we had to give £10 per head to amateur pirate hunters to do the work of exterminating them [cheers]. Mr. Richard then sketched the provisions of the proposed Militia Bill, and asked if it was not a monstrous injustice? It taxed the young men who would be drawn to the amount of the wages they earned, and it would be just as fair to say, that only those between the ages of 20 and 23 should pay the income-tax [cheers]. To men of property it would not be of much inconvenience to serve, because they could make arrangements for the carrying on of their business in the meantime, but to the mechanic or clerk it would be ruin [hear, hear]. The men who rode up to town in first-class carriages would be ready enough to support the Militia Bill. Gentlemen, as they came up from their country seats, would say that they must have a militia to defend their property; but, while they took the working man from his employment, and made him submit to the degrading discipline of the army, they would not give him the suffrage [loud cheers]. He trusted, however, that the country would send so loud a remonstrance to the Minister as would compel him to abandon the bill [loud cheers].

Mr. Samuel Morley seconded the resolution, not as objecting to the principle of a strictly defensive war, but as believing that no case for the proposed bill had been made out. With respect to the war in South Africa, there had been an utter setting aside of the great principle of doing to our neighbours as we would they should do unto us; and he did not wonder that Lord John Russell should have been anxious even by rather a shabby manoeuvre to get rid of the debate of the Kafir war. He (Mr. Morley) looked upon the proposed enrolment of the militia as a matter of most serious import to the young men themselves, for a military life could not but have a most pernicious influence upon their characters. Nothing was looked upon as a greater moral pestilence than the quarters of certain regiments in the respective towns where they lay [cheers]. The principle which ought to influence nations was that of non-intervention; and hence he felt some degree of regret at the strong expressions which had been used by the press with respect to Louis Napoleon, not because he had not felt so inclined to agree with the writers, but because he thought we had better mind our own business [hear, hear, and dissent].

Mr. Wm. Townsend, a working man, moved the second resolution, which was to the following effect:—

That this meeting regards with especial repugnance the proposal for enrolling of the militia, as a measure pregnant with moral and social evils to the community, fostering warlike feelings utterly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, inflicting great hardships upon the population, especially the working classes, exerting a most deleterious influence upon the public morals, by deranging the habits and corrupting the character of the young, while it will tend to encourage still further that wasteful and enormous expenditure of the national funds for military purposes, which has already absorbed more than six hundred millions of pounds sterling since the peace, on the pretext of putting the country in a state of defence.

He considered that if he had not stake enough in the country to have a vote he certainly ought not to be called upon to fight [loud cheers]. If, therefore, he was balloted, he should write on a card, and send it to the Government, the motto "No vote no musket" [cheers and laughter]. He appealed to such working men as had been employed in the same shop with foreigners whether a Frenchman as such was the enemy of the Englishman? [cheers.] He did not believe that he was, and therefore, if Lord John Russell or some other gentleman here had quarrelled with some gentleman in France, let them meet at Dover, put on the gloves, and settle their dispute in that manner [loud laughter].

J. SCOBLE, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said, there had never been a time of peace when we had so large an armament. We paid 230,000 men, 150,000 of whom were upon our own shores at the present time, equipped, armed, and disciplined, as he supposed, to meet an invader. Then we had a navy in which we had 39,000 men and officers, and consisting of 150 ships, 100 of which ought to be found on our shores at the present moment [cheers]. If, however, he had read history aright, the great enemy of liberty was standing armies [cheers]. How was it that the instructed and civilized people of Europe were trampled under foot? It was by standing armies [cheers]. He did not think there was any fear of invasion, because every military power had as much as it could do to keep its population quiet; and he believed that the first musket fired at this country would be the signal for a general rising on the part of the peoples to assert their rights, as in 1848 [hear, hear]. He must beg to differ from Mr. Morley as to the propriety of the line taken by the press [hear, hear]. He thought it would have been a disgrace to the country if it had not expressed the sentiments it had—for, as a free people, we must sympathize with every people who had lost their liberties [cheers]. The enrolling of the youth of the country would have a most demoralizing influence upon it. He remembered during the late war that the soldiery in the little town where he then resided were remarkable for blasphemy, debauchery, and, in short, for every vice that disgraced and de-humanized mankind [hear, hear]. There was scarcely a merchant's clerk who should be enrolled who would not lose his situation [cheers, and cries of "No!"]. That was his opinion, for he thought that however patriotic the merchants

might be, they would not allow their business to be interfered with [cheers]. Moreover, this bill would place the appointment of the officers directly or indirectly in the hands of the Government, and was therefore opposed to the public liberties of the country. As a Christian, a citizen, and a father, he protested against the bill [loud cheers].

Mr. Serle then stepped forward, and was readily accorded a hearing; but when recognised by some in the meeting as connected with the *Dispatch*, was greeted with remarks on the unpopular side taken by that journal in the engineers' controversy. He said he had no wish to divide the meeting, but he would never let a meeting be held in London, at which he could speak, without protesting against any attempt at this moment to cool the patriotism of the people [cheers and hisses]. Doubtless, there had been many stupid panics, and he had joined in hooting at and putting them down; but he had a conscientious belief that there was no such absolute absurdity in the present dread of invasion [hear, hear]. What did they trust to? The public opinion of France. But how could the public opinion of France express itself, when the press owed its very existence upon its silence, and when the people could not even meet in their drawing-rooms without the presence of police spies? [hear, hear.] There was doubtless a public opinion amongst those who had houses against thieves, but until they could make that public opinion extend to the people who picked locks the best thing they could do would be to put stronger bolts on their doors [hear, hear]. There was a mental peculiarity about Louis Napoleon which rendered it impossible to say what he might take it into his head to do; and no one could suppose that if he thought his interests would be advanced by it he would hesitate to launch a *coup* at England [hear, and interruption—chiefly caused by the crowded state of the room. The chairman once or twice interfered to obtain silence; but the speaker trespassed somewhat on the patience of the meeting.]

Mr. Charles Gilpin, who had been called upon to preside on the chair being quitted by Mr. Alexander, read an extract from a letter from Colonel W. H. Ashcourt, of Hammersmith, who had served thirty years in every quarter of the globe, and who said he had never "heard of such a mass of newspaper war rubbish got up for party political purposes" as the invasion panic [cheers]; and also an extract from Mr. Archibald Prentice's History of Manchester, which, alluding to the demoralization produced during the late war by the military spirit which prevailed, said, "the baseliest drunkenness, the rudest manners, the coarsest swearing, and the profane oaths, were regarded as nothing more than an evidence of the most loyal attachment to the crown and the profoundest veneration for the Church" [loud laughter].

The Rev. J. Burnet, in a humorous speech, in which he recommended the restriction of the ballot to persons liable to the income-tax on £500, proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, bearing in mind the manifold and enormous evils which have befallen this country from the habit of interfering by force of arms in continental affairs, of which our national debt is a melancholy monument, protests in the strongest manner against any such intervention for the future, as likely to involve us in conflicts, the termination and disastrous results of which no human eye can foresee, while all our past experience proves that no permanent advantage can accrue from such forcible interference to the great interests of humanity and freedom.

Mr. George Thompson, M.P., in a few words, exhorted the country to make the most of the short time which would elapse before the Government of Lord Derby would be ready to meet the House of Commons.

Mr. Fry moved a resolution expressive of confidence that the great bulk of the enlightened French nation cherishes towards this country no other than pacific and friendly feelings, and that their feelings are cordially reciprocated by an overwhelming majority of the English people.

M. Chamerovzow moved, and Mr. Joseph Barrett seconded, the adoption of a petition to be forwarded to Lord John Russell for presentation; and the members for the City to be requested to support its prayer.

All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

A meeting of upwards of 2,000 persons was held yesterday week, at the Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, to consider the same subject. Robert Charlton, Esq., presided, and on the platform were several of the leading members of the Society of Friends in Bristol.

The chairman said that the militia involved a serious abridgment of civil and religious liberty, compelling men to leave their ordinary avocations, and spend weeks in employment to which they entertained conscientious objections, taking them also from under the operations of the ordinary British law, depriving them of that valuable privilege, trial by jury, and bringing them under the provisions of the Mutiny Act. It pressed with peculiar hardship and severity on the working classes of the community; and it must have a most pernicious influence on the morals of the community. He considered the measure the worst, with the exception of the Beershop Act, which had emanated from the Legislature for the last thirty years. He ridiculed the idea of an invasion by the French; the commercial interests of the two nations being closely bound together. The fraternization witnessed on the occasion of the late Exhibition proved that. Mr. G. Thomas moved, and Mr. H. O. Wills seconded, "That this meeting observes with regret the proposals laid before Parliament for calling out the militia, at a time when the late Ministers assured the country that we are, as a nation, on terms of perfect amity with all foreign powers"—which was carried with

three dissentients. Mr. H. Corsham moved, and Dr. Ash seconded, "That in the opinion of this meeting such a measure is both unnecessary and mischievous, dangerously invading the liberties of British subjects, interrupting the regular pursuits of industry and commerce, bearing with peculiar hardship on the working classes of the community, and diffusing an influence most detrimental to public morals."

The proceedings were enlivened by the speeches of two gentlemen named Tamlyn and Clarke, who contended that a stern necessity existed for a militia bill; the latter gentleman argued that in case it was carried into effect, the suffrage should be extended to the whole body of men capable of bearing arms.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The quinquennial meeting of this company was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday; Mr. John Gover in the chair.

The chairman said, that they had now arrived at the close of the fifth year of their existence, and he was happy to state, that their profits had much exceeded anything that they could have fairly expected. They had issued policies, in the twelve months, assuring the amount of £211,272, an amount of business which he looked upon as really astonishing. In 1847 the amount assured was £49,998; in 1848, £48,039; in 1849, £107,699; in 1850, £136,866; and in 1851 no less than £211,272. That, however, was not the whole, but only the new business of the society, which, added year by year, would show the following amounts as assured for in their office:—In the first year (1847), £49,998; in the second year, £98,037; in the third year, £205,666; in the fourth year, £342,031; and in the fifth year they presented a grand total—for grand it really was—of £553,303. That was the actual result of their business, with the exception of a few policies, and they were very few, which had been allowed to drop. There was one thing in this increase which he could not help congratulating them upon—namely, that its ratio had been extended year by year, with the exception of the second year, gaining strength as it proceeded. He felt convinced that if the directors had only been enabled to come before them, and stated that they had been enabled to keep up the business of the second year—increasing to the same amount each year—they would have been considered to have done well; but they would see how great was the difference between £48,000 and £211,000. Another circumstance of congratulation was this, that while their business had been increasing, the ratio of their working expenses had been decreased. Then, again, they had been enabled to place out the whole of their money on good security, without keeping large balances on hand, as some of their rivals had been compelled to do; and they had always sources open to them for placing out any additional amount so as to prove advantageous to the company. The deaths had been much below the average upon which their tables were founded, showing the care and attention with which the lives assured had been selected. During the whole five years their prosperity had been going on increasing from year to year; and the profits which had accrued amounted to £8,025 1s. 7d.—being no less than 44 per cent. on the amount of premiums received. Under their deed of settlement, one-half of that amount would be set aside as a reserve fund, and the other half would be divisible among the assurers, either as a cash payment, by an addition to the policy, or by a reduction of premium. If they only increased their business in the same ratio, he would not say of the past year, but of the years 1849 and 1850, they would—twenty, thirty, or fifty years hence—when perhaps he and many of those whom he was then addressing were lying in their tombs—become one of the largest and most prosperous companies in the kingdom.

Mr. Ridge, mayor of Gravesend, moved the adoption of the report, and expressed the great gratification he felt at the progress made by the society. —The Rev. S. Martin seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Miller, the vice-chairman, moved the carrying out the recommendation of the directors with reference to the bonus, and called attention to the fact that, whereas by official returns it was shown that the average expenses of twenty-six assurance offices was £5,489 per annum, those of that company were only £3,700; and whereas their expenses in the first year of their existence was as 120 per cent. on their revenue, it was reduced to 36 per cent., and would no doubt be still further reduced year by year, with every exception of business. The division of profits, as now recommended, would show the following practical results:—Supposing a party had been assured for five years for £500, from twenty years of age, it would give a cash bonus for £12 19s., or make an addition to their policies of £30 15s.; and supposing the assured was thirty years of age at the time of effecting his policy, the cash bonus would be £16 12s. 3d., and the addition to the policy £33 15s. 7d.

Mr. Pratt seconded the resolution, which, after a short conversation, was unanimously carried.

The retiring directors were then re-elected, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, directors, and officers, the meeting separated.

Horace Walpole says of a lady, "She has as fine a set of teeth as any woman can have with only two, and those black." So, too, Lord Derby has as fine a set of Ministers as any Protectionist chief can have with only a brace or so that have any experience, and those somewhat the worse for wear.—*Examiner*.

PENDING AND PROSPECTIVE ELECTIONS.

The good people of Buckinghamshire were greatly excited on Saturday, by the appearance in the second edition of the *Aylesbury News* of an address from Benjamin Disraeli to the free and independent electors, soliciting their suffrages on the ground of his desire to "complete the machinery of the constitution by two measures which will invest the people with a power which was once their birth-right; and with a security which I hope their children will inherit. These measures are *Triennial Parliaments* and *Election by Ballot*; and unless these measures be conceded, I cannot comprehend how the conduct of the Government can ever be in harmony with the feelings of the people. Because I am of opinion that those who are invested with power should be qualified for its exercise, I would support the *abrogation* of those Stamp Duties which eventually act as *taxes upon knowledge*." Not a few even of Mr. Disraeli's personal adherents were taken aback; while the genuine natives of Hampden's county exulted over the genius returned to his first love. The editor will doubtless, in his next, express his regret that the document sent him was that addressed by Mr. Disraeli in 1833 to the electors of Marylebone!

The authentic manifesto of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, however, now before us. He says:—

"The late Administration fell to pieces from internal dissension, and not from the assault of their opponents; and notwithstanding the obvious difficulties of our position, we have felt that to shrink from encountering them would be to leave the country without a Government, and Her Majesty without servants. Our first duty will be to provide for the ordinary and current exigencies of the public service; but, at no distant period, we hope, with the concurrence of the country, to establish a policy in conformity with the principles which in opposition we have felt it our duty to maintain.

We shall endeavour to terminate that strife of classes which, of late years, has exercised so pernicious an influence over the welfare of this kingdom; to accomplish those remedial measures which great productive interests, suffering from unequal taxation, have a right to demand from a just Government; to cultivate friendly relations with all foreign powers, and secure honourable peace; to uphold in their spirit, as well as in their form, our political institutions; and to increase the efficiency, as well as maintain the rights, of our national and Protestant Church.

An administration formed with these objects, and favourable to progressive improvement in every department of the State, is one which, we hope, may obtain the support and command the confidence of the community, whose sympathies are the best foundation for a strong administration, while they are the best security for a mild government.

The High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire has appointed the election to take place on Friday, the 12th—the very day on which Parliament is to re-assemble. Mr. Disraeli will doubtless return to Westminster in the evening the re-elected member for Bucks.

Lord John Manners will be the first of the new men to meet his constituents. The election is appointed for Thursday (to-morrow). Though there is a standing quarrel between the Puseyite post and a section of the Colchester Conservatives, no opposition is anticipated. Lord John says in his printed address:—

I can honestly say, that I am not conscious of having departed, in my Parliamentary career, from those principles which were my title to your confidence in 1850; nor do I believe that the ancient and loyal borough of Colchester will hesitate, at this momentous crisis, to mark its confidence in Lord Derby's Administration, by entrusting again to my care the honourable duty of representing it in Parliament. To maintain the rights and promote the efficiency of the national Protestant Church, and resist the encroachments of the See of Rome; to combine the preservation of all that is valuable in our ancient institutions with those reforms which practical wisdom shows to be requisite; to reconcile the now conflicting interests of agriculture and manufactures; to restore prosperity and contentment to a ruined and discontented colonial empire; to study the social advancement of the industrious classes, and to prepare the means of national safety in the sad event of war, while striving earnestly to perpetuate the blessings of peace, constitute the policy of the new Administration.

The Liverpool Constitutional Association have made another fruitless endeavour to induce Lord John Manners to become a candidate for the representation of Liverpool at the next general election. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Dr. McNeile upon the subject, and the result of the interview was a deputation to Lord John Manners; but the request of the committee was still firmly refused, the noble lord being desirous of continuing his connexion with Colchester.

The following is the pith of Mr. Henley's address to his Oxfordshire constituents:—"The honour conferred upon me vacates my seat as one of your representatives in the Commons House of Parliament; and in now asking you to exercise your constitutional privilege in my favour, and to re-elect me, you have the opportunity of saying if I have hitherto done my duty."

Lord H. G. Lennox will merely say to the electors of Chichester, "that should you again do me the honour to return me to the House of Commons, it shall be my constant endeavour to support such measures as are calculated to promote the stability of the constitution, the welfare of the Established Church, and the prosperity of all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

Sir Francis T. Baring, Bart., late First Lord of the Admiralty, has visited Portsmouth, and met the committee for securing his re-election. He stated he had not the slightest doubt but that the present ministry would propose some measure of protection,

although perhaps not immedately. This would be the great object of contention at the coming election, and he exhorted his supporters not to lose sight of the terrible evils that would ensue from a reversal of the Free-trade policy. He was an advocate for an extension of the suffrage, and would support it when it came before Parliament again. Some questions referring to subjects of a local character were then put to Sir Francis, and which he answered to the general satisfaction of those present; after which, a resolution expressive of approbation of the statements made by him, and pledging every effort to secure his re-election, was passed.

Mr. Bickham Escott, on Thursday, addressed the electors of Plymouth. He said that he should not have come before them if Lord Ebrington had still desired to represent Plymouth. That noble lord is understood to retire on account of the disaffection of his Protestant friends.

Mr. J. Villiers Shelly was introduced to a party of the electors of Westminster, on Thursday, by the members for Marylebone. Mr. Shelly commenced his address by adverting to a handbill, stating that he had spoken and voted against Reform on the 2nd of March, 1831. That was something like twenty-two years ago, when he was just of age. He had now become of age a second time [laughter], and he could only say that the opinions which he then conscientiously entertained had become small by degrees and beautifully less. He had become the unflinching advocate of free-trade, progress, and reform, vote by ballot, an extension of the suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and the abolition of the system of centralisation. A resolution, declaring Mr. Shelly deserving the support of the electors, was carried unanimously.

The *Leeds Mercury* is happy to announce that a very cordial reconciliation has taken place between the two sections of reformers in the borough of Leeds, and that they are resolved to go to the election a united body, for the return of two decided reformers and free-traders. Those who at the last election supported Mr. Sturge have evinced their readiness to vote for Mr. Marshall; and those who then supported Mr. Marshall have shown their disposition to vote for a candidate entertaining the opinions of the other section of Liberals. The gentlemen fixed upon by the leading Liberals as a colleague to Mr. Marshall, is Francis Carbutt, Esq. He has for many years been a leading member of the corporation. On the Conservative side, it is expected the candidates will be William Beckett, Esq., the present member, and John Gott, Esq. They both possess great local influence. The contest will, no doubt, be a severe one; but in the present state of the register, it is believed, with union, that the Liberal party will be able to carry both their men.

Messrs. Harris and Ellis, the present members for Leicester, have issued addresses to the electors, intimating that a dissolution is near at hand, and that they do not intend again soliciting their suffrages. This is in accordance with the understanding come to after the unseating of Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. R. Gardner, both of whom are expected to offer themselves to their late constituents for re-election, with every chance of success.

Mr. Wegg Prosser having announced his intention not to offer himself again for Hertfordshire, two candidates have come forward in addition to Mr. Booker, namely, Mr. J. King, a "Conservative, a Protectionist, and a Protestant," and Mr. C. S. B. Hanbury, a sort of Conservative Free-trader. Mr. C. Lewis will again come forward on the Liberal interest. The hon. gentleman has just issued his address, of which the *Hereford Times* (Protectionist paper), remarks:—"The address of Mr. Cornwall Lewis is certainly the most lucid we ever read; it is worthy in every respect of the high reputation of the hon. gentleman."

On Thursday evening a meeting of the electors of Oldham favourable to the return of Mr. John Cobbett, was held. Resolutions were passed to the effect that efforts should be made to secure the return of that gentleman at the next election.

The *Sootman* states that Mr. Geo. Thompson, jun., the late Lord Provost of Aberdeen, has been induced, by the strong feeling of a large and influential body of his fellow-citizens, to offer himself as their representative in Parliament. His political views are liberal, or, as he himself states, "those of progressive reform."

CONCLUSION OF THE HOLMFIRTH INQUEST.—After a week's sittings, the jury, in conformity with the coroner's charge, have returned the following verdict:—

We find that Elisa Marsden came to her death by drowning, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry Reservoir. We also find that the Bilberry Reservoir was defective in its original construction, and that the commissioners, engineers, and overlookers, were grossly culpable in not seeing to the proper regulation of the works—that the commissioners, in permitting the Bilberry Reservoir to remain for several years in a dangerous state, with a full knowledge thereof, and not lowering the waste-pit, have been guilty of wilful and culpable negligence, and we regret that the reservoir being under the management of a corporation prevents us from bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, as we are convinced that the gross and culpable negligence of the commissioners would have subjected them to such a verdict had they been in the position of a private individual or a firm. We also hope that the Legislature will take into its most serious consideration the propriety of making provision for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects exposed to danger from reservoirs placed by corporations in situations similar to those under the charge of the Holme Reservoir Commissioners.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CRISIS.

Simultaneously with the meeting of one hundred and eight Manchester men, yesterday se'nnight—at which Mr. Geo. Wilson uttered the ominous threat, "The moment you put one penny upon the bread of the poor man, look to yourself, Lord Derby, and to your order"—the men of Birmingham were repeating what they have all along said, and is now confessed in Manchester, that Parliamentary reform is essential to the final settlement of the corn law question.

The Birmingham meeting was convened for the consideration of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill; but the Ministerial change of course gave a new turn to the speaking. The Mayor presided. Mr. George Edmonds moved a resolution declaring Lord John's bill to contain the minimum of Parliamentary reform; and that no ministry, not prepared to concede so much, is entitled to the confidence of the country. Mr. George Dawson, in seconding the resolution, argued the advisability of taking any instalment as a means of obtaining more. Mr. Alderman Baldwin, however, moved a complete suffrage amendment, which was adopted with little objection.

On Wednesday evening there was a crowded meeting at the Horn Tavern, Kennington. Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. Locke King, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., and Mr. Trelawny, M.P., were present. Mr. W. A. Wilkinson presided. Mr. T. Harvey moved:—

That the sudden and abrupt termination of Lord John Russell's Ministry shall in no degree deter the inhabitants of Lambeth from pressing forward their well-matured demands for a thorough reform of the House of Commons; this meeting being fully convinced that if ever there was a time when interest as well as duty called for unanimity to prevail among all classes of reformers, it is the present. This meeting, therefore, calls upon every liberal constituency, throughout the country, at once to pledge their representatives to demand of the Government such a change in our representative system as shall embrace the important principles of residential suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, equal electoral districts, and the abolition of the property qualification for members.

Mr. J. P. Murrough, in seconding the resolution, said, they were met to celebrate the obsequies of Whiggery and finality, and he hoped they had seen the last of Lord John Russell [loud cheers]. Mr. D'Eyncourt declared he would have voted against the bill if Schedule B. had not been withdrawn or amended. The extension of the franchise without the ballot would be worse than useless. The larger the franchise the more necessary the ballot. At the last election for that borough only one-fourth the electors had voted. The reason was, they did not wish to compromise themselves with their customers. Let the people have the free exercise of their rights, and they would form the most powerful militia that could be desired. The Earl of Derby had told them the late Reform Bill was to be final; but the people would see about that. Had the late Government continued in office and proceeded with their Reform Bill, he should have consulted his constituents whether it was better to seek to introduce amendments or reject it at once ["reject it."]. He should have moved an amendment for the introduction of triennial parliaments, and for giving the franchise to every ratepayer, irrespective of the amount. This would have increased the electoral body throughout the kingdom by something like three millions. If the people were true to themselves the present men must make way for an honest ministry, who would not bring in such a Reform Bill as the last, but one which would satisfy the country at large. Mr. Thwaites said, let the people beware of accepting any instalment of reform, which would defer the great consummation they so earnestly desired [cheers]. Mr. Bryson moved an amendment in favour of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and payment of members; but not above a score of hands was held up in its favour. The original motion was carried amidst loud cheering. Mr. Webber moved, and Mr. Townsend seconded:—

That this meeting, viewing with deep regret the sudden advent to power of a party who have hitherto been the avowed enemies of progress, and the advocates of the unrighteous tax upon food, calls upon the friends of humanity in a determined manner to resist, by every constitutional means, any attempt to reimpose a bread tax.

Mr. Locke King, M.P., rejoiced there was an end to the Reform scheme of Lord John Russell. Mr. Alcock said, when the new ministers asked for the supplies, they must be required first to explain their policy, and to state whether they meant to disturb the free-trade measures. He for one was prepared to pursue that course.

Our Postscript will record the commencement of a vigorous agitation in Lancashire and the West Riding.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Colonial Legislature of South Australia has passed a bill authorizing the Government to make a railway from Adelaide, the capital, to its port. Mr. John Cartwright Hill, the son of Mr. Commissioner Hill, and nephew of Mr. Rowland Hill, of the Post-office, is appointed chief engineer to the undertaking.

PROPOSED LEGAL UNIVERSITY.—The committee appointed by the Benchers of the four Inns of Court to take into consideration the subjects of legal education has made its report. The recommendation is, to establish five professorships—of Jurisprudence, Civil Law, Real Property and Common Law, Equity and Constitutional Law,—the institution of examinations,—and that the degree of barrister be refused to all who have not attended the lectures and passed the examinations. The emoluments of the professors to be a salary of 300 guineas each, and a fifth share of the entrance fees of five guineas from each student.

About £16,000 have been collected for the sufferers at Holmfirth.

A PARISH RATE LAID BY A MINORITY.

A great number of the most influential rate-payers of the parish of Shoreditch, attended on Saturday at Worship-street Police Court, in a state of much anxiety, to oppose an application about to be made to Mr. Corrie, for his ratification of a rate against which they energetically protested.

The ratepayers and governing body of this parish have been for a good many years engaged in a series of sharp and acrimonious contests. The former considering themselves rated to an exorbitant and unnecessary extent, formed a Parochial Association for the protection of their interests. This led to a great number of cases before the magistrates, generally resulting in decisions adverse to the association, but, in the course of the investigations that ensued defalcations to a large amount were discovered in the accounts of two of the collectors, who were apprehended and placed at the bar of this court for embezzlement, one to the extent of about £500, and the other to somewhere near £700. One of the defaulters was tried and severely punished, while the other only escaped a similar fate by dying in prison. Another movement in restriction of rating has again sprung up lately; and, the ratepayers having been duly called upon to meet in vestry and vote a rate, counter-placards were issued, exhorting them to make a stand for no more than 8d. in the pound, which was declared to be amply sufficient for all proper and reasonable purposes. A rating to that amount was accordingly carried by an overwhelming majority, and there, as it was maintained upon a subsequent ballot, it was supposed that the matter would end; but the defeated officials and minority exercised the power given to the trustees by a local act, as they contend, voted an additional twopenny in the pound. Before this could be enforced, however, the magistrate's signature in ratification of it was indispensable, and to obtain or prevent the enforcement of the additional percentage the respective parties now attended.

Mr. Prendergast, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Ware, the vestry clerk, appeared on behalf of the trustees, and having drawn the magistrate's attention to the terms of the act above referred to, claimed his signature to the rate for the extra amount, which was wanted to meet demands that were pressing and valid.

Mr. Bingley, one of the trustees, addressed the Bench in a speech of considerable length and ability, and having pointed out the hardship of the ratepayers being assessed in this manner, in such direct opposition to their wishes as to amount to a virtual supersession of the right of controlling their own affairs, contended that to sanction such an assessment would be countenancing injustice; and that as the clause giving the objectionable power was not so restrictive and injunctive as to render the magistrate's sanction a matter of course, he would be justified in withholding his assent.

Mr. Howes, Mr. Bathurst, and another gentleman, also urged the same points, contending that the power referred to was inoperative, except where a rate had been refused altogether; but Mr. Corrie intimated his conviction that the rate had been made in a strictly legal manner, according to the terms of the act laid before him, and it appeared to him that he had no option but to sign the rate in the way demanded. The only course he could suggest to the parties was to appeal before the court of quarter sessions.

Mr. Bingley expressed his intention to adopt that course, but the general opinion seemed to be that some steps should be taken to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious clauses.

ITEMS OF ASSIZE AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The man Styles, charged with the murder of his wife, was examined on Monday, for the third time, at the Marylebone Police Court, and again remanded.

Three Irishmen, and as many Irishwomen, are in prison for a furious assault on two police constables—one of whom they cut down with a chopper—in Mile end Old Town. They were remanded by the Thames Police Court magistrate till the wounded officer is able to leave the hospital.

Lawson, a master sweep, has been convicted, at the Middlesex Sessions, of robbing the Queen, by cutting out seven pieces of looking-glass from frames in Kensington Palace, to which he had free access as the appointed sweep. He has been sent to prison for six months.

David Claridge, a youth of fifteen, has been convicted, at the Hertford Assizes, of setting fire to a barn. Mr. Justice Coleridge said that the crime of arson had been carried on to so great an extent in this country, that it was absolutely necessary, notwithstanding the prisoner's youth and apparent respectability, he should pass a severe sentence. He then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for fourteen years.

At Northampton, the woman Pinckard has been found guilty of the murder of her mother-in-law, by strangling (the details we gave some time since), and sentenced to death, without hope of mercy.

Farrow, deputy overman at Trimdon Pit, South Durham, has been formally committed, on a coroner's warrant, for manslaughter. He had been warned not to let the miners work in a particular spot—he did allow them—an explosion ensued, three men were killed, and Farrow himself was very badly burnt. This was on the 26th of January, and he is not yet sufficiently strong to allow of his removal to goal.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 3, Two o'clock.

THE LONDON REFORM CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Delegates and leading Reformers convened by the National Association, assembled yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, in Saint Martin's Hall. The attendance was considerable, and increased as the day advanced.

Sir Joshua Walsley, as President of the Association, addressed the Conference in an able and conciliatory speech, reviewing the progress of the movement, the position of public affairs, and the new duties imposed upon the executive and its constituents. Sir Joshua concluded by moving that Mr. Hume, M.P., preside, which was seconded by Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and carried with great acclamation.

Robert Heywood, Esq., of Bolton, and R. Walters, Esq., of Newcastle, were appointed Vice-Presidents of the Conference, and Mr. George Thompson the Secretary.

A business committee, consisting of seven gentlemen, were next proposed.

Mr. E. Jones wished to know if he was eligible to sit upon this Conference. He had been deputed by the metropolitan Chartists to attend this meeting and watch its proceedings.—The chairman replied in the affirmative.

The election of Mr. Searle—of Mr. Birch, "of the University of Oxford, a farmer and a good Radical"—of Mr. Lattimore, as representing the agricultural interest—and of Mr. Edward Miall, as representing the Radical Reform press, was carried.

A gentleman proposed the election of Mr. B. O'Brien. Mr. G. Thompson said that gentleman was not eligible, as he was not a member of the National Parliamentary Reform Association.

Mr. Dick (of Finsbury) declared that he doubted the honesty of the association. The Chairman indignantly repelled the insinuation, and said while he occupied the chair he would not allow Mr. Dick or any other man to call in question the honesty of the Association.

A Delegate from the Tower Hamlets was satisfied that there would be no fair play at this meeting, and he should therefore withdraw from it.

A Working Man said he had been admitted to this meeting by a card, and he was sorry to see members of his class so utterly regardless of all order and decorum as some of them had exhibited to-day.

Mr. Holyoake, Mr. Jackson, of Yarmouth, and Mr. Gregory Foster, were also elected members of the business committee.

Mr. Miall thanked the Conference for having elected him, but he could only accept the office upon the understanding that the object of this Conference was to promote the scheme of reform adopted by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association—and not to reopen the question of its basis; with which he would have nothing to do [cheers].

The business committee then retired to enter upon their functions.

Mr. Hume addressed the meeting at some length, reminding the Conference that he had been forty-one years in the House of Commons, and, during the whole of that time, had voted in favour of progressive reform. He assisted in drawing up the Charter, but in this country we were ruled by the majority, and he was therefore not disposed to sacrifice the improvement of his fellow-men because he could not get all he wanted. The disunion which arose between him and the Chartists twelve years ago had so long delayed the progress of reform. They wanted to go too fast—faster, indeed, than there were horses sufficient to carry the coach. Surely, if they could not get to Oxford, they ought not to object to go half the way, and it was with the view of carrying out that idea as applied to reform that this Conference had been called. It was to unite all parties in favour of a compromise without giving up the full opinion that they professed, and he hoped the movement would be suffered to go on without interruption [cheers].

On the return of the business committee, Mr. Miall read the report.

The Rev. John Burnet humourously rebuked the behaviour of the Finsbury delegate.

Mr. Varian stated himself to be a Chartist and a Financial Reformer—he rose for the purpose of denying the statement which had been made, that the bulk of the people were with the Association. It was obvious that it was the interest of this Association to have the people with them, and it was equally obvious that they had not [cries of "Hear" and "No"]. He saw no working men in the constitution of the society, and the fact was that the working classes did not go with the Association.

Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., differed from the last speaker. If the people were not with the Association, with whom were they? He emphatically asserted that they were [cries of "No, no," and "Hear"]. He himself was a Chartist, and he was sure that if the Chartists went along with this Association they would have a much better chance of obtaining the objects for which they were striving. This, however, was not the time for the discussion of the principles of the society—they had been settled long ago—it was a meeting for business purposes, and the object of it was to settle the means by which those views could be best carried out.

Mr. G. Dawson said that he was a thorough Chartist himself, and had at a meeting of the Association at Birmingham proposed and carried an amendment in favour of universal suffrage. He himself had regretted that the Association had not committed itself to a broader principle; but he had

always been an enemy to obstructive policies, and he never would be guilty of it. Though he would never give up universal suffrage, he should never refuse to give help to any who went that same way. That was the sense, too, of the town of Birmingham.

Mr. M'Cullagh, M.P., said that the time was come when they must join the flag of Reform to that of Free-trade, and insist in calling on the people in a mass to say and determine whether they would have a corn-law or not. The great object they had to attain was unanimity—without it they could do nothing [cheers].

The chairman said that now the time had come when the delegates from the different constituencies of the country would come forward and announce the state of feeling in their different localities.

Mr. Gassin, of Bedford, said that in his borough the general feeling was in favour of progressive reform. Mr. Dean was an advocate of the rights of man, and when any man proved to him what his rights were, he would be the first to join in obtaining those rights.

Mr. Dick regretted that he could not act with this Association. They had not the people with them, nor ever would have, until they recognised the great principle of manhood suffrage. He could not see why a war-cry should be got up against Lord Derby: he had done nothing against the people [cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter]. Mr. Dick denied that he was an advocate of Lord Derby, or any humbug whatever [laughter]. He would not support Financial Reformers merely as such; they must embrace the real basis of Parliamentary Reform—universal suffrage.

Mr. Le Blond (of Bradford) hoped that the meeting would not accept Mr. Dick as a representative of the Chartist body. He repudiated him as such. With regard to the town from which he came, there was a strong branch association there, which in its principles went far beyond the programme of the mother Association, but was ready to co-operate with it to obtain as great a measure of reform as possible.

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons (of Stroud) said that he was, as most of the Conference knew he was, a decided Chartist, and so were the great majority of the working men of his neighbourhood. Both he and they, however, were disposed to aid this Association, because, even if it did not go the whole length which they did, it still went the same way with them.

Mr. Holyoake said, that he was one of the Council of the National Charter Association, and on behalf of that association he could say that they were ready to join in confederated action with the Parliamentary Reform Association, as having the same ends, though modified, with themselves. He had also been long a worker in associations for social reform, and on behalf of such associations he could say that they would also aid in attaining Parliamentary Reform.

The Rev. Dr. Burns said that for the last few years a conviction had been gaining strength among the Dissenters of this country that it was the duty of Christian ministers to mingle to some extent in politics. A meeting had been held by some Dissenting ministers of the metropolis, in which a resolution was come to to support the association.

Mr. Ernest Jones, who was received with loud cheers, protested against the manner in which the business of the Conference had been conducted, in not allowing a vote to any but those who they knew would vote in favour of their motions, and in confining the speakers to ten minutes. In that time it was impossible for him to prove what it was his wish to do, and that was, that the measure which this association proposed was reactionary. The fact was, that they had not, and would not have the working classes with them, and without them they could do nothing. These two propositions he would undertake to prove, and he challenged Sir Joshua Walsley, or any other member of the council, to meet him and discuss the question. Nothing but expediency would compel the Chartists to join this association, and the general opinion among the Chartists was, that they could do better without such an association.

After quiet had been restored to some extent, Mr. Thomas Clarke repudiated the assertion that Mr. Jones represented the Chartists, or that his assertions had any truth in them. He, on the contrary, asserted that as far as his locality was concerned, the Chartists were in favour of this Association, and were ready to give all support to it in their power.

Mr. T. Clark, of Manchester, then stood forward, and was received with cheers from one party, and cries from others of "Traitor," "Spy." The noise was so great that for some time no speaker could be heard, although several rose in different parts of the Conference.

Mr. G. Thompson called the meeting to order. He never had in all his experience seen so much violence on the part of a mere section of a meeting tolerated so long and with such calmness.

Mr. Lattimore presented the resolutions drawn up by the committee for the public meeting this evening.

Mr. Slack moved a resolution, limiting the right of speaking and voting at the subsequent meetings of the Conference to members of the Association, except in peculiar circumstances.

The resolution was seconded, but met with so many objections—Mr. Hume and the more influential members of the Association present all concurring in expressing their sincere belief that the disturbances of the morning would not again be repeated, and that the resolution was therefore unnecessary—that it was accordingly withdrawn.

The Conference adjourned at half-past 5 (until 10

this morning), after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly but briefly acknowledged by Mr. Hume.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The meeting which the committee appointed on Tuesday evening was authorized to convene, was held yesterday at Newall's Buildings, Manchester. The early morning trains brought an unusual number of manufacturers to Manchester, and the Exchange exhibited a spectacle of greater animation than upon ordinary occasions. At three o'clock a crowded meeting was assembled, who gave a warm reception to the leading Free-traders upon their appearance on the platform. The M.P.'s, present were, Mr. Cobden, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Henry, Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. C. Hindley, and Mr. R. Milligen. Among gentlemen from a distance was Dr. T. Price. A great number of letters of adhesion were read.

Mr. G. Wilson, on taking the chair, said, they had now to deal not merely with a Conservative Administration, but with Earl Derby, as the head of a Protectionist Government; and if any justification could be required for their convening this meeting in the middle of a market day, it must be found in the Administration itself. Previous to taking such a step they had sought the advice of all those excellent friends of the League who, during three years, afforded them their support, their advice, and concurrence. There was but one opinion offered, and that was advising the revival of the League [cheers]. At a meeting held on the previous evening it had been resolved to propose certain resolutions to the meeting, which he would read:—

1. That an Administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honour of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti-corn-law League be re-constituted, under the rules and regulations by which that body was formerly organized.
2. That the council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favour of the re-enactment, under whatever pretence or form, of any duty upon the importation of foreign corn.
3. That, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agricultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests, as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the free-trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country,—resolved that a memorial to the Queen, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to her Majesty.
4. That in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription be forthwith commenced, and that a call of ten per cent. upon all subscriptions of £10 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full.

Mr. Cobden, on rising to move the first of these resolutions, was received with immense cheering. The following are the important passages of his speech:—

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I propose in any part which I may take in connexion with our renewed efforts—if you decide that we are to renew them—I intend to pursue precisely the same course as before [cheers]. I have no other object in view. I appear here to serve no party of politicians: I don't come here with the view of taking any steps which shall be likely to displace one body of men to replace in their stead men of another complexion of party politics. I appear here solely to advocate a cause which I believe experience has shown to be worthy of an effort; and we will, if you please, if we renew our labours, be under the same rules and regulations which led on triumphantly to victory on the last occasion [cheers]. I say, experience has shown, that what we are engaged in was worthy of the effort which we bestowed upon it. I may solemnly declare, for myself, that in the most exaggerated flights of my fancy, I never expected so great a result from the labours of the League as has been witnessed within the last four years of our experience [hear, hear]. Take the single fact which comprises almost our whole case. Since the day we laid down our arms there has been imported into this country, in grain and flour of all kinds, an amount of human subsistence equal to upwards of 50 millions of quarters of grain [hear, hear]—a larger quantity than had been imported from foreign countries during the 31 years preceding 1846. On the lowest computation, you have had five millions of your countrymen or countrywomen, or your country-children subsisting upon corn brought from foreign countries. And what does it say of the comfort you have brought to the households of these families? [hear, hear.] What does it say of the peace, the prosperity, and the serenity of the domestic life of those to whose houses these millions of quarters of grain have been introduced, and who, but for your exertions, might have been left in penury, and subsisting on potatoes? These, then, are the reasons, these are the sufficient justification for our wishing to maintain the ground we have achieved. Now, there are many gentlemen—perhaps some among those who are present on this occasion—who press us to enter upon other questions as well as the corn laws. They say, "Why don't you go for a larger measure of Parliamentary reform, which will not only enable you to carry free trade in corn, but will also enable you to carry many other things?" [hear, hear.] Now, it seems to me that the fallacy which lies in this argument or entreaty is this: it is assumed that because we are going to make an effort to put an end for ever to this war upon free trade, that therefore we intend to exclude other people from entering on the consideration of other questions. What we say is this, that having shown you the vast social benefits which have arisen from the emancipation of the people in the article of food, we don't feel justified, whilst we are sure, or at least morally certain, that in a few months we can put this question for ever out of the category of controversial questions—we don't feel justified in placing ourselves backward, or taking up other questions on which the public are not so well informed or so well united. We, the men who have had a responsible position in this agitation before, do not think it advisable to change our responsible position in the House of Commons from a majority into a minority—to retard the definite settlement of this question, instead of three or four months, for probably as many years more [loud cheers].

We advocate an immediate dissolution of Parliament, after these necessary public forms have been gone through. Now it will be said, why should you dissolve Parliament and seek an immediate issue on this question? Many of our friends may think it rather rash, when we are beginning to organize, to seek to bring our opponents into mortal combat. It is possible that one who is a member of the House of Commons may have better opportunities to judge as to the reasons which may determine such a policy as this, than those who are not within the arena of our political legislation. Gentlemen, I have the strongest belief that we are safe from everything but delay, and the tricks of politicians which will be practised during this delay [cheers]. I want to bring this question to a definitive issue without being mixed up with any other question. We have not only friends who wish us to blend other questions with ours, by which we might materially damage our cause, and probably altogether sacrifice it, but our enemies will play the same game, for it is their only chance. Already I see the enemy hoisting the flag, trying to raise the banner of religious intolerance. You may have Protestantism and Popery thrust before the question of the bread tax. It is the old thing over again; your enemies will try to be religious; they will pretend to be the only religious part of the country [cheers and laughter]. They who tax the people's bread will profess to be the great champions of religion. You know in the olden time that they who devoured the widow's house for pretence made long prayers [cheers and laughter]. I should not wonder if they try to raise the issue of the monarchy. I have seen it already put forth that the monarchy is in danger if we are allowed to succeed in our objects [laughter]. But I am told we must allow the Protectionists to remain in office for twelve months, to give them time to abandon all their professions and their principles [laughter]—and cheat their friends [cheers and laughter]. I am afraid they will cheat us [hear, hear]. But what morality is this? We are to be told that a body of men who have leaped into power simply and solely because of their Protectionist principles, if you will only let them remain in office and draw their salaries—from £5,000 a-year down to £1,200—will abandon every one of their professions, scatter their principles to the winds, and allow their dupes—the Protectionists—to go and whistle for protection [cheers and laughter]. That, I say, is something new in the morals of politics in this country. I tell you candidly I do not believe Lord Derby and his colleagues to be half so base as these advisers take them to be. Would the men who hunted that illustrious statesman almost to his grave for having abolished the corn laws, whose sole political capital, from that time to this, has been the sarcasm and the obloquy with which they have covered his name, and the abuse with which they have loaded the gentlemen of the "Manchester School" [laughter]—are these men going to do, not what Sir R. Peel did, but ten times worse? That would be to fall lower than they are in France. I believe the Ministry to be sincere in their professions. I believe they come into office with the view to carry out those professions, but are you going to allow them to remain in office, to be sharpening their sword in order that they may stab you when they find you off your guard? ["No, no."] Our own Mr. Villiers—our old and trusty representative in the House of Commons—has given notice [loud cheers] of a motion to bring the House to the test on this question. Now, as it has been said that Mr. Villiers is a brother of Lord Clarendon, and may have a Whig object in bringing forward this measure, I may as well state that it was at our instance that Mr. Villiers gave notice of that motion; and that he foresaw at the moment what would be said as to his wishing to reinstate the fallen Ministry. He even said to me, "You might bring forward the motion yourself, probably, with more propriety;" but I said it was due to him, who had so nobly maintained our principle in the House of Commons—that nobody else should be allowed to intervene on this question whilst he remained in the House [cheers]. I will go further in explanation of this matter. It was suggested to Mr. Villiers that the motion should declare that the House has no confidence in any Government which did not support the principle of Free-trade. But he himself struck out of the motion all reference to the Administration, because he would not give the motion the semblance of a party attack. If there should be any difficulty in bringing the question to issue by the terms of this motion, then I do hope Mr. Villiers will bring forward a vote of want of confidence. I hope this will be done rather than let the question go undecided another session. You are told that this is a very wrong time to dissolve the Parliament. Now, gentlemen, I will tell you candidly, and it is a secret probably coming from a member of Parliament, that I never knew yet the proper time for a dissolution in the eyes of members of Parliament [cheers and laughter]. The indirect threat which was held out by Lord Derby, that if we did not behave ourselves in the House of Commons he would dissolve Parliament, is very likely to be influential with a very large portion of our body in the House, unless you bring public opinion to bear upon them. If you memorialize the Queen, and say you think it desirable that in April or May this question should be settled—if members know that it is the determination of the country, I mean the Free-trade party in the country—then, when a motion is brought forward to suspend the voting of the supplies by merely voting some on account, you will have a vote of want of confidence in the Government directly. I think the greatest of all evils a country can suffer from, is, by all the great interests being kept in suspense on this vital question [cheers]. Your merchants, your manufacturers, your ship owners, your colonists, all require to know how this thing is to be finally settled; they want to enter into transactions enduring over one year or two years. The whole wages and profits of this empire are bound up in this question [hear, hear]. And, therefore, talk not to me of some intrigues between the diplomatists of Vienna and Paris—of some new chicanery, or artifice, if you will, of the President of the French Republic—talk not to me of these distant shadowy evils, in comparison with the disturbances and unsettlement of the whole industry and commerce of the country. By and by they will ask Mr. Bright if he is willing to go to the Horse Guards, or probably they will ask if I shall become Lord Chancellor. But, gentlemen, are there any such consequences involved in this measure? They say, "You cannot form any other administration except this," or "you cannot carry on the business of Parliament unless you have either the Protectionists or the Whigs in office." But they forget that when

this question is settled the Protectionist party will disappear. If you have one dissolution on this subject you will never find another politician who will the tin kettle of Protection to his tall afterwards [cheers and laughter]. I have always said—I said it seven years ago—that we shall destroy two or three Governments before this question is settled. And now I say, without caring for the consequences at all—I dare the consequences, feeling certain that the consequences will be useful to the country; I say, let all unite—all classes of the country, the humblest as well as the richest—and let us put this Government to one of three courses; either they must recant fully and completely their principles of protection, or they must resign their seats in the Government, or they shall dissolve Parliament. One of these courses we will compel them to adopt [loud cheers]. And when you have accomplished either of these objects, then you will have effected all that you have in view. I do not doubt that the Government of this country will be carried on. I do not see that there is any necessity for your despairing of finding other men as good in every other respect, if not as good Protectionists, as the present Government; but I say, let every man, woman, and child, join together to force the Government to one of these courses. And, having done so, do not let us be alarmed by any bugbear, or be led away by any false scents. Let us pursue the same course we did before; and, in less than four months from this hour, you will be relieved from all the labours in which you are now engaged. (The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Robert Ashton (of Hyde) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., moved, and Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., seconded the next resolution; on which Mr. Harvey (of Liverpool) attempted to engraft a sentence respecting the currency.

Mr. J. Bright, M.P., rose, amidst great applause, to move the third resolution. He began by saying that to revive the League for the destruction of the Derby Cabinet seemed like—

Ocean into tempest tost,
To waft a feather, or to drown a fly.

The hon. gentleman's speech—reported by electric telegraph—was devoted to an exposure of the tendencies of the new Administration from the constitutions represented by them. He concluded by moving the following memorial:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty.—We, your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, conscious of the earnest solicitude which your Majesty feels for the welfare and happiness of your people, and impressed with a deep sense of the danger which now threatens the security of those great measures of commercial policy which during the last four years have conducted so greatly to the prosperity and social contentment of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, have seen with distrust and apprehension the accession to power of a Government pledged by all the obligations of personal honour and public duty, to attempt the restoration of odious restrictions on the trade and industry of this country. That your memorialists, whilst recording their solemn and emphatic protest against any and every attempt to re-impose, in whatever shape, taxes on the food of the people, are firmly persuaded that an overwhelming majority of the British people are, by every constitutional means, prepared to resist and defeat such a policy as an unjust and dangerous aggression on the rights and industry, the freedom of trade and commerce, and the social welfare and domestic happiness of the great mass of your Majesty's subjects. That your memorialists believe that doubt and uncertainty on this subject are calculated to disturb and jeopardise all trading and industrial operations; to keep alive a spirit of agitation and restlessness throughout your Majesty's dominions, to foment false hopes and foster injurious apprehensions, and that very sound reasons of State-policy demand an immediate and decisive settlement of a question fraught with such manifest elements of dissension and disquietude to all the great interests of the nation. Your memorialists, therefore, would loyally and respectfully beseech your Majesty not to suffer the interests of your subjects to be postponed to the exigencies of a temporary administration, or any party difficulties that may conduct with sound maxims of constitutional policy, but that your Majesty, in the just exercise of your royal prerogative, would cause the great issues now pending between the responsible advisers of the Crown and the people at large to be forthwith and finally determined by a speedy dissolution of Parliament. Add your memorialists will ever pray.

Mr. Thomas Stanley seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ashworth (of Turton) moved, and Mr. Kershaw, M.P., seconded, the last resolution.

Subscription papers were then handed round; and presently the chairman announced fifteen subscriptions of £1,000 each; fifteen of £600; two of £300; six of £250; five of £200; one of £150; eighteen of £100; ten of £50; besides six smaller sums. In about twenty-five minutes, £27,500 had been subscribed, being at the rate of more than £1,000 per minute. This, the chairman said, surpassed anything that could have been supposed possible, considering the want of previous preparation.

The meeting, before separating, gave three hearty cheers for the reconstruction of the League.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Monday evening, says:—"P. S.—There is a report here that an insurrectional movement has broken out at Brussels. I give as I receive it, having no time to make inquiries."

A large body of the liberal members of the House of Commons have been invited to meet Lord John Russell on the 11th inst. with a view to some consultation and determination on the present position of public affairs.

Mr. Christopher (one of the new Ministry) has issued an address to his Lincolnshire constituents, in which he says:—"I accept office under the Administration of Lord Derby, from a conviction of his sincere desire to reverse that financial and commercial policy which has proved so injurious to native industry and capital."

Mr. W. Coningham—a leader in the co-operative movement—has put out an address to the electors of the Tower Hamlets, as a Radical Reformer, Anti-state-churchman, and Free-trader.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, March 3, 1852.
The trade here to-day is steady at Monday's prices.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "Berean."—Next week.

"W. Hazell."—The case is one of great oppression, but we fear he has no legal remedy.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

SUMMARY.

A PROTECTIONIST Ministry having been installed in office, such members of it as were selected from the House of Commons are obliged to re-appear before their constituents. Their addresses and speeches will, no doubt, undergo close scrutiny, with a view to the discovery, if possible, of materials for filling in the outline of the government policy presented to the House of Peers by the Earl of Derby on Friday evening. Inasmuch, however, as these gentlemen are probably, as yet, as much in darkness as to the details of the general course to be taken as any other members of the community, we are not sanguine that any very precise or valuable information will be extracted from these electioneering documents. They throw no new light upon any one of the topics referred to by the Earl of Derby himself—unless the address of Mr. Disraeli to the Buckinghamshire electors may be taken to indicate a more settled purpose on the part of the Administration to reverse, if practicable, the Free-trade policy of the country than the Premier's speech had led the public to suspect. On one point, however, the addresses to electors are singularly unanimous—that point being the promotion of the efficiency, and extension of the influence, of the Established Church.

The country hitherto has borne itself calmly enough under the novel prospect of political affairs presented by the recent change. It is clear that, at present, the people are not conscious of imminent danger. They know their own strength—they believe that the new Ministry are also aware of it—and it is not probable that they will be induced to put it out unnecessarily. The League, however, have put themselves on the alert. The gentlemen who once constituted its counsel have met together at Manchester, and resolved upon resuscitating that organization, should the Ministerial avowals be regarded as partaking of a character to call for it. Their first meeting was adjourned over to last evening, and our Post-script will probably announce the result at which they have arrived. Of course, at the present moment of writing, we know not what may be the measures they may deem befitting the present crisis; but we cannot forbear expressing an earnest hope that they will not limit themselves to the maintenance of Free-trade. They must perceive that the peril which now besets it, together with the dead-lock in which all legislative proceedings have become fixed, arises exclusively from the defective representation of the people in Parliament, and that there is no guarantee for the security of the good already enjoyed, no rational hope of obtaining that which has long been desired and expected, but in a House of Commons harmonizing with the public will. They will have perpetual assaults upon mere outposts, unless they are determined boldly upon an overthrow of the citadel. Their attitude, to be effectually self-defensive, must be one of aggression. They must clear the neighbourhood of the enemy which ever and anon alarms them for the safety of their own hearths. Otherwise, we may go on from year to year fighting for nothing but free-trade, and leaving all other great questions in abeyance.

The Houses of Parliament re-assembled on Friday night after their brief adjournment. In the House of Commons writs were moved for those places which had been vacated by acceptance of office, and some private business was transacted. In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby presented a sketch of the policy which would distinguish the course of the Government over which he presides. Its foreign policy would aim at the maintenance of peace by a strict adherence to existing treaties, a faithful performance of all in-

ternational obligations, a recognition of the right of every State to determine upon its own domestic affairs, and an earnest desire to settle all matters of minor dispute with courtesy and forbearance. The hospitality of this country would be firmly preserved, but foreign refugees would not be allowed whilst residing here to levy war against their respective Governments. Legal and social reforms would occupy the favourable consideration of her Majesty's advisers, but no educational measure would have their sanction which was not based upon religious grounds, and the operations of which were not guided by the parochial clergy. They would uphold the Church Establishment in all its integrity; they would resist every attempt to impair or curtail its rights, privileges, honours, and possessions, and they would seek to extend its influence as the best means of elevating and Christianizing the population of these realms. As to the question of Free-trade, the Earl of Derby said that his opinions were unchanged, but that, inasmuch as he knew that in reference to this question he could not command a majority in the lower House, and doubted whether he could obtain one in the upper, he should make no immediate proposition, but refer the final settlement of this much-disputed point to be decided by the deliberate expression of opinion on the part of the intelligence of the country. The noble lord was somewhat closely pressed by Earl Grey upon this point, but nothing more distinct was elicited from him. Both Houses were adjourned for a fortnight, in order to give time for the re-election of those members of the House of Commons whose seats are vacated.

The Conference of Delegates convened by the National Reform Association commenced its sittings yesterday, in St. Martin's Hall. The attendance, although not so numerous as we could have desired, was much better than on a former similar gathering—and the spirit evinced was excellent. The veteran Reformer, Joseph Hume, presided. As usual, some of the self-styled leaders of the Chartist body were there, to force, if possible, a discussion on the basis of the Association, and, in effect, if not in intention, to obstruct its proceedings. More factious, rude, and insulting behaviour than that in which they thought fit to indulge, we have never seen in any public assembly. They were disowned by many of the body whom they professed to represent—but the Chartists of the kingdom should see the necessity of publicly repudiating the few men who, whilst they feed upon the wrongs of the working-classes, like vermin, render the body upon whom they prey unjustly odious in the sight of others. We have seen much of these men, and we regard them as the worst pests of political society, as we are sure they are the direst foes of all rational progress.

It is our duty to point attention to the reports, to be found elsewhere, of two or three public meetings of considerable importance held since our last issue. On Wednesday evening a large audience, convened by the Peace Congress Committee at the London Tavern, condemned the project, and protested against the necessity of calling out the militia, whether local or regular. For this the promoters of that meeting were assailed next morning by an abusive and scurrilous article in the *Times*, to which, however, Mr. Edmund Fry made a spirited and conclusive answer. On the same evening, in St. Martin's Hall, an effective meeting was held to seek the repeal of the existing "taxes on knowledge." The object is so clearly and strongly commended by all the dictates of reason and right feeling as to admit of no plausible objection but the wants of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Disraeli, as a literary man, might signalize what will probably be his brief tenure of office, by removing these taxes; but he is so deeply pledged to the agricultural interests, that we fear it would be futile to anticipate from him any financial change not calculated directly to promote their benefit. Two reform meetings, one at Birmingham, the other at Lambeth, indicate pretty strongly the direction in which the current of popular feeling runs upon this subject.

We have inserted elsewhere a condensed report of the annual general meeting of the members of University College, held on Wednesday last, in the theatre of that institution. It will be seen that Mr. J. R. Quain moved and carried a resolution, which he prefaced by a most judicious and able speech, expressing the opinion of the members that the time has arrived for reconstituting the University of London on the basis of the admission of the graduates to a recognised position in the corporate body. Sir James Graham, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, remarked that the University was growing, that the question which had been mooted was merely one of time, and there could be no doubt that the claims of the graduates would at some time be acknowledged.

The Coroner's Inquest have delivered their verdict touching the cause of the Holmfirth catastrophe. They seem to us to have laid the blame upon the right shoulders, and to have recorded their judgment in terms of severity fully called for by the occasion. Corporate bodies, however, are

said to be devoid of conscience. Where life is exposed to danger by works established for the profit of individuals, law should step in to exact the utmost vigilance and caution.

CUI BONO?

"SIR," said a barber, touched with sudden insanity, to one of his best customers who had come in to submit, as usual, to the operation of being shaved, "please to take a seat. I have an irresistible impulse upon me to cut your throat—but I cannot well do it whilst these other people are in the shop—if you will wait quietly till I have got rid of them, and given a keen edge to my razor, I will do the business for you as effectually as possible." Such is, in substance, the appeal made to the country by the Earl of Derby. It is the cry of the cook to the barn-door fowl. "Biddy, Biddy, come here and be killed!" His lordship confesses that his power to do mischief is, just at the present moment, incommensurate with his will. But he frankly informs the public that if they will give him a good chance, it shall not be his fault that his bad purpose is not carried into effect. "Grant me," says he, "all the odds, and I will jockey you out of Free-trade!" Is it possible that so reasonable a request should be denied?

And who is the Earl of Derby, we presume to ask—and who and what are his colleagues in office; that, in order to suit his, and their convenience, the country is to place in peril its great commercial interests? What is to be gained by postponing a decision on the question of the Corn-laws, but a retention of these noblemen and gentlemen in power? Why should we make so serious a sacrifice for so undesired an issue? For sacrifice it would be, even if, after the suspense of a whole session, our constituencies should give in a verdict against Protection. What confidence would remain during the interval as a substantial basis for trading enterprise? Who, with so formidable an uncertainty impending over the not-distant future, would be mad enough to lay out his plans of commercial operations, or to venture any large stake upon projects requiring time for their maturity? What manufacturer, for instance, would erect fresh mills, or take on fresh hands, when his power to turn them to profitable account must be suspended upon chances which he cannot surely calculate? What merchant will contract heavy engagements whilst it remains a matter of mere peradventure, whether, before the lapse of another twelvemonth, an entirely new element may not be introduced which would vitiate all his previous estimates? It is certainly a bold request to make, and one which probably an aristocrat alone would have had the effrontery to prefer, to solicit everybody whose interests are affected by Free-trade to allow that question to be once more unsettled, and remain so for some time to come, in order that a few ambitious men may have the satisfaction of conducting the administration of public affairs. A fair chance is asked for Lord Derby's Cabinet. Give it him, if it must be so—but give it him coupled with conditions. Let him abjure all idea of subverting the free commercial policy of the empire! Let him declare his desire to express only the intelligent wishes of the community! Let him say, "It is my purpose to serve the people, not to overbear them; to execute their will, not my own;" and even we should then claim for him a fair and patient trial of his powers. But Lord Derby comes before us in no such humble guise. None can be better satisfied than himself that whatever the constituencies might be induced by self-interest, corruption, and intimidation to say on the matter, the great bulk of the British community are determined upon preserving the advantages of Free-trade. To cozen out of them those advantages is avowedly his desire. And he asks that he may be permitted to refer his wish to a tribunal which, besides being partial, may be tampered with to almost any conceivable extent. The modesty of this petition places it beyond the need and the reach of rational comment.

But of what use, it is urged, would the immediate defeat of the Derby Cabinet prove? Lord John Russell would return to power, or rather to weakness having its semblance, and affairs would simply go back to that stagnant condition of which the country is heartily sick. In reply, we beg to inquire how long the interests of this great empire are, with the acquiescence of the people, to be banded to and fro, like a shuttlecock, between two hostile aristocratic factions, neither of whom enjoys public confidence? Is there no alternative between a Derby and a Russell? If the House of Commons were boldly to declare that it would put up with neither the one nor the other, might not some other statesmen be found in whom trust could be reposed, and quite as well qualified as either to take charge of the Government? The truth is, the indecision of the House of Commons creates its main difficulty. If it would boldly refuse to recognise the wants of any Ministry but one that was in tolerable harmony with the feeling of the people, her Majesty would very speedily be

advised to apply to some other quarter for the construction of a Cabinet. We think it would only consult its own dignity by letting it be known and felt that, whatever may be the consequence, it will no longer submit to be handed backwards and forwards between two or three statesmen who refuse to comply with the obvious demands of the age. It devolves upon the House of Commons to put an end to such persistence in trifling, and Lord Derby, as well as Lord John Russell, ought to be distinctly informed that power has not been vested in him or his party with the sanction of the representative branch of Legislature.

It is quite a new doctrine that a Government whose policy is opposed by a majority in both Houses of Legislature, and by probably nine-tenths of the people of the realm, should be quietly allowed to wield the immense influence of the Executive, with a view, if possible, to triumph over its difficulties? Lord Derby, it is said, did not force himself into office, but finds himself there without any act of his own. That is true, but it is to be remembered that he is not there but with his own consent. He might have declined the responsibility—having accepted it, he is bound to take with it all its concomitant disadvantages. He knew that he was in a minority—he knew that the nation objected to his policy—and he might have known that a refusal on his part to take power under such circumstances, must have resulted in the calling in of some more likely person. This is precisely what the country wants, and of this he has been daring enough to balk it. He has no claim, therefore, upon its forbearance. Plainly, he is where, constitutionally speaking, he should not be. Why, then, should the country, for his sake, place in abeyance its own undoubted rights—its own dearest interests?

The present is anything but a proper time for putting out to pawn our constitutional liberty. It bodes no good that just at a moment when absolutism has succeeded in overrunning the continent of Europe, Great Britain should give a seeming sanction to a reactionary administration. In rejecting Lord John Russell, the people of England have not rejected either social progress or political reform. Were they consulted, they would ask for something better suited to their intelligence than either of these lordly aristocrats propose to give them. The world ought to know this—the hopes of those who sigh for freedom, but now sigh in vain, ought to be reassured by such knowledge. We have a responsible part to play in the great drama of the world's history, and we cannot afford to put it aside for the benefit of Lord Derby.

THE TORIES IN OFFICE—THE PEOPLE IN POWER.

SUCH we take to be a pretty accurate estimate of the present "situation." The meaning of words, as well as the position of men, changes wonderfully with the lapse of time. In 1820, a Tory Government meant the heavy dead-weight of a Liverpool Premiership, the craven tyranny of Sidmouth, the strong-handed oppression of Castlereagh—in 1830, Wellington, and sympathy with foreign despotism; Peel, and resistance to reform, in alliance with great administrative talents. In 1852, a Tory Government means the maintenance of a suffrage restricted to one man in seven, the petting of High Churchmen, the further restoration of protection, and a continental league on the basis of the old treaties.

Toryism, then, has not much changed. It is a peculiarity of the thing that it never learns by experience. To it, age brings no wisdom, and rather boldness than cunning. Even the men who were not to the manner born, but developed the innate tendencies of all aristocracies late in life, carry over with them no practical knowledge of the people. The Rupert of the Reform bill debates, is apparently as oblivious of popular feelings and power as the resuscitated placeman, Herries. But though Toryism have not changed, all else has. England is not what it was when these hereditary statesmen first awoke to the consciousness of having a country to govern. Some sixty new constituencies have been created; more than half a million of electors have been added to the registers; close boroughs have been weeded out; and eight years of agitation have revealed the means of popular triumph, whenever the exertion is deemed worth making. The Whigs have stood between the people and their disposition to use this power. The nation has consented to be governed by men whom it despised too much to fear—who have veiled the objects of popular attack, much in the same way as a facing of earth protects a fortress from cannon balls; impervious from very softness. The obstruction is now removed. The people and their old enemies are once more face to face. And the former possess now what they never possessed before, the consciousness, imparted by experience, that they can crush their antagonists if they will. All we fear is, either that the blow will be eluded, or that it will not be dealt with adequate force.

We have shown cause, in a foregoing article,

why the apparently amiable plan of giving these Tories a "fair chance" should not be indulged. We have no fear for the ultimate safety of Free-trade. What we dread is, that the industrial interests of the country, the earnings of its poor, always scanty and precarious, shall not be diminished and jeopardized by that "fear of change" which is more perplexing to merchants than to monarchs—what we desire is, that the struggle be early, short, and decisive. Therefore it is that we cry out for Parliamentary Reform, as the bond of union, the platform of action, the assurance of success. We were of those who protested from the first against the substitution of the food for the franchise question—we have the more right to be earnest now in requiring that organic be not again postponed for commercial changes. No one supposes that a radically reformed Parliament would replace a duty on corn—a general election, on the present system, with the many strings of Government influence in Protectionist hands, may do it. Manchester and Birmingham are at one upon this point at last. It was well said by Mr. George Wilson at the Manchester meeting:—

"He knew if they went to an election the Protectionists would poll thirty-three boroughs, returning sixty-six members to Parliament, every one of which possesses as much political influence as the borough of Manchester, though their constituencies undoubtedly were scarcely equal to that of Manchester; he knew that in these boroughs they would have coercion, intimidation, bribery, corruption, and all those influences the landed aristocracy could wield at pleasure, and which had for centuries made aristocratic governments a thing for pleasure and for profit, rather than for the public good. He knew when they (the free traders) had polled the whole of the constituencies with above 10,000 electors, they would only send some twenty members to Parliament."

It was said with yet greater truth and spirit by Sir Joshua Walmaley, yesterday:—

"If free-trade principles are at this moment in danger, it is because the mighty resources which were called into action to abolish the corn-laws were not at the time when repeal was obtained at once directed to the enlargement and purification of the electoral body. Had the signal victory over the monopolists of the people's bread been followed by an immediate assault upon the people's franchise, the year 1852 would not have seen Lord Derby in power, but a Government acting in harmony with the people, through a reformed and regenerated House of Commons. For myself, then, I will not unite in a general agitation upon exclusively free-trade principles; and would counsel my countrymen, who want not only cheap bread, but cheap government, and a constant and effectual control over the national purse, to embrace the present favourable opportunity of securing the perpetual blessings of free-trade, and a general amelioration of existing burdens, by means of a radical change in the representation."

One thing more must be said. The maintenance of Free-trade and the obtaining of Parliamentary Reform must be so managed as not to play into the hands of faithless Whiggery. We want not only radical measures, but the right men. Throw out Earl Derby on a simple fiscal question, and his *alter ego* will return to office with the smirk of consciousness that he is indispensable to the government of England. Throw out the Tories by demands that will also exclude the Whigs—demands backed by the moral power of a united people—and you open the gates of office to men sincere in their professions and skilled to give them effect. If these men content themselves with acting once more as the advanced guard to official Liberalism—fighting the battle, and then surrendering the trophies—they will deserve life-long exclusion from posts of legitimate ambition. If the people are wisely led in their resolve to displace the Tories from office, they may place themselves in virtual and permanent power.

SWITZERLAND THREATENED.

ALTHOUGH there may be good reason for believing Louis Napoleon's pacific assurances, as lately announced in the *Moniteur*, so far as this country is concerned, and that so wild a project as a buccaneering expedition to England has never been seriously entertained by him, evidence of the spirit of foreign aggrandizement that actuates the Elysée is, unhappily, too abundant and recent to be impugned. We have seen how successfully the French President has acted the bully towards Belgium, requiring not only the banishment of refugees, and the free admission of police spies to dog their steps, but the suppression of independent journals. Coincidentally with these public acts of aggression, a far more dangerous system of propaganda has been carried on in that country, to subvert its institutions, corrupt the army, and distract the people. The journals of the Ultramontane Catholics have openly and audaciously taken the initiative in this crusade against Belgian independence and religious freedom; and the French priestly party are actually represented in Brussels by the *Emancipation*—a journal conducted by a brother of M. Montalembert. The spirit of this Jesuit organ may be gathered from the extract we have given elsewhere. Unable to resist, single-handed, the aggressive policy of his unscrupulous and powerful neighbour, King Leopold has sought the protection of the European powers, and whether or not a combined note has been sent to the French Government on the sub-

ject, there can be no doubt that the Emperor of Russia, at least, has intimated, in decided terms, his opposition to any infringement of the independence of Belgium, and that something more than coolness at the present moment obtains between the Czar and the "Prince President."

But although foiled in his schemes for undermining Belgian independence, the same spirit is at work in Switzerland. It is well known that the Government of the Confederation has, of its own accord, taken active measures for reducing the number of foreign refugees within its territories, and large numbers of them were removed to England and the United States; so that at the present moment the remainder do not exceed 500 or 600. Nevertheless M. de Salignac, the French Ambassador at Berne, presented on the 24th of January a note to the Federal Council demanding for France the right of expelling from Switzerland such persons as she might think fit to designate, not being citizens of the Confederation. To this note the Federal Council returned, on the 9th February, a firm and dignified refusal. They expressed their readiness to take measures for preventing conspiracies or political intrigues hostile to foreign Governments being carried on within their frontiers, but they declared they would never willingly submit to demands inconsistent with the liberty and independence they had so long enjoyed. "The preparations which had already been commenced in France for hostile operations upon the Swiss frontier were (says the *Times*) immediately conducted with greater vigour. The army collected in the departments round Lyons has been placed in readiness for action under the orders of General Castellane. Fresh indications became perceptible that France and Austria were acting together in this matter, and it is now highly probable that the next move will be to suspend commercial intercourse with Switzerland on the French and Austrian frontiers, to be followed, ere long, by the occupation of Geneva and Vaud by the French, and of Ticino by Austrian troops. Prussia, we have reason to believe, has honourably refused to take any part in this projected invasion and oppression of a free people."

In a leading article of yesterday the *Times* states that there is great reason to apprehend that a positive arrangement, and perhaps a secret convention, has been concluded between the two powers on the terms proposed by Austria to France in the month of November last, for the purpose of enforcing their demands upon the Federal Government. One of these requirements is, that changes should be made in the internal constitution of the Confederation in conformity with their views. What these changes are it is superfluous to mention.

It might be supposed that the natural jealousy of Austria for France, notwithstanding the good service rendered to absolutism by Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*, would indispose that power to any alliance for aggressive purposes. But the note referred to elsewhere appears to dispel that illusion. In his hatred of constitutional government, Prince Schwarzenburg sinks international jealousies. The triumph of absolutism and Jesuitism is in his eyes of superior importance to the claims of legitimacy. While the Russian autocrat hesitates and calculates, the Austrian minister and the French President advance without faltering in their crusade against representative institutions and religious freedom. If the independence of Switzerland can be suppressed by these two powers, aided by a Sonderbund insurrection in the Catholic cantons, Piedmont would fall an easy prey to their designs, and there can be little doubt that Louis Napoleon would willingly acquiesce in the annexation of the whole of the Italian peninsula to the Austrian dominions in consideration of a French protectorate over Switzerland and an extension of territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

But, happily, the consummation of these daring schemes of aggression, so menacing to the peace of Europe, would present almost insurmountable difficulties. In the first place, the concurrence of Russia in any attempts to augment the power either of Austria or France, is more than doubtful. It is not the policy of the Czar to allow any other of the great powers to strengthen their territorial position, and we already know the extent of his influence over the Cabinet both of Vienna and of Paris. Next, we may be assured that Prussia will oppose the extension of either Austrian or French influence, and that the other parties to the treaty of 1815, England included, will resist so glaring an infraction of its provisions. Thirdly, there can be no doubt that the invasion of Switzerland would call forth the patriotism of that people, and combine them as one man in defence of their independence. And, lastly, Louis Napoleon is likely, ere long, to be too much absorbed in maintaining his perilous position at home to allow of his indulging in dreams of aggrandizement abroad. The probable fusion of Legitimists and Orleanists, with the concurrence of the Count de Chambord, on behalf of the

claims of the Count de Paris, will prove a more serious difficulty to the usurper than any he has yet grappled with. That some such combination will shortly be effected, with the tacit sanction of the leading Republicans, is likely enough. A manifesto from the Orleanist princes, backed by the expatriated statesmen and generals, would run like an electric current through France, and probably kindle the blaze of another revolution. The French army, even if considerable disaffection against the present régime did not already exist, is too deeply imbued with the national spirit to resist the national will. Let but one division proclaim the downfall of the President, and the rest would, we imagine, speedily follow. And such has been the iron despotism of the President that even the Orleanists would be welcomed as deliverers.

From present appearances, we would fain hope that the danger of a European war, arising from the combined aggression of France and Austria upon Switzerland, is less imminent than the downfall of that gigantic system of tyranny and wickedness which Louis Napoleon has erected on the ruins of his country's freedom. Who knows but that, before the expiration of another year, he may again visit our shores, not at the head of his Prætorian troops, but as a solitary exile, seeking an asylum against the indignation of an outraged people.

THE NEW MINISTERS—AND THEIR ANTECEDENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made and accepted since our last:—

Ordinance, Lord Hardinge; Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Milne, Admiral Hornby, Admiral H. Parker; Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. A. Stafford; Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Sir W. Jolliffe; Under-Secretaries of India Board, Lord Desart, Mr. H. Baillie; Judge Advocate, Mr. Banks; Lords of the Treasury, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Bateson; Chief Commissioner of the Poor-law Board, Sir John Trollope.

Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Exeter; Lord Steward, the Duke of Montrose; Master of the Horse, Lord Jersey; Gentleman-at-Arms, Lord Sandwich; Yeoman of the Guard, Lord De Ros; Treasurer, Colonel Forester; Comptroller, Lord Ossulston; Lords in Waiting, Hawarden, Verulam.

Mr. G. F. Young reluctantly declines the post awarded him on the ground of ill-health.

The Premier did Mr. Layard the honour to request his continuance in the office to which he was so recently appointed—Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—until the return of Lord Stanley from the East; but Mr. Layard, though sensible of the kindness, felt that political fidelity would not permit him to do so.

The *Literary Gazette* remarks that the representation of literature and science will not suffer by the present changes of the Government. The Whig Ministry had some names besides that of Lord John Russell not unknown in the republic of letters, and one of the last official acts of the Government was the honourable appointment of Mr. Layard as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In the new Ministry we have, first and most conspicuous in authorship, Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Alison, the historian, it is said, will be the Lord-Advocate for Scotland, being succeeded in the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire by Professor Ayton, author of some of Bon Gaultier's "Ballads," and editor of *Blackwood*. Sir Emerson Tennent, Sir Edward Sugden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Whiteside, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord de Ros, are all known as authors as well as politicians.

The *Doncaster Gazette* discovers that another "interest" is equally favoured:—"The turf is wonderfully well represented in the present Cabinet, which contains four of its staunchest supporters in the person of the Premier, the President of the Council, the Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland, and the Master of the Horse. If the lamented Lord George Bentinck had been alive, it would also have been represented at the Exchequer."

The Premier is said to have received already 760 applications for the piece of patronage vacant by the timely death of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.

Sir Edward Sugden has been elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron St. Leonard's. He sat as Lord Chancellor on Monday.

The *Gloucester Journal* states that the Earl of Derby sent for Mr. Mullings, the member for Cirencester, and in the most handsome terms, offered him an important office in the new Government; but that the hon. gentleman respectfully declined to accept any Government office, or to fetter himself in any way as an independent member of the House of Commons.

A Ministerial organ has the following important announcement:—

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant: The Earl of Eglington, who, it is fully expected, will be in Dublin in time to hold the usual *State-ball* on St. Patrick's-day.

The *Daily News* has industriously collected from the *Parliamentary Companion*, and other hand-books to the great men of our time, some particulars of the parentage, life, and possessions of our new rulers. The account, somewhat abridged, is as follows:—

EARL OF DERBY.

Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, county palatine of Lancaster, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and an English baronet; son of Edward Smith, 13th earl, by his cousin, Charlotte

Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby and the Hon. Lady Stanley; born 1799; succeeded his father July 2, 1861; married, 1826, Hon. Emma Caroline Wilbraham, daughter of Lord Skelmersdale. The Earl is a Privy Councillor, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Lancaster. His entrance on official life was as Under-Secretary for the Colonies during a portion of the Goderich administration. In 1830 to 1833 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland; from 1833 to 1834 he was Secretary for the Colonies. Again, from 1841 to 1846 Lord Stanley held office as Secretary for the Colonies under the administration of the late Sir Robert Peel. His lordship was summoned to the upper House in 1846 as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe (the second title of his late father), having previously represented Preston from 1826 to 1830, Windsor from 1830 to 1831, and North Lancashire from 1832 to 1844.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, December, 1805, and is son of the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." [Another account says, that his father became a Christian when Benjamin was seven years old; and that our hero was articled to a London attorney.] At the age of 18 he visited Germany, and on returning to England published, while yet a minor, his first work, called "Vivian Grey." In 1826 he visited Italy and Greece, and was in Albania during the civil war. He passed the winter of 1829-30 in Constantinople, and in the spring travelled in Syria, Egypt, and Nubia. Returning to England in 1831, he found the nation in all the excitement of the reform agitation. Anxious to obtain a seat in Parliament, and not naturally illiberal, Disraeli becoming a candidate for the borough of Chipping Wycombe, put forward a strong case against the Whigs, in the form best calculated to secure the suffrages of the Radical party, to whom he had obtained a recommendation from Mr. Joseph Hume. He lost the election in two contests—the Radicals apparently distrusting their candidate. In 1833 he published the novel, "Contarini Fleming," which he called a psychological romance; and in the following year, a "Vindication of the British Constitution." Disraeli became a candidate for the borough of Taunton. The danger of the country coming under the sway of a Whig oligarchy had now, he said, passed away; accordingly, he declared himself a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. This change brought down upon him the attacks of the opposite party, and he was denounced throughout the kingdom as a political renegade. In the course of one of his speeches at Taunton, he made an uncomplimentary reference to Daniel O'Connell. The agitator, a few days after, returned his invective with interest, and declared, alluding to Mr. Disraeli's Hebrew origin, that "he made no doubt that, if his genealogy could be traced, he would be found to be the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief on the cross." The reply to this outrage was a challenge, not to the speaker, who was known uniformly to decline duelling, but to his son. No duel, however, took place, but a published letter, written to O'Connell by Disraeli, concluded by the magniloquent boast, "We shall meet at Philippi." This prophecy was fulfilled, in 1837, by the return of Disraeli for the borough of Maidstone. He sought an early opportunity of addressing the House; but having neglected to study the tastes of his new audience, his first attempt was one of the most egregious failures on record, and he sat down amid derisive cheers, consoling himself by exclaiming, "The time will come when you will hear me!"—a prediction which has proved truer than the greater number uttered under such discouragements. At the general election of 1841 he was returned for Shrewsbury, and in the course of the session spoke several times with a self-possession and business-like aim which showed that he had profited by his first unpleasant lesson, and won him the ear of the house. Besides the novels already mentioned, Mr. Disraeli has written three works, "Coningsby," "The Sybil," and "Tancred," full of graphic sketches of character; but chiefly remarkable as the vehicle of the writer's political and social views.

EARL OF MALMESBURY.

James Howard Harris, Viscount Fitz-Harris, of Heron Court, county Southampton, and Baron Malmesbury, of Malmesbury, county Wilts, in the peerage of Great Britain; son of James Edward, second earl, by Harriet Susan, daughter of Francis Bateman Dashwood, Esq., of Well Vale, county Lincoln; born 1807; succeeded his father, 1841; married, 1830, Lady Emma Bennet, only daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Tankerville. His lordship is grandson of the distinguished diplomatist, who received the peerage for official services, and of whose "Diaries and Correspondence" he is editor. Lord Malmesbury is the representative of James Harris, Esq., of the Close, Salisbury, who married Lady Elizabeth Ashley Cooper, sister of Anthony, third Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics."

[A correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* states that the Earl draws £2,500 a-year from Christchurch in the shape of tithes; and yet that £10,000 has been raised during ten years for the religious instruction of the inhabitants. The Earl's brother is M.P. for the borough; and both are intimate with the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lieutenant of the County.]

LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT MANNERS.

Second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland, by the daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle. Born 1818; married, 1851, Catherine, only daughter of the late Colonel Marlay, C.B. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Is author of a "Plea for National Holidays;" "What must the English Catholics do?" "Notes of an Irish Tour;" "England's Trust;" "The Spanish Match of the 19th Century," and other poems. Appointed a Lieut. in the Leicester Militia 1846. A Conservative; voted for agricultural protection, 1846; is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Represented Newark from 1841 till the dissolution 1847; unsuccessfully contested in London in 1849. First returned for Colechester, February, 1850.

RIGHT HON. SIR E. B. SUGDEN.

Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, LL.D., second son of Mr. Richard Sugden, of Duke-street, St. James's; is author of several legal works of the highest authority; in 1807 was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1808 published his treatise on "Powers;" which he subsequently enlarged; from 1817 till his elevation to the bench, he devoted himself solely to the Chancery bar; was made a King's Counsel in 1822; was Solicitor-

General from June 1829 till 1830, and in 1835 became Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an office which he resigned about three months after his appointment, and which he subsequently held from 1841 to 1846; is well known for the alteration he effected in the law relating to contempt of court; represented Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, in Parliament; was Member of Parliament for Ripon from 1837 till September, 1841; is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Sussex.

RIGHT HON. JOHN CHARLES HERRIES.

Eldiest son of the late Colonel Herries, who was among the first to raise volunteer companies during the war; is brother to Major-General Sir William Lewis Herries, K.C.H., Chairman of the Audit Board. Was educated at the University of Leipzig. Married the daughter of John Dorington, Esq., principal committee clerk to the House of Commons; was private Secretary to Mr. Percival during the greater part of his administration; has filled the office of Commissary-in-Chief and Auditor of the Civil List (for the abolition of the former office he is entitled to a pension of £1,340 per annum, being half the emoluments); was Secretary to the Treasury from 1823 till September, 1827, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which he filled till January, 1828; was Master of the Mint from 1828 till 1830; and President of the Board of Trade from February to November, 1830; was Secretary at War from December 1834 to April 1836. A Conservative and Protectionist. Sat for Harwich from 1823 till 1841, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Ipswich. First returned for Stamford in 1847. Has grown rich since he first entered the public service.

SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE.

Second son of the late Thomas Walpole, Esq., of Stagbury Park, Surrey, and Lady Margaret, youngest daughter of the second Earl of Egmont. Born 1806; married in 1835, Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. Was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and the prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Was called to the bar in 1831 by the Society of Lincoln's-inn, of which he is a bencher; is a Queen's Counsel. A Conservative; and in favour of protection to agriculture. First elected for Midhurst in 1846.

JOSEPH WARNER HENLEY.

Son of Joseph Henley, Esq.; born 1793; married 1817, daughter of the late John Fane, Esq., and Lady Elizabeth Fane. A Conservative; voted for agricultural protection, 1846. First returned for the county in 1841.

DEATH OF THOMAS MOORE.—Ireland's most illustrious poet has fallen to the grave immediately after her most revered prelate. The last lingering period of the life of Thomas Moore came to a peaceful close, at Sloperton Cottage, on Thursday. A kind obituary tribute in the *Globe* says:—

He had survived all his great contemporaries who started in the race of fame at the opening of the present century; but, as in the case of Sir Walter Scott and Southey, for some time back mere physical existence had outlived the glorious vitality of mind and genius. He was in the seventy-second year of his age. His career was one of the most brilliant and arduous in the proverbially checkered annals of his class. No child of song has been so uniformly fortunate and beloved. Wherever the language of these islands has penetrated, the winged words of his musical and magical minstrelsy have wafted his name, and endeared him to millions in both hemispheres.

TURN-OUT BY MASTER MECHANICS.—Under this heading, Mr. Samuel Fielden has addressed a long and able letter to the *Times*, concluding with these emphatic words:—

I call then, Sir, upon you—I call on all right thinking men, and especially I call upon those thousands of master mechanics who have hitherto taken no part in the struggle—to join in bringing the confederate masters to a sense of justice and of their real position; and if, unhappily, they shall prove beyond the control of reason, then to join in doing all we can to avert the calamities to which I am convinced this contest is driving us.

A meeting of nearly 1,000 persons, chiefly in the Brighton Railway Company's workshops, was held on Friday, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Mr. W. Coningham presided. Mr. Newton and Mr. Laing, chairman of the Directors, addressed the meeting by turns. Mr. Laing was heard in defence of the masters with respectful attention; but the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, any interference on the part of the employers, or any attempt to control the expenditure of their workmen's earnings, or to punish them for contributing towards objects they may not approve, is an act of injustice, and such as no body of artisans ought to submit to."

FEMININE COURAGE AND TACT.—The Carlisle papers report an "immense sensation" in the sporting circles of that country side, occasioned by the spirited chase, by two young ladies, of a fox which suddenly sprung past them as they were riding on horseback. The *Inverness Courier* tells a better story:—

The herdsman of a farm in North Uist had occasion one day lately to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about eighty of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question, the damsel unwarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase. On a level field, without dikes, bogs, or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done? for to run home, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, was out of the question. The girl, with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull—a good-natured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and tapping him kindly on the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept roaring and fuming all the way; but when he came too close, her protector turned round, and with a shake and toss of his head kept the assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

On Friday afternoon, at the hour for commencing business, the House of Lords was very fully attended. There were a number of ladies in the gallery and of members of the House of Commons at the bar and below the throne. Lord Redesdale was on the woolsack, as the Lord Chancellor has not yet received his peerage. On the bench of bishops the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were conspicuous. On the Ministerial bench sat the Earls of Derby, Malmesbury, and Eglington; and behind them many of their political supporters. On the Opposition bench were the Marquises of Lansdowne, Anglesey, and Clanricarde, the Earls of Aberdeen and Minto, Earls Grey and Granville, Lord Truro and Lord Brougham. The Duke of Wellington was not in his usual place below the woolsack.

At five minutes after 5 o'clock, the Earl of Derby rose, and said:—"My lords, the place from which I have now the honour to address your lordships is at once not only a justification for my rising upon this occasion, but also imposes on me, as I conceive, the absolute duty of endeavouring, as shortly and succinctly as I can, with as much frankness as is due to the audience which I am addressing, and with no more reserve than is imposed upon me by the position which I hold, to state not only the motives which have induced me to accept the arduous task which I felt myself bound not to decline, but also, as far as I can, to lay before your lordships an outline of the course which, having undertaken the responsibility of the Government, I feel it incumbent on me to adopt." But he must first be permitted the gratification of expressing to the noble Marquis (Lansdowne) opposite, his grateful thanks for the kind manner in which he had alluded to his (Lord Derby's) acceptance of office. It was doubly gratifying coming from one to whom, from boyhood, he had looked up with hereditary respect and admiration, and whose personal friendship he had enjoyed in manhood without interruption from the breach of political connexions. It would be an encouragement to future statesmen that they would be able hereafter to point to his example, and show how, after a period of nearly fifty years spent in the public service, a statesman can retire with the friendship, the warm and cordial friendship, of his political associates, and with the sincere respect and esteem of his political opponents, and with a character unblemished by a single stain on his political virtue or private honour [hear].—He would not trouble their lordships with any statement or speculation as to the causes which led to the downfall of the late administration—an event which, though generally expected, was sudden and surprising to him. When summoned to wait upon the Queen, he had to consider, not what course his own interest, but what course public duty required him to pursue. He had to weigh deliberately and candidly on the one side, all the overwhelming difficulties, all the awful responsibility of the task which he must be called upon to perform; and to weigh on the other side the still more awful responsibility if from personal feelings he left the Queen and the country in the present times without an administration, however unworthy it might be. He saw little prospect of any other administration being speedily formed,—and, further, little prospect of advantage from the resignation of a Ministry to be speedily followed up by its resumption. He felt, therefore, that however unequal to the task, and however great the difficulties in his way,—difficulties arising from his own position, and the position of those who, agreeing with him in opinion, were still unable to command a majority in the other House of Parliament,—it was yet his first duty to his Sovereign and his country to provide that at this time the country should not be left without an administration. By the concurrence of all those friends to whom he felt it to be his duty to apply, he was able on the following day to lay before her Majesty an outline of the Administration, and in the course of the four days following to submit and obtain the approval of her Majesty to the list of friends selected to discharge the various subordinate duties of the Government. He would next state frankly, freely, and without reserve, his course of policy. With regard to the foreign relations of this country, there were few indeed who do not earnestly desire to see maintained the blessings of universal peace. There was not one of his noble friends who does not think that every effort on the part of Government should be made to avert the remotest chance of incurring the miseries of war. In his humble opinion the desire of preserving peace is not best supported by an attitude of hostility, and offensive preparations; whilst, on the other hand, it receives no advantage from the adoption of the Utopian theories of universal disarmament [hear, hear]. Peace will be best maintained by observing to all foreign powers, whether powerful or weak, a calm, temperate, deliberate, and conciliatory course of conduct [hear, hear]—by adhering with strict fidelity to the letter of the obligations imposed upon us by treaties, and by respecting the independence of all nations, as well as by admitting their full right to regulate their internal affairs. Believing the constitution under which we live to be of all imaginable constitutions the best adapted to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number [hear, hear], he should be glad to see our example diffusing itself through other nations and countries; but he held that we have no right as a nation to entertain particular prejudices or particular sympathies for this or that course of government which other countries may think fit to adopt, be it absolute despotism, limited monarchy, constitutional republic,

or an absolute red republic—that which is the choice of any nation is the choice which a British statesman is bound to recognise. He concurred entirely in the observations made with great truth and dignity a few days ago by the noble earl recently at the head of the Foreign Department—there is more dignity, if any of the subjects of these realms conceive themselves to be injured by a foreign power, in acting with forbearance than with violence. On the other hand, I am convinced that if we have reason to complain of the course pursued towards us by a foreign country, the best course to adopt is to state our ground of complaint simply, frankly, temperately, and calmly, without indulging in vituperative or intemperate language; to submit our cause to the honour and justice of the tribunal to which we make our complaints; and to require from that tribunal that mode of justice which we would be prepared to bestow ourselves. Acting steadily on that principle, alike in reference to powerful as to weak nations, he hoped to be able not merely to maintain the blessings of peace, but also to place this country in an attitude of sincere friendship with most of the other nations of the world:—

I entertain this hope the more (continued his lordship) because it is highly probable that the preservation of peace and good understanding between nations will long continue; and yet, with that conviction, I say that it is a duty incumbent on us, as her Majesty's Government, not to neglect the precautions which our predecessors adopted for placing this country, by the organization and discipline of its domestic forces, in such a position as will render us entirely free from all chance of hostile aggression. I believe that our naval forces never were in a better or more effective condition than they are at this moment—that for all purposes which regard either the security of our own shores, the defence of the numerous and distant colonies which form our empire, and the protection of that extensive commerce which crosses every sea and fills every port in the wide world—I believe that for all such purposes our navy was never in a more effective state than it is now [hear, hear]. Our regular army is also, I am happy to inform your lordships, in a state of perfect efficiency, so far as its numbers are concerned. I repeat the words—"So far as its numbers are concerned," for, as to the duties which it has to perform, there is no army in the world on which so heavy a load of military duties falls. The genius and disposition of the people of this country are hostile to a large standing army. England has no desire of aggression, no wish for extended dominion; much less has she any longing to engage in unnecessary quarrels with other countries, requiring a large increase of her military force. She therefore feels that to her a large standing army is unnecessary. I know and feel, my lords, what is due to the honour and character of this country, and I know and feel that, if it were threatened with hostile aggression, England, Scotland, and Ireland would rise as one man to defend it, and to repel the invader [cheers]. I feel, my lords, that thousands of loyal and gallant hearts would instantly rush to the rescue [renewed cheers]; but, at the same time, it is impossible to deny that, if they are not a disciplined and organized force, they will meet any attempt of foreign aggression under fearful disadvantages [hear, hear]. My lords, various occasions have arisen before when propositions were made, not for creating but for reorganizing an old constitutional force, which has been always relied on for the internal military protection of the country; but I think it is unfortunate that those propositions have been always made under the pressure of some immediate anxiety or apprehension of danger, and that when the anxiety and apprehension passed away all ideas as to the necessity of the precaution passed away too, and vanished like a dream. The very fact of your taking extraordinary precautions at once increases the panic and alarm which lead the Government to take them, and tend in turn to excite the jealousy of those foreign powers against whose supposed or intended aggression it is placing itself on its guard. The more confidence I feel that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, the more I feel the imperative necessity of taking now, in this time of peace, when we are not pressed by apprehensions, the necessary measures for the organization of such a force with a view to our object being accomplished with due deliberation, and yet with that necessary promptitude which will enable our population to meet their adversaries, if danger should occur, in some sort of military array and discipline. I rejoice to think that for the maintenance of the tranquillity of England no military force, regular or irregular, is likely to be called for. I believe it is not the ability of its rulers—I am sure it is not the number of our forces, which keep this country in tranquillity and contentment—but it is a due and frank appreciation on the part of her Majesty's subjects in every class of the community of the inestimable value of those institutions under which they have the happiness to live, and a deep-seated conviction that under those institutions not only the just prerogatives of the Crown, but also the dearest liberties of the people, are preserved secure and inviolate [hear, hear]. Under these institutions we are not only free and tranquil at home, but are, as we have always been—and God forbid that we should ever cease to be—an ark of refuge for those whose misfortunes have driven them as exiles from their own homes to seek protection here. My lords, with the disturbances and distractions of foreign countries we have nothing whatever to do; but when from those disturbances and distractions exiles and fugitives reach our shores, they have always a right to claim, and I hope they will long continue to claim from us, the frank hospitality of England. But I say, also, on the other hand, that it is the bounden duty of all who, flying from the misfortunes of foreign countries, find here a safe and tranquil asylum, not to abuse the rights of hospitality, and, above all, not to compromise the interests of this nation, which receives them into its hospitable arms, by organizing here against their own country measures which they must know they can only carry on in safety under the shelter and protection of English law. I say, further, that it is not only the right but the duty of Government, without descending to a system—I must use a French word for it, for, thank God, we have not an English one which expresses it—of *espionage* or *surveillance*, which is adverse to all the feelings of the country, to keep guard over the conduct of such persons as are disposed to abuse our hospitality; and, if the knowledge of any plan hostile to the Government of their native land

comes to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government, it is our duty to put the foreign Government so menaced in possession of the facts, and thus place it on its guard against such machinations [hear, hear]. If these persons, under any circumstances, and from whatever country, attempt to levy war against their own country, that is, by the law of this country, a punishable offence; and it is the duty of the Government to visit such an offence with exemplary and condign punishment. But, short of that, while, on the one hand, we perform the duty of friendship and all that is required by the comity of nations to be done to foreign powers, we cannot, on the other—I will not say to avert the hostility, but to secure the friendship of those powers with whom we have contracted the closest intimacies—we cannot, even for that purpose, strain the law and constitution of this country [hear, hear].

He would not shrink from speaking, frankly and without reserve, of our financial and commercial policy. He warmly approved of the Customs' revision effected by Sir Robert Peel; but he understood, at the same time, that duties were to be imposed on all the principal articles of importation for the purpose of raising revenue; and also for the purpose of levying duties in a given proportion to the extent to which the articles admitted or did not admit the future expenditure of British labour; and that there was to be the freest possible admission of all the raw materials of domestic industry. A different system, to a certain extent, had since been adopted; and the whole of our financial system is open, both in principle and in practice, for very considerable and useful revisions. The tariff of the United States levies on almost all articles of importation duties more or less extensive—duties which, in some cases, reach to an extensive and almost an oppressive amount, but which in almost every instance are levied avowedly on those articles which come into competition with the produce of their own soil and industry. We have gone recently on quite a different principle, for, while we admit with entire freedom such articles as come into competition with our own produce, we load with extensive taxation a certain small number of articles which enter to an immense extent into the necessary consumption of the masses of our community. When the whole supply of any article is furnished from a foreign country the whole duty imposed upon that article falls on the consumer in the shape of an increase of price; but when you impose the duty on an article of which a portion is supplied at home, and another portion from abroad, the measure of the increase of the duty is not a measure of the increase of the price; for the increase of price is only to the amount of the foreign produce which may be excluded by the imposition of any duty—for as that diminishes the supply, to that extent it also enhances the price. He did not shrink from expressing again that which he had expressed often on former occasions, nor from repeating in office what he had often stated out of office—that he could see no grounds why, from the general system of imposing duties on foreign imports, the single article of corn should be a solitary exception:—

I state this, my lords, as my opinion; but I think this to be a question which can only be satisfactorily solved by reference to the well-understood and clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community [hear, hear]. Any possibility, any idea of dealing with a system so vast and extensive as the financial policy of this country, involving in its wide range not only the whole of the Customs' duties, but also all the incidents and pressure of domestic and local taxation—any scheme, I say, so large and extensive, requires to be dealt with by a Government strong not only in the confidence of the country, but also in the confidence of Parliament, and capable of carrying its measures with a degree of care, and foresight, and deliberation, which no one can afford suddenly at the commencement of a Parliamentary session. I know, my lords, the position in which I stand. I know, my lords, that in the other House of Parliament, my colleagues and I are in an undoubted minority. I do not know whether we can command a majority even here, in this House, which I now have the honour of addressing; but the same motives which induced me to sacrifice all other considerations to avoid the responsibility of leaving the Sovereign and the country at this time without an administration, induce me to think that the public interest would not be consulted by any interruption for a considerable period of the sitting of the other House of Parliament at this period of the year and in the present circumstances of the world. While, my lords, I am aware that, with the view of carrying out the policy which I consider to be advantageous to the interests of the country, I should state frankly and without reserve my own opinions—while I make this confession, I must also confess that, situated as we are, we have a much humbler, but at the same time a more useful part to perform. I know that in conducting the affairs of the country we shall have to appeal to the forbearance of our opponents, and likewise to the indulgence of our friends. But, my lords, I have that confidence in the good sense, judgment, and patriotism of the other House which induces me to believe that it will not unnecessarily introduce subjects of a controversial and party character for the mere purpose of interrupting the course of sound and useful legislation, and of driving the Government out of that moderate and temperate course which it has prescribed to itself [hear, hear]. I think, my lords, that, without dealing with such subjects, we have subjects enough of an useful social character fully to occupy our time, and even that of the other House of Parliament. If, avoiding all unnecessary party measures, we apply ourselves to those great measures which the country has so long been expecting—measures of legal reform for improving and simplifying the administration of law and justice, and measures of social reform for improving the condition and comforts of the people—I believe that even with a minority in the House of Commons we shall not be uselessly or dishonourably conducting the affairs of the country; and I am confident that if we are interrupted by a merely factious opposition, that factiousness will at no distant period recoil on the authors and promoters of it [hear, hear].

Among those measures of social reform, the three

bills introduced by the late Government would not be included—neither that for the disfranchisement of a grossly corrupt borough; that for facilitating the disfranchisement of similar boroughs; nor that third measure, which comprised, among a miscellaneous collection of topics, a large and extensive alteration in our electoral system. Wherever corruption was proved, no man would go further than he in checking or punishing it; nor did he pretend to affirm that the Act of 1831 was incapable of improvement. But their lordships should be satisfied of the existence of the evils they are called upon to meet, and satisfied that the remedies proposed will meet and not aggregate those evils. Even if he were speaking before the members of the other House of Parliament, he should entreat them, and through them the country, seriously to consider the incalculable dangers caused not only to the monarchy, but also to the true liberty of England, by unsettling time after time everything which had been settled, and by settling nothing,—by dissatisfying the country with that which is, without remedying that dissatisfaction by that which was to follow as its substitute. He had heard that his noble friend who preceded him in office had intended—for what reason he could not divine—to combine with his plan for extending the suffrage a plan for the improvement of the education of the people.

I believe, and I rejoice to believe, that the feelings of all classes of the community, high and low, rich and poor, have been led to this conclusion, that the greater amount of education which we are able to give, and the more widely it is spread among all conditions of men, the greater chance there is for the preservation of the tranquillity, the happiness, and the well-being of the community [hear, hear]. But, my lords, when I use the term "education," let me be not misunderstood. By "education" I do not mean the mere development of the intellectual faculties, the mere acquisition of temporal knowledge—the mere instruction which enables a man to improve his social condition in life, and which gives him fresh habits, and with the change of habits fresh means to accommodate himself to their enjoyment. Valuable as such instruction may be, when I speak of education, I speak of that education which includes the culture of the mind and of the soul, laying the foundation of all knowledge on the basis of Scripture and evangelical truth [hear, hear]. My lords, I desire to look on all those who are engaged in the work of spreading knowledge, even though they may be of a different communion from that to which I am most sincerely attached, as fellow-labourers, rather than as rivals, in the war which we conjointly wage with vice and ignorance [hear]. I say, further, that for the promotion of religious knowledge among the people I rely with confidence on the enlightened and disinterested exertions of the parochial clergy of the united Church of England and Ireland. To uphold that Church as the depository of religious truth, and as an instrument of incalculable value in diffusing good both here and hereafter, to uphold its influence and maintain its power is not only the interest, but also the moral duty of Government; to uphold and maintain it in its integrity [hear, hear], not by penal enactments directed against those who may differ from her communion—not by virulent invective or by abusive language against the religious faith of those whose errors we may deplore, but to whose conscience we have no right to dictate [hear]—but by steadfastly resisting all attempts at aggression upon the rights, the privileges, the possessions of that Church, come from what quarter and backed by what weight of authority they may [hear, hear]; and by lending every power of the Government to support and extend the influence of that Church, in its high and holy call of diffusing throughout the length and breadth of the United Empire—for I speak not of this country alone—that knowledge which is only derived from the diffusion of the holy Scriptures [loud cries of "Hear, hear"].

He had now presented a full statement of the principles upon which he proposed to act, and with only such reserve of the necessary details as was inseparable from his position.

For my own part (the noble earl concluded) when I look to the difficulties which surround us—when I look to the various circumstances which must combine to give us a chance of successfully encountering the obstacles which beset our path—I confess I am myself appalled by the magnitude of the difficulties which we have to meet. But I believe, and I know, that the destinies of nations are in the hands of an overruling Providence [hear, hear]; I know that it often is the pleasure of that great Being to work His own objects by weak and unworthy means. In His presence I can solemnly aver that no motive of personal ambition has led me to aspire to the dangerous eminence on which the favour of my Sovereign has placed me [hear, hear]. In the course of the discharge of its duties, no consideration shall sway me except that which led me to accept it—the paramount consideration of public duty [hear, hear]. With that feeling on my mind, with the deep conviction of the sincerity of my own motives, and trusting to the guidance and the blessing of a higher power than my own, I venture to undertake a task from which I might well have shrunk appalled by its magnitude; and, be the period of my administration longer or shorter, not only shall I have attained the highest object of personal ambition, but I shall have fulfilled one of the highest ends of human being if in the course of it I can have in the slightest degree advanced the great objects of "peace on earth, and good will among men" [hear]—the social, the moral, the religious improvement of my country [hear, hear]—and if I can contribute to "the safety, the honour, and the welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions." The noble earl then resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

Earl GREY was the first to rise on either side of the House. He first controverted Lord Derby's view of import duties. When you imposed a duty upon a commodity partly produced at home and partly imported, you raised the price to the consumer, not only of the imported article, but of the home produce [hear, hear], and a large amount had to be paid by the consumer, not sixpence of which went into the public Exchequer. The proof of this might be found in the very case of corn, to which the noble lord had adverted. The noble earl wished

to raise a duty of this kind for revenue. If he did so, he would raise the price to the consumer, not only of the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 quarters which, perhaps, he might expect under such a duty as he would propose, but perhaps of eight or ten times the quantity imported, and the amount would not go into the Exchequer. Suppose a 6s. duty levied upon 4,000,000 quarters imported, it would bring a revenue of £1,000,000 into the Exchequer; but, taking five times that quantity of corn as the quantity produced at home, it would raise the price of that 20,000,000 quarters to the consumer by the amount put on as duty, and so, for the purpose of getting £1,000,000 into the Exchequer, the consumers of bread in this kingdom would have to pay £6,000,000 [hear, hear, and cheers]. He would only add that he had heard with a regret, he would say with a consternation which he was altogether at a loss to describe, that the noble earl proposed to apply that most unsound principle of commerce and finance to the food of the people [hear, hear]. It was with consternation that he had heard the House told that by the authority of the Government a measure was to be proposed for again imposing a tax of this kind.

Here cries of "No" from the Ministerial benches interrupted the speaker; and the Earl of DERBY rose and said,—

I must beg to correct that statement. What I said was, that I saw no reason, in my own opinion, why corn should form an exception from the general principle of imposing duties upon foreign produce, but that that was a question which ought to be settled, and which could only be settled, by the deliberate judgment of the large and intelligent community of this country. I stated that neither with regard to that, nor with regard to dealing with the great and complicated question of our financial policy, had I any intention of making any proposition on the part of her Majesty's Government until that public opinion should be decidedly and emphatically expressed.

Earl GREY resumed. He was greatly relieved by hearing that explanation [a laugh]. To a certain degree he had understood the noble earl, but not quite in the sense which he now stated. What he (Earl Grey) had understood the noble earl to say was, that he laid down what he considered the sound and proper principle of commercial legislation, that the application of that principle required great care and deliberation, and a measure founded upon it could not be produced in a hurry. He therefore expected, and thought it perfectly reasonable, that the noble earl should propose no such measure on an early day. But undoubtedly he did understand that the noble earl looked to revising the commercial policy of the country upon the principle which he stated, as the means of revenue, and that in that general revision of our commercial policy corn was not to be an excluded article. If he was wrong in so understanding the noble earl, he begged his pardon; but he still thought, to the best of his recollection and understanding, that the words delivered by the noble earl could not be otherwise understood. Now, upon that he wished to make this additional observation—

Here the Earl of DERBY again rose, and this time with a rebuke. He had already, correcting a misapprehension on the part of the noble earl, stated what he thought he did say, and what he knew he meant to say, and the noble earl had remarked that he was much relieved by the explanation; and yet the noble earl was proceeding to repeat what he had understood him (the Earl of Derby) to say, but which he hoped he had satisfied the House that he was misunderstood to say—and then upon that misunderstanding, so corrected, was proceeding still to argue [hear, hear].

Earl GREY was not yet sure that he correctly apprehended the noble earl [a laugh]. After the events of the last ten years, the question of a tax upon the food of the people was not one to be kept long in suspense or to be lightly approached [hear, hear]. The country was entitled to know—he did not say on that night—he did not say within a fortnight—but he did say at a very early period—the clear and decided intentions of the Government [hear, hear]. He would implore the noble earl, in justice to the great interests affected by leaving this question in doubt, that he would not allow that doubt to continue longer than was absolutely inevitable.

Earl FITZWILLIAM regretted that Earl Grey, instead of taking a comprehensive view of the speech which had been addressed to the House, had chosen to select one particular topic, and that the most exciting one for discussion and commentary. This was a question in which he (Earl Fitzwilliam) felt no little interest. He believed he might say that he was in Parliament the very first person who made an attack upon what he might call the medieval system of the corn-laws [a laugh], so that he might consider himself, to a certain degree (though perhaps it it would be thought presumption to say it), the parent of the system recently established. But he did not think the speech of the noble earl (Derby) and the mode in which he expressed himself upon the subject, called for animadversion in the manner which it had been thought proper to adopt [hear]. Upon another point the Premier's speech gave him great satisfaction. He quite agreed that it would not do for the Government of this country to be every few years tampering with constitutional rights. He heard, therefore, with great satisfaction, that his noble friend did not intend to proceed with a certain measure which had been introduced in the other House, for the purpose of what was called a further reform in Parliament. These "further reforms in Parliament" were most dangerous. The result would be, if these questions were agitated every ten or twenty years, that there would be in the minds of a large portion of the community, sensible

and thinking people, a great indifference to the popular franchise. He believed a very large fraction of the community would be of opinion, that it would be better to live under a mild and tranquil despotism [a laugh], than to be constantly changing the constitutional rights of the people.

The Earl of CLANRICARDE thought Earl Grey's pertinacity and suspicion justifiable—that the ambiguous language of Earl Derby was quite open to remark. Nor was he entirely satisfied with the mode in which the noble lord had touched upon another subject—what the noble earl termed, on the first night of the session, the Protestant securities of this country. Earl Derby had, on that night, gone out of his way to declare that either the laws as at present constituted were defective, or that the late Government was deficient in energy in the carrying out of those laws. The natural inference must be, either that the noble earl intended to alter the law, or to administer it in a different spirit from what had hitherto been the case.

The Earl of ABERDEEN (who spoke from the Opposition side of the House) said:—

My lords, long and intimately connected as I have been with the eminent man whose untimely fate we all deplore, and whose loss—in proportion as the difficulties of the country increase—we shall have more and more cause to lament, I think this is not an unfitting occasion, the very first which presents itself, for me to declare a determined adherence to his policy [hear, hear], and a determination to maintain, as far as in my humble power lies, the permanency of that great system of commercial policy which he established [hear, hear]. I have no right or authority to speak for others; but I shall be much surprised and disappointed if all those who co-operated with him in establishing that policy should not be found to entertain the same sentiments which I now express [hear, and cheers]. My noble friend opposite has, on other occasions, as well as to-night, adverted to the possibility of the imposition of duties on the provisions of the people, if not for protection, at least for revenue. Now, my lords, this distinction, I confess, is not very intelligible to me [hear, hear]. It appears to me to be shadowy and unreal, but, at all events, to me it has no application, for I am equally prepared to oppose a duty upon corn, whether it be for revenue or protection [hear, hear]. I think the time is past when any such tax could ever again be levied [hear, hear]. I do not wish to enter further into the topics of the speech of my noble friend. In all that portion of his speech in which he laid down the course of policy he meant to pursue towards foreign powers I entirely acquiesce. He and I have acted together for the last ten or twelve years, in office and out of office, in full concert and communication on these subjects, and, as far as I am aware, there is not the shade of a difference between us. I am quite aware—fully aware—of the great difficulties with which my noble friend is encompassed, and I can assure him that he may rely upon receiving from me, whenever it is in my power, a cordial and a most sincere support [hear, hear].

Lord BROUGHAM requested and obtained a distinct intimation that our legal as well as social reforms are contemplated by the new Ministry; and the consent of the Government to the House sitting daily for judicial and private business.

Their lordships then adjourned.

NEW WRITS—THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

In the House of Commons the members who had, previously to the accession of the new Ministry, occupied the Ministerial benches, transferred themselves to the Opposition benches, and the recent occupants of the Opposition benches transferred themselves as nearly as possible to the corresponding place on the Ministerial benches. Only Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. B. Hamilton, and Mr. Stafford, were seated on the Treasury bench, none of the members of the new Cabinet being present. Lord Palmerston took his usual place at first, but afterwards crossed over to the corresponding bench on the Opposition side, beside Sir E. H. Inglis, who occupied the position he has long held. On the front Opposition bench Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. C. Lewis, represented the late Ministry. It was observed that Sir J. Graham occupied a seat on the same bench beside Mr. Labouchere. Lord J. Russell was not present.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE moved, and Mr. G. R. HAMILTON seconded, the issue of writs for the following places:—

For the county of Buckingham, in the room of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who had accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the borough of Midhurst, in the room of the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, who had accepted the office of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

For the borough of Droitwich, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., who had accepted the office of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. [A slight laugh from the Opposition benches.]

For the borough of Stamford, in the room of the Right Hon. John Charles Herries, who had accepted the office of President of the Board of Control.

For the county of Oxford, in the room of the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, who had accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade.

For the northern division of the county of Essex, in the room of the Right Hon. William Beresford, who had accepted the office of Secretary-at-War.

For the borough of Abingdon, in the room of Sir Frederick Thesiger, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General.

For the borough of Colechester, in the room of the Right Hon. John James Robert Manners, commonly called Lord John Manners, who had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

For the borough of Portarlington, in the room of Colonel Dunne, who had accepted the office of Clerk of the Ordnance. [A loud laugh from the Opposition.]

For the county of Kildare, in the room of the Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, commonly called

Lord Naas, who had accepted the office of Secretary for Ireland [cries of "Oh!" from the Opposition, met by cheers from the Ministerial benches].

For the University of Dublin, in the room of Joseph Napier, Esq., who had accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland.

For the borough of Enniskillen, in the room of James Whiteside, Esq., who had accepted the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland.

For the county of Londonderry, in the room of Thomas Bateson, Esq., appointed one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

For the borough of Buckingham, in the room of the Marquis of Chandos, also appointed one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

For the borough of Chichester, in the room of Lord Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox, also appointed one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

For the southern division of the county of Lincoln, in the room of Sir John Trollope, Bart., who had accepted the office of First Commissioner for Executing the Laws relating to the Poor in England.

For the northern division of the same county, in the room of Robert Adam Christopher, Esq., who had accepted the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds [a laugh].

For the county of Dorset, in the room of George Bankes, Esq., who had accepted the office of Judge-Advocate-General.

For the East Riding of the county of York, in the room of the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

For the county of Tyrone, in the room of Lord Claude Hamilton, who had accepted the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.

For the borough of Wenlock, in the room of the Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, who had accepted the office of Controller of her Majesty's Household.

On the motion of Mr. HATYER, a writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member to represent the county of Cork in the room of Maurice Power, Esq., who had accepted the office of Governor of St. Lucia.

Mr. BRAMSTON moved that a writ be issued for the borough of Norwich, which was opposed by Sir DE LACY EVANS—who moved by way of amendment that the writ be suspended for six months—and by Mr. OSBORNE. After a desultory debate, at the suggestion of Sir G. GREY the motion was withdrawn.

Several private bills were then brought in. Among them was Mr. WYLD's Leicester-square Improvement—which was adjourned—and the London Metropolis and National Mausoleum Bill, which, after a sharp discussion, chiefly between Mr. MANGLES and Mr. H. DRUMMOND, was read a second time.

Upon the question that the House at its rising do adjourn until the 12th of March, Mr. SPOONER took occasion to say that he had not changed his opinion upon the subject of Maynooth, but was fully determined to move, after Easter, for a committee to inquire into the system of education carried on at that college, which he pledged himself to show inculcated doctrines subversive of order, injurious to morality, completely antagonistic to the word of God, and which must bring down judgment upon the land—remarks that were taken up by Mr. ARSTREY.

Mr. C. VILLIERS gave notice, that on an early day after the new Ministers had taken their seats in that house he should propose a resolution declaratory of the intention of the House to maintain the policy of free trade, and to resist any attempt to reimpose duties on foreign corn [hear, hear].

The House adjourned at eight o'clock, till the 12th inst.

BILLS IN PROGRESS

(In the Commons.)

Personal Estate of Intestates Bill—read 2nd time.
Commons Inclosure Bill—read 3rd time and passed.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of duty on, 2.
Army and Navy, for a better distribution of, 1.
Beetroot-sugar, for repealing duty on, 1.
Copyholds, for the enfranchisement of, 1.
Dogcart, for doing away with, 1.
Ecclesiastical Titles Act, for repeal of, 1.
Education, for the establishment of a system of secular, 4.
Elective Franchise, for extension of, 6.
Malt and Hops, for repeal of duty on, 1.
Maynooth College, against the grant to, 9.
Mercantile Marine Act, for the repeal of, 1.
Ocean Penny Postage, for establishment of, 3.
Paper, for the repeal of duty on, 2.
Parliamentary Representative Bill, for amendment of, 1.
Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 21.
Poor Law (Ireland), for amendment of, 4.
Post-horses, for repeal of duty on, 6.
Public House (Scotland) Bill, against, 6.
Repayment of Advances (Ireland), against, 4.
Sale of Beer Bill, for amendment of the law of, 1.
Tenant-right (Ireland), in favour of, 13.

PROPOSED NAVAL RESERVE.—In a Parliamentary paper just printed, is the correspondence between the Admiralty and the Treasury on the subject of the formation of a reserve of seamen for manning the navy, to consist of 200 petty officers of the first class, 800 officers of the second class, and 4,000 able seamen. The reserve is in case of any emergency, and to render less necessary the recurrence to impressment. The first-class officers are to be paid £12 a-year, the second class £9, and £6 a-year to the able seamen. The expense will be £33,600, and £5,000 for contingencies; making £38,600 in the naval estimates for the current year.

Lord Montagu has been elected President of the Art-Union of London. The council have determined on issuing a medal, as part of their series, commemorative of the late Mr. Wyon, R.A., and have commissioned his son, Mr. L. Wyon, to execute it. It has been determined to issue a series of illustrations of Byron's "Childe Harold" for a future year.

EUROPE, INDIA, AND AMERICA.

The elections for the *Corps Legislatif* commenced on Sunday throughout France. In Paris they excited little interest, though, from the appearance of the polling-stations, it was believed there would be comparatively few contentions. The only district in which the Opposition obtained a victory was the third, in which General Cavaignac was returned. But it was believed he would refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon.

MM. Montalembert and Guizot have visited Louis Napoleon in their capacity as members of the Academy. The President conversed with them with a complimentary affability, but evoked no response.

It is alleged that the Count Chambord waives his claims in favour of the Orleansists.

The *Assemblée Nationale* contains an article by M. Salvandy, arguing that the "fusion" is the only thing to be looked forward to as the salvation of the country. The only importance of the article consists in the authorship of the former Minister of Louis Philippe.

Thirteen German communists have been tried for conspiracy; and, notwithstanding the absence of proved connexion with the refugees in London, as alleged, have been condemned to terms of imprisonment, varying from six months to eight years.

Notwithstanding the denial of the *Débats*, latest advices confirm the statement that a new French note to the Federal Government of Switzerland has been presented in the character of an ultimatum.

General Jomelli, one of the ablest of the engineer officers in the Russian service, has arrived in Belgium, for the purpose of superintending the extensive works and fortifications which are to be erected for the defence of Brussels.

A Legitimist journal, published in Brussels, has the following in its Paris correspondence:—

Every one talks so much of Belgium here, that, instead of sending you news from Paris, I ought to ask news from you. Is it true, as our annexationists declare, that the Belgian army, struck with the greatness of the part which the French army appears destined to act, is quite disposed to be denationalized? Is it true that your clergy second this movement? Is it true, that to counteract the seductions from your army, you are about to have great promotions, and to expel the Polish officers? Is it true that you are at work preparing all your line of defence, in view of an approaching and inevitable aggression?

The German correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

In diplomatic circles a considerable sensation has been created by a note addressed, on the 7th of February, by Prince Schwarzenburg, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of that power at St. Petersburg and Berlin. In this despatch, Prince Schwarzenburg stated, that the object of the Northern powers ought now to be to put down all that remained of constitutional government on the continent of Europe; and that for this purpose they ought to insist on the representative form of government being abolished in all the states where it was still tolerated, and more especially in Piedmont and in Greece. He further declared, that Louis Napoleon, by his *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, which, while it put an end to constitutional government, restored military government in France, had merited the applause of all the Northern powers, and he suggested that they ought to concur in giving him their united and cordial support, even to the exclusion of both branches of the House of Bourbon, because none of the members of that illustrious house could re-ascend the throne without according representative government in some shape. The Prussian Government at once declared that it strongly disapproved of the suggestion of the Austrian Government, and that, as it looked upon a certain degree of constitutional freedom as necessary in the present state of Europe, it highly disapproved of the attempt of Louis Napoleon to establish a military despotism. The Russian Czar, who sets up as the arbiter of all that is done to Germany, gave a very characteristic answer to both powers. He recommended to the Austrian Government not to be so enthusiastic in its admiration of Louis Napoleon, and to the Prussian Government not to be so determined in its hostilities to that personage; and thus the affair for the present rests.

The Roman Government have sanctioned the introduction of postage stamps for the prepayment of postage on letters. The stamp is about the size of the English postage stamp; and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of papal dignity and power.

We learn from Bombay, under date of the 3rd of February, that a second Burmese war had commenced.

The new Viceroy arrived at Rangoon on the 4th of January. He had refused to receive any deputations from the British Commander, had forbidden communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. The Commodore proclaimed a blockade of the mouths of the Irrawaddy.

On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the Commodore to allow the passage of the river, or he would set fire to the batteries mentioned.

The steamers "Fox" and "Hermes" were attacked by the batteries in passing. They replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

We learn by the "Europe," which left Boston on the 18th ult., that the proceedings in Congress are without interest—that Kossuth reached Cincinnati on the 14th—that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires had been insulted by a German mob at Mobile, on his way to Havannah—and that Mr. Crampton had pre-

sented to the President the letters accrediting him British Envoy and Plenipotentiary in the place of Sir Henry Bulwar.

The *Times* correspondent represents Kossuth's popularity as having greatly declined in the New England States, and the Democrats as seeking for a new "platform."

A bill has been introduced into the New York Senate for the prohibition of spirit-selling in less quantities than thirty gallons, except for medicinal purposes. Similar laws exist in Maine and Massachusetts, but their execution is impossible.

A much greater emigration to California this spring is expected than in any former season in consequence of fresh discoveries. Among the latest illustrations of the state of society at Sacramento is the shooting of a man by the mother of a girl whom he had seduced. The man died on the following day, having previously married the girl.

Jenny Lind and her youthful husband have repaired to a hydropathic establishment.

LITERATURE.

PERIODICALS (MARCH).

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW has articles on the Genius and Writings of Bunyan—Liberia and American Colonisation—Sir James Stephen's Lectures on French History—the Poetical Works of John Edmund Reade—Bishop Phillpotts—Lord Mahon's History of England, and Hildebrand and the Excommunicated Emperor—a very sufficient and enticing bill of fare. The article on Bunyan is written *con amore*, and has some very vivid touches, but is wanting in repose. The writer thinks that "the time has nearly arrived for a new allegory adapted to the age, and expressing the deep cravings, wild wanderings, peculiar temptations, and only possible resting-place of sincere religious thinkers at present." He may well add, "But where is the man?" The article on Bishop Phillpotts contends that, inasmuch as that prelate was willing to concede Catholic emancipation only on conditions which he knew would not be acceded to, he is guilty of a specious falsehood in declaring that he was never opposed to it. It also expresses an opinion that the bishop's case has broken down in the matter of nepotism and lapses—an opinion in which, as we have already stated, we do not concur. The remaining portion of the paper is devoted to theological sentiments, chiefly in relation to the baptismal question. The articles on the works of Sir James Stephen and Lord Mahon, are disquisitorial rather than critical, though the first-named author is the subject of warm and deserved commendation, and Lord Mahon's general characteristics are described as being respectable, but nothing more.

We must, however, pass somewhat hastily from this review to notice the CHRISTIAN REFORMER, a great portion of which is occupied by an article on popular Education. The writer is a staunch supporter of the secular plan, and, like the majority of his party, ignores the strong points of the Voluntaries, or meets them with off-handed superciliousness. The advocates of educational voluntarism are described as "men of ordinary ability and small social power," having "little organization and inconsiderable funds."

"Sufficiently compact and sufficiently powerful to make now and then a demonstration on a second-rate scale, they somewhat effectually play their part in obstructing the exertions of others, and so avail to delay the settlement of the educational question. While they thus hinder and postpone a national provision for a great national want, they disown the obligation of taking measures for the general education of the people, and do little within their own particular sphere for the augmentation and improvement of their present educational appliances."

Then, after the usual assertions respecting the value of education, and the grievous want of it which exists, we are told:—

"This huge evil ought no longer to be tolerated. Too long, far too long already, has this moral, intellectual, and social waste been suffered. It is high time that the question was taken out of the hands of sectaries and speculators, and by large-hearted, intelligent, practical men, brought to a satisfactory termination."

Expressing his profound respect for the cause of Nonconformity, this wonderfully self-sufficient scribe proceeds to pour contempt on its adherents, many of whom are

"No less narrow in their views and crochety in their notions, than pertinacious in their efforts. They think of their sect more than of their country, and measure the educational condition of England by the condition of their own chapel-school. Accustomed to make the school the nursery of the congregation, they look with aversion on anything that is likely to abate the efficacy of such a means of proselytism. And valuing more the enforcement of their own peculiar dogmas than the advancement of the general welfare, they have set themselves more or less decidedly against all the chief movements for the general furtherance of popular education within the last five-and-twenty years, until they are in danger of losing that share in the results of the settlement of the question to which they are entitled by the strength, zeal, and benevolence of the denominations with which they are connected."

We could quote more of these silly slanders, and might, we think, raise a laugh at some of the reasoning employed by our censor; but let the fol-

lowing suffice as a specimen of the glib mode in which he solves an ethical problem:—

"A national education must not teach religion. But what is religion? Where does the secular element end? Where does the religious element begin? Diversities of opinion prevail on the point. Some consider morals a part of religion. Others identify what is called 'the Christian spirit' with the essence of religion. Let each one judge for himself, and let each one act according to his own convictions. . . . Before, however, you come to doctrinal religion, there is a field in regard to which all are again of one opinion. Who will deny that it is right to teach a child to be truthful, honest, diligent, obedient, forbearing, forgiving, gentle, and loving? And who will deny that even by his own personal authority, and in virtue of the force of his own upright, earnest, cultivated, and affectionate character, the schoolmaster, if fit for his office, may do much, very much, to promote those high moral qualities in his pupils? . . . But," says the objector, "you have no motives whereby to enforce moral duties." The objection confounds the practice with the theory of moral obligation. The theory is for the college prelection, the pulpit, and the congregational class-room. In the school, as in the nursery, it is the practice and not the theory that is needed; and for the practice the authority of the master suffices."

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has an article on "Wesley and Methodism," which freely and forcibly points out the anomalies of a system admitted to have been instrumental in effecting a vast amount of spiritual good. The writer concurs with on-lookers of almost every class, that unless radical changes take place, Methodism is a doomed thing:—"Let the Wesleyan ministers persist in identifying themselves in principle with the Romish priesthood, and they must share its fate. They have neither the thunder of the Vatican, nor its antiquity, nor its array of learning—nor, to their honour be it added, its craft and policy to avert their doom." "The First Bishop" is a beautiful and suggestive sketch. "What would the World say?" is a brief, pointed, and practical paper. "Stone-pillar Worship in Ireland, 1852," is a curious account, by Sir J. E. Tennant, "of the existence, at the present day, of a pure, pagan idolatry on the west coast of Ireland." "On Religion," is a philosophically written article, translated from the German of Hagenbach. A statistical article on the increase of places of worship in England and Wales shows that the number of Protestant places of worship built since 1831, as compared with the Romish places of worship built since 1826 (five years longer), is as 34 to 1. "Reminiscences of a Good Man's Life," is a pleasing sketch of which Joseph John Gurney is the object. There are three or four other articles very good, though of less importance.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE, a well-conducted journal, has two articles on the Maynooth-grant question, in both of which Dissenters are urged to take the broad ground of opposition to all State-endowments of religion. It is, however, argued that it is quite compatible with Dissenting principles to object to Romanism as such, inasmuch as Dissenters, in doing so are not making the Legislature judges of truth or error, but judging for themselves, and calling upon their representatives to give effect to their wishes. Granting this, however, the writer does not insist, as we think he should do, on the consequence of *confining* the protest to Romanism, and that on the ground of its alleged falsity; viz., that the Legislature is at liberty to infer, that if the religious system endowed were of another order, no objection to that endowment would be entertained.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE sends us chiefly abroad for topics of interest; the present number containing articles headed—Sketches from the Cape—Tibet and the Lamas—Forest Life in Canada West, with a Poetical Farewell to the Rhine. The first of these reviews a work entitled "The Cape and the Kafirs," by one Andrew W. Cole, who, says *Blackwood*, "shows up the humbug and delusion" of the missionary operations at the Cape, affirming that "it is notorious that the people living at the mission stations are the idlest and most useless set in the colony." We have, of course, an article on the Whig Reform Bill, which is declared to be by no means so bad as was to be expected by Conservatives, and yet worthy of the contempt of the Radicals. The writer says, truly enough, that Lord John Russell in trying to save the nomination boroughs, and, at the same time, to widen the suffrage, has "brought a house about his ears." The resignation of his lordship is briefly noticed in a postscript, which calls attention to the fact, that the predictions in the amusing verses, entitled "Cupid in the Cabinet," have been actually fulfilled. Miss Mitford's recent work furnishes matter for a pleasant paper, and there is also one based on the "Grenville Papers" of great interest.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE comprises a variety of short articles, including three stories "to be continued." "On Preventable Death" is a forcible paper, showing the enormous sacrifice of life arising from the neglect of sanitary precautions. The writer, Dr. Kein Thaler, considers that acute disease in London produces one-half of the mortality, and that the far larger portion might be prevented. He very forcibly shows how this important matter intimately concerns the whole community—not only the victims of impure air, evil habits, squalor,

and filth, but also those who live in affluence and temperance, and are surrounded with the conditions of health:—

"We stand or fall, live or die, in great measure by the prosperity or misery, life or death, of the smallest and poorest of our social elements. The fever arising or abiding in the close and sickening court or alley, is wafted by an accidental breeze into the stately mansion, or lurks in the clothes which my lord receives fresh from the hands of the 'sweater' in his noisome den. The erysipelas propagated amongst the crowded poor renders the most trifling surgical operations almost equally dangerous to the rich in his magnificent solitude. The heir of large estates jostles the urchin recovering from the scarlatina in the streets, and the family which 'came over with William the Conqueror' is in a few days extinct. The rich merchant stumbles into a cab or omnibus, and at the same time falls into the arms of the grim skeleton king, who awaits him in the shape of a typhoid emanation from its latest occupant. In short, the mixture implied in a gregarious existence, renders us physically as well as morally responsible for the well-being of our neighbour, in so far as our actions can produce it: and the chapless, motionless jaws of death are constantly preaching to him who hath ears to hear a terrible sermon on the text of our 'universal brotherhood.'"

"Vindex" contributes a very ably-written letter to Lady Bulwer Lytton, the divorced wife of the celebrated writer. It is well known that this lady has recently published a novel called "The School for Husbands," in the preface of which she indulges in furious and unsparing invective against her late husband, the leading publishers who had declined to bring out her book, and the conductors of the press generally, who had rebuked her bitterness and condemned her production. He vindicates, especially, the daily press from charges of bribery in the conduct of these journals—referring to the *Times*, which, before the 2nd of December, was said to be in the pay of Louis Napoleon, and is now one of his most unrelenting enemies. An article on the French army describes the great pains taken to perfect its discipline, especially the infantry, and to put the artillery force on the best footing. From personal observation, the writer believes their discipline to be almost perfect:—"The expedition to Rome was very unpopular among the troops which were sent to it. Their sympathies were with the Romans, and they would gladly have defended their cause. But once in the field, all their private feelings were absorbed by military ambition, and they attacked and conquered Rome as they would have conquered it if the place, instead of being held by brother Republicans, had been held by their own brethren." The effective French army is set down at 382,960 men. "The Law of Partnership" advocates the law of limited liability as it exists in France and America, and analyzes some of the evidence given before the parliamentary committee. The working-classes are advised "not to relax their efforts in striving to obtain some accessible tribunal for the settlement of their partnership disputes." The remaining articles, including one on "The New Reform Bill," call for no special remark—the latter treating Lord John's measure as a sham, but dealing with the subject in a very ineffective style.

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR abounds as usual in a variety of tales, descriptions, reflections, and extracts, forming a very agreeable miscellany for fire-side reading. Thomas de Quincey contributes a rambling but sparkling notice of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., of whom a steel engraving is given.

Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Man-kind. By JONATHAN DYMOND. The Eighth Thousand of the 4th Edition. London: Charles Gilpin, Bishopgate-street.

THIS work has been now for some years before the public, and has obtained a wide circulation and a good reputation. We are disposed to think it a work of supererogation either to describe, criticise, or commend it. But as it appears in another cheap edition—a large mass of valuable matter for a trifling sum—we will not incur the responsibility of leaving any reader in ignorance of such a useful guide to the first principles of practical morals and politics, and such a wise counsellor in the details of private duty, in the harmonious conduct of social relations, and the discharge of obligations arising from them.

Jonathan Dymond was a man of clear intellect, of much reading, of true religiousness. He has written, in this book, with incomparable lucidity and directness; often with great force or with real beauty; and generally with felicitous illustration and correct reasoning. His work cannot be considered a systematic or scientific treatise on morality: it is practical and popular. Purposely avoiding subtle and abstruse discussions, the author has aimed at a full and plain development of "a Scripture code of Ethics." He is, of course, opposed to the Expediency system of morals, and to any possible form of Utilitarianism. He lays it down as a first principle that the ground of duty is the authority of God, and the standard of duty His will. We confess that we cannot at all agree with Dymond as to the foundation of moral obligation, and the legitimate basis of a moral system. On these matters he is neither thorough in his inquiries nor accurate in definition, so that we have a sense of vagueness and insufficiency in his discussion of them. But in all that relates to *practical* morality, we

find him in his element—strong, healthy, and taking a broad grasp of the questions to be determined.

The great merit of the work is that it affords remarkably clear and comprehensive information respecting duties—giving to the mind a well-connected view of Christian morals. Its chapters on "The Influence of Individuals on Public Notions of Morality," on "Immoral Agency," and on "Education," are worthy of the deepest attention; those on Government, Legislation, Administration of Justice, Religious Establishments, and War, are all as admirable for freedom of thought and power of expression, as they are for their wise spirit and Christian principles. On these subjects Dymond deserves to be held a leader, both as to time and ability, amongst those who labour for more equal legislation, for the liberation of religion from state-interference, for the abolition of death punishments, and for the promotion of the permanent peace of nations.

Although, then, we are unable to speak with unmodified approval of these "Essays," and can by no means wish that Dymond's basis be adopted by writers on morals—for we believe it to be false and injurious—we yet can, on other grounds, give the most cordial commendation to this work as exceedingly interesting and valuable, fitted to make men intelligently virtuous, and furnishing an excellent popular manual of political principles, which we could desire to have widely diffused amongst the thoughtful young men, and especially the operatives, of the day.

Woman: Her Mission and Her Life. Two Discourses, by the Rev. ADOLPHE MONOD, of Paris. Translated by the Rev. W. G. BARRETT, of Royston. Second Edition, Revised. London: Arthur Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

WE are greatly delighted to see these fine and touching discourses in a second edition, in an improved and convenient form; and we heartily wish the work may run through many more editions,—for we have seen nothing on the important and attractive subject it treats, so deeply true to the nature of woman, so wise and scriptural in the views put forward, and so full of soul and of persuasive eloquence.

We gave the book an extended notice on its first appearance; every opinion we then expressed is more than confirmed by familiarity with its pages. We can only repeat what we then said—that M. Monod's discourses are profoundly original and exceedingly beautiful—gushing with feeling as manly as it is holy, as tender as it is rare; and that Mr. Barrett's admirable translation has preserved the spirit and grace as well as the thought of the original.

Our readers cannot too earnestly commend it to their wives and daughters; they cannot fail to be charmed with it, and they will find its counsels and encouragements helpful to strength and beauty of character, and to a pure and beneficent life.

Life of Constantine the Great. By JOSEPH FLETCHER. (Library for the Times.) London: Albert Cockshaw, 41, Ludgate-hill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great interest belonging to the life and acts of Constantine, as introducing a new relation of the Church to the State, which continues to be a subject of controversy at the present day, there has hitherto existed in our literature no separate and generally accessible biography of the great emperor. This want Mr. Fletcher has sought to supply by a work "not too extended, yet sufficiently copious to put the public generally in possession of the main incidents of his career, and sufficiently authenticated by references to competent authorities to sustain the investigations of the more critical." The task has been well studied, and is excellently executed—fully accomplishing the design with which it was undertaken.

The ability shown by the author, in a previous publication, as an ecclesiastical historian, is also clearly apparent in the present work. We observe in it calmness and strength of mind, and just discrimination in the treatment of evidence; sustained by thorough familiarity with the literature of the subject, ancient and modern. The authorities most freely and advantageously consulted by the author have been Manso, Gibbon and Niebuhr, Eusebius and Neander. In the statement of the results of his investigations there is a completeness and purity of expression, which renders the narrative both highly interesting and definite in its impression.

Mr. Fletcher's judgment of the character of Constantine is in agreement with Niebuhr and Neander;—with the former, he does justice to his very eminent abilities; and with the latter, he holds that it is almost impossible to consider him a sincere convert to Christianity, or, at least, as possessed of higher sincerity than is compatible with lamentable self-deception and an imposition on his own conscience. To the mottoes from Niebuhr and Milton placed on the title-page, Mr. Fletcher might have added the emphatic words of Neander, "The reign of Constantine bears witness that the State which seeks to advance Christianity by the worldly means at its command, may be the occasion of more injury to this holy cause than the earthly power which opposes it, with whatever virulence"—a truth forcibly illustrated by the history so well developed in these pages.

Our satisfaction with this work, both as to subject and performance, is thorough and hearty; it adds worth and honour to the "Library for the Times," and its full research and fair spirit will commend it to general acceptance and esteem.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

JARNDYCE AND JARNDYCE. A FAMOUS SUIT IN CHANCERY.—Who happen to be in the Lord Chancellor's court this murky afternoon besides the Lord Chancellor, the counsel in the cause, two or three counsel who are never in any cause, and the well of solicitors before mentioned? There is the registrar below the Judge, in wig and gown; and there are two or three maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses, or whatever they may be, in legal court suits. These are all yawning; for no crumb of amusement ever falls from Jarndyce and Jarndyce (the cause in hand), which was squeezed dry years upon years ago. The short-hand writers, the reporters of the court, the reporters of the newspapers, invariably decamp with the rest of the regulars when Jarndyce and Jarndyce comes on. Their places are a blank. Standing on a seat at the side of the hall, the better to peer into the curtained sanctuary, is a little mad old woman in a squeezed bonnet, who is always in court, from its sitting to its rising, and always expecting some incomprehensible judgment to be given in her favour. Some say she really is, or was a party to a suit; but no one knows for certain, because no one cares. She carries some small litter in a reticule which she calls her documents; principally consisting of paper matches and dry lavender. A sorrowful prisoner has come up, in custody for the half-dozen time, to make a personal application "to purge himself of his contempt;" which, being a solitary surviving executor who has fallen into a state of conglomeration about accounts of which it is not pretended that he had ever any knowledge, he is not at all likely ever to do. In the meantime his prospects in life are ended. Another ruined suitor, who periodically appears from Shropshire, and breaks out into efforts to address the Chancellor at the close of the day's business, and who can by no means be made to understand that the Chancellor is legally ignorant of his existence after making it desolate for a quarter of a century, plants himself in a good place and keeps an eye on the Judge, ready to call out, "My Lord!" in a voice of sonorous complaint, on the instant of his rising. A few lawyers' clerks and others who know this suitor by sight, linger on the chance of his furnishing some fun, and enlivening the dismal weather a little. Jarndyce and Jarndyce drones on. This scarecrow of a suit has, in course of time, become so complicated, that no man alive knows what it means. The parties to it understand it least; but it has been observed that no two Chancery lawyers can talk about it for five minutes without coming to a total disagreement as to all the premises. Innumerable children have been born into the cause; innumerable young people have been married into it; innumerable old people have died out of it. Scores of persons have deliriously found themselves made parties in Jarndyce and Jarndyce, without knowing how or why; whole families have inherited legendary hatreds with the suit. The little plaintiff or defendant, who was promised a new rocking-horse when Jarndyce and Jarndyce should be settled, has grown up, possessed himself of a real horse, and trotted into the other world. Fair wards of court have faded into mothers and grandmothers; a long procession of Chancellors has come in and gone out; the legion of bills in the suit have been transformed into mere bills of mortality; there are not three Jarndyces left upon the earth perhaps since old Tom Jarndyce in despair blew his brains out at a coffee-house in Chancery lane; but Jarndyce and Jarndyce still drags its dreary length before the Court, perennially hopeless. Jarndyce and Jarndyce has passed into a joke. That is the only good that has ever come of it. It has been death to many, but it is a joke in the profession. Every master in Chancery has had a reference out of it. Every Chancellor was "in it," for somebody or other, when he was counsel at the bar. Good things have been said about it by blue-nosed bulbous-shoed old benchers, in select port-wine committees after dinner in hall. Articled clerks have been in the habit of fleshing their legal wit upon it. The last Lord Chancellor handled it neatly, when, correcting Mr. Blowers, the eminent silk gown, who said that such a thing might happen when the sky rained potatoes, he observed, "or when we get through Jarndyce and Jarndyce, Mr. Blowers;"—a pleasant-try that particularly tickled the maces, bags, and purses. How many people out of the suit, Jarndyce and Jarndyce has stretched forth its unwholesome hand to spoil and corrupt, would be a very wide question. From the master, upon whose impaling files reams of dusty warrants in Jarndyce and Jarndyce have grimly writhed into many shapes; down to the copying clerk in the Six Clerks' Office, who has copied his tens of thousands of Chancery-folio-pages under that eternal heading; no man's nature has been made the better by it. In trickery, evasion, procrastination, spoliation, botheration under false pretences of all sorts, there are influences that can never come to good. The very solicitors' boys who have kept the wretched suitors at bay, by protesting time out of mind that Mr. Chizzle, Mizzle, or otherwise was particularly engaged and had appointments until dinner, may have got up an extra moral twist and shuffle into themselves out of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. The receiver in the cause has acquired a goodly sum of money by it, but has acquired too a distrust of his own mother, and a contempt for his own kind. Chizzle, Mizzle, and otherwise, have lapsed into a habit of vaguely promising themselves that they will look into that outstanding little matter and see what can be done for Drizzle—who was not well used—when Jarndyce and Jarndyce shall be got out of the office. Shirking and sharking, in all their many varieties, have been sown broadcast by the ill-fated cause; and even those who have con-

templated its history from the outermost circle of such evil, have been insensibly tempted into a loose way of letting bad things alone to take their own bad course, and a loose belief that if the world go wrong, it was in some off-hand manner, never means to go right.—*First number of Bleak House.*

A POET'S THEORY OF VOLCANOES.—I will now, however, explain by what causes the fire of *Ætna*, when suddenly excited, bursts forth from its vast furnaces. In the first place, the fabric of the mountain is hollow underneath, supported, for the most part, by arches of flintstone. In all the caverns, moreover, is wind and air—for air, when it is moved by any agitating impulse, becomes wind. When this air, then, has grown hot, and has heated all the rocks and earth round about as far as it reaches, and elicited from them fire raging with violent flames, it mounts up, and thus expels the blaze straight from the jaws of the mountain high into the air, and spreads it far abroad, and scatters the embers to a great distance, and rolls forth smoke heavy with thick darkness, while it darts out, at the same time, rocks of a wonderful weight; you cannot, therefore, doubt but that it is the violent force of air which produces these effects. Besides, the sea, for a considerable distance, alternately breaks its waves, and again retracts its tide, at the base of the mountain. From this sea caverns extend under ground as far as the ascending jaws of the mountain; by these caverns you must admit—for fact absolutely compels you—that blasts of wind enter and penetrate from the open sea, and thus exalt the flame, and cast up rocks, and raise clouds of sand. Far on the summit of the mountain are craters, as the Greeks call them, but which we call jaws and mouths.—*Lucretius in Prose—Bohn's Classical Library.*

MAZZINI IN ROME.—I did not see Mazzini the last two weeks of the republic. When the French entered, he walked about the streets to see how the people bore themselves, and then went to the house of a friend. In the upper chamber of a poor house, with his life-long friends, the Modenas, I found him. Modena, who abandoned, not only what other men held dear—home, fortune, peace—but also endured, without the power of using the prime of his great artist-talent, a ten-years' exile in a foreign land; his wife every way worthy of him; such a woman as I am not. Mazzini had suffered millions more than I could; he had borne his fearful responsibility; he had let his dearest friends perish; he had passed all these nights without sleep; in two short months he had grown old; all the vital juices seemed exhausted; his eyes were all bloodshot; his skin orange; flesh he had none; his hair was mixed with white; his hand was painful to the touch; but he had never flinched, never quailed; had protested to the last hour against surrender; sweet and calm, but full of more fiery purpose than ever; in him I revered the hero, and owned myself not of that mould. You say truly, I shall come home humbler. God grant it may be entirely humble! In future, while more than ever deeply penetrated with principles, and the need of the martyr spirit to sustain them, I will ever own that there are few worthy, and that I am one of the least.—*Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli.*

GLEANINGS.

The new Administration has been jocosely described as "Benjamin's mess—the greatest of them all."

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said an advising mother to her child. "Well, then, mamma, let us eat the cranberry pie that's in the safe," was the precious child's reply.

A musical composer having been asked if he had done anything lately, replied, "that his last work was a composition—with his creditors."

It is the intention of the city authorities to increase the number of street orderlies, so that all the parishes throughout the City will be cleansed by this system of sanitary improvement. The expense is not expected to exceed £7,000 annually.

M. Nadaud, ex-representative in the National Assembly of France, is now working as a common mason in London.

A Windsor schoolboy, aged eleven years, not having his task off, was required to make himself perfect by a given time. In his anger he sharpened a pen-knife, and cut an inch off his tongue!

A New York editor has heard of a man who got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Boston brother says he is not surprised, having got himself into trouble by marrying one!

"I say," said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, "I've got an idea in my head." "Well," replied the other, "if you don't cherish it with great care, it will die for want of companions."

A candidate for medical honours, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity to answer the questions, was asked by one of the professors, "How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied, "I would send him here to be examined."

One of the drollest instances of Yankee borrowing we have ever heard of is told by Mrs. Moody, in her new work, entitled, "Roughing it in the Bush, or Life in Canada." A maid-servant asked her mistress to go out on a particular afternoon, as she was going to have a party of her friends, and wanted the loan of the drawing-room.

Professor Anderson gave, at New York, a fine silver tea set of five pieces, valued at 400 dollars, as a prize for the best conundrum. A young lady, the author of the following, carried away the prize:—"Why is the writer of this conundrum like a domestic servant out of employment?—Because she wants to get a service; and is willing to carry off the tea things."

Our readers are aware that the author of "Alton Locke," has written a book under the title of "Yeast." The *Rochester American* says that one of the book-sellers in that place hung out a flaring placard, announcing this work for sale, and in one day had two applications for it from ancient females, domestically inclined, and bearing tin pails. One asked for a pint, and the other for a "penny-worth!"

The following appeared as an advertisement in the *Times* of Monday, and in giving our readers the benefit of it, we hope the Stamp Office will not consider us liable for the duty:—S. lmpf F. npi C. qgnl. F. npi, pink C. hgo, F. oing to E. nhkp S. mng to F. lgn hlip, mo, olmh, mioq C. lnhp, F. npi C. qgnl S. ognq B. klmh F. pil qolg npi. C. qgnl, S. mng F. qgli K. l. t. F. qmkl B. qnp. F. qgli, B. l. . . . r C. lpi, F. oiph S. ognq C. omkg y pil, B. hkg. F. inqg in F. hnio C. lko S. kqip, F. olhi E. nqlk F. nno. hnlo C. nolk. knhp F. oing to mlig mkhg qhnl F. lpiq iong S. lmpf.—J. de W.

Poor Margaret Fuller, on the eve of that visit to the Continent which was to prove so eventful and disastrous, left in the hands of a friend in London a sealed packet, containing, it is understood, the journals which she kept during her stay in England. Margaret Fuller—as they who saw her here all know—contemplated at that time a return to England at no very distant date;—and the deposit of these papers was accompanied by an injunction that the packet should then be restored with unbroken seal into her own hands. No provision was of course made for death:—and here we believe the lady in possession feels herself in a difficulty, out of which she does not clearly see her way.

Sir R.—, of Bath, was engaging a butler. 75 guineas per annum was the salary required. "Why," was the gentleman's remark, "that is the pay of a curate." The butler (says the *Church and State Gazette*) calmly replied, "It is so, Sir R.—, and I am sorry for the gentlemen; but I really cannot do myself an injustice on their account."

At the South-Western meeting, a shareholder asked permission from the chairman (Mr. Smith) to retain his hat, "as it would keep his head warm;" whereupon one of the "top-sawyers" good-humouredly observed, that it would be better for gentlemen to keep their heads cool.—*Heraclitus.*

Mr. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., warehousemen, of Fore-street, London, is in treaty for the splendid estate of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, the property of the Earl of Yarborough. Its value is estimated at £150,000.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAN.—Near St. Sevier, there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

The electric telegraph on the Great Western Railway is now completed to Bath, and will reach Bristol in about a week. It will then be immediately proceeded with from Bristol to Exeter, where it will be brought into connexion with that on the South Devon line, and thus Plymouth will be at last united to Paddington.

GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Among the latest visitors to this instructive establishment we notice Sir J. Pakington, in a laudable pursuit of information suitable to his new responsibilities. The keeper in attendance pointed out the whereabouts of her Majesty's colonies to the worthy baronet.—*Globe.*

The *Politician*, a new daily paper, which made its appearance yesterday, coolly proposes "to reprint the leading articles of the daily London press," with ordinary news, "at the same charge as any one of the morning papers can be purchased at."

CAB REFORM is beginning to look up. We see advertised "The First and Second Class Cab Company," and "The London and Westminster Cab Company." The fares in the former case will be 8d. per mile for first-class cabs, and 6d. for second-class, driven by men in livery, and provided with a Patent Indicator. In the latter instance, the fares of the company will be 6d. per mile, and 3d. additional for each quarter of an hour for waiting. "Men of good character only will be engaged as drivers, who will be furnished with liveries, paid fixed and liberal wages, and required to find proper security for their honesty and good conduct." There is, besides, "The Junction Omnibus Company," which proposes to enable passengers to pass, by means of their line of omnibuses, to any part of London for one uniform fare of 6d. This company has commenced running six omnibuses between Kennington-gate and Camden-town, by way of experiment.

AN UNANSWERABLE DEFENCE.—Fontenelle, at the age of 97, after saying many amiable and gallant things to a beautiful young lady, passed before her to place himself at table. "See," said the young lady, "how I ought to value your gallantries; you pass without looking at me." "Madam," replied the old man, "if I had looked at you I could not have passed."

Du Barry's Bevalenta Arabica Food is a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other means of cure) for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all circumstances; debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. The only remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures, from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart (of Ross), Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Ure, Shorland, and Harvey, and other persons of the highest respectability. A copious extract of 50,000 cures sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by spurious imitations of Peas, Beans, Barley, Indian corn, and Oatmeal, under closely similar names, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for the healthy, would do great injury to the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.—See advertisement in our (to-day's) columns.

(ADVERTISEMENT).—THE LANE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
—Mr. Smith, the plaintiff in this case, laid his damages at £2,000. He settled it with the London and North Western Railway Company for £700. For the benefit of the public as well as himself, Mr. W. H. Halse, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, thinks it right to state, that all the usual remedies had been tried in Mr. Smith's case without the slightest benefit. His whole nervous system was in a dreadfully shattered state, and his right arm was so completely paralyzed that it was quite powerless: not a single finger could he move. His medical adviser, as a last resource, recommended him to apply to Mr. Halse to be galvanised. In three weeks the paralyzed arm was cured, and the patient restored to health. Think of this, ye revilers of galvanism. Any one may receive Mr. Halse's pamphlet on medical galvanism, gratis and post free, by remitting him two postage stamps to pay the postage of it.

BIRTHS.

February 24, Mrs. JOHN BLAND, of 57, Penton-street, Pentonville, of a son.

February 26, at Lymington, the wife of R. SHARP, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

February 28, at Islington, the wife of Mr. ROWLAND GOWARD, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

February 10, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM TOLPERRY to Miss JANE DOWDING.

February 18, at the General Baptist Chapel, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, by the Rev. R. Nightingale, Mr. SAMUEL MILLS, miller, to Miss M. SUTTON.

February 23, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Mr. THOMAS WOOD to Miss ELIZABETH DOWLING; both of Salford.

February 24, at Trowbridge, by the Rev. J. D. Hastings, M.A., rector, HENRY GRIBBLE, Esq., of Bristol, to SARAH, second daughter of J. GOULDEN, Esq.

February 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Worsted, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. Webb, Mr. WILLIAM COOK, miller, of Stalham, to Mrs. HANNAH BLAKLEY, of Worsted.

February 24, at St. Mary's, Nottingham, by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, Mr. RICHARD BASSETT, second son of Mr. W. Bassett, of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Mr. J. FLINTOFF, of Nottingham.

February 26, at the Baptist Chapel, Hammersmith, by their pastor, the Rev. J. Leechman, A.M., Mr. VINCENT SNOOK to Miss EMMA MUNDY; both of Hammersmith.

February 28, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. J. PAGE to Miss CORDELIA SHOSMITH.

February 28, at the Independent Chapel, Ellesmere, by the Rev. B. W. EVANS, Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, of Lee, to Miss MARY ANNE SMITH, of the same place.

DEATHS.

February 15, after a few days' illness, at the Congregational School, Lewisham, aged 14, DAVID, only son of the Rev. D. PAICE, Independent minister, of Denbigh.

February 23, after a short illness, in his 38th year, Mr. THOMAS SHARP, draper, Cheapside, Leicester.

February 24, at Bruce-grove, Tottenham, in the 63rd year of her age, MARIABELLA, wife of L. HOWARD, of the above place, and of Ackworth-villa, in the county of York.

February 24, at Amersham, after but a few days' illness, aged 14, JOHN HOWE, youngest son of Mr. Alderman CHALLIS.

October 26, at No. 5, Portman-square, Major-General Sir JAMES COCKBURN, Bart.

February 26, aged 17, JOHN HALL, only son of Mr. W. CARTER, of Russell-place, London, late of Fleckney, Leicestershire.

February 27, in her 53rd year, JANE, wife of the Rev. T. MAY, of Wigton Magna, Leicestershire.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The most notable circumstance in connexion with commercial matters, this week, is the large accumulation of bullion in the Bank of England. We have, from time to time directed attention to this circumstance, but the influx is now altogether without a precedent. Gold flows in from all quarters, and so rapidly, as to necessitate the refusal by the Bank to purchase any except of a given fineness. This step will undoubtedly check the influx for a time, but not for very long. It is now, indeed, evident that the produce of the Californian and Australian mines is beginning to be felt. Gold is furnished in a larger quantity than our wants demand, and the natural result would be, in any other article of commerce, that it would be cheapened in price. Plentiful or scarce, however, £3 17s. 10d. per ounce gold must fetch. It is the currency medium, and itself the standard of value; so, whether worth it or not, it must be paid for at Parliamentary price. This fact affords a natural explanation of the increase of the precious metal in the coffers of the Bank, and we opine that unless a revolution in the money market occurs, or the article does get cheapened in price, by authority of act of Parliament, there it will remain. At present, and, indeed, so long as the currency laws continue in force, price and value bear no proportion to each other; the laws of commerce are violated to the injury of every member of the community. The Bank of France, we observe, has also a plethora of the precious metal, and the two national establishments together hold, at the present time, forty-two millions of bullion. The particulars are as follows:—

Bank of England.....	£18,948,000
Bank of France	23,543,638
	£42,491,638

The Stock Market has been quiet since our last, but on the whole a fair amount of business has been done. But for the state of the Ministry, a rise would, doubtless, have taken place, and in some quarters we notice, it is even assumed that Consols will reach par before many months are over.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
2 per Ct. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Cons. for Acct.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
3 per Ct. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 2½ per Ct.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Annuities....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
India Stock....	260 58½	260 58½	260 58½	260 58½	260 58½	260 58½
Bank Stock....	214½	214½	214½	214½	214½	214½
Excheq. Bills....	68 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.	68 pm.
India Bonds....	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Long Annuity....	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½

A larger amount of business than usual has been done in Foreign Stocks, and a remarkable improvement in the market has, consequently, ensued. Mexican, Buenos Ayres, and Spanish and Granada Bonds have each risen. Speculators seem to be confining their operations to this market. Prices as follows:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 91; Danish Five per Cents., 101½; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 103f. 25c.; Ditto, Three per Cents., 63f. 5c. (Exchange, 25f. 35c.); Granada, 22; Brazilian Bonds, 97½; and Ditto, Small, 33 4½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 32½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 104½; Ditto, Deferred, 54½ ½ 5½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 33; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102½ ½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 89, Acct. 89½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 24; Venezuela, 39, 40; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59½ ½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92; Ecuador Bonds, 5 5½ 5½; Austrian Five per Cents., 77.

Railway Shares are also advancing, an average rise of 2 to 3 per cent. having taken place since our last. The meetings for the week have been both numerous and important. At the Midland, a dividend of £1 7s. 6d. on consolidated stock was declared; at the Bristol and Exeter, 4½ per cent. per annum; South Devon, 1 per cent. (save the mark!); Great Northern, 2½ per cent.; York and Berwick, 3 per cent.; Wharfedale, 4 per cent.; Maryport and Carlisle, 4 per cent.; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent.; Royston and Hitchin, 6 per cent.; East and West India Dock Junction, 2 per cent., &c. &c. These dividends should be regarded as generally very favourable to the several lines. At most of the meetings, we have noticed an influence, favourable or unfavourable, has been ascribed to the Exhibition—in most instances favourable—so that the dividend may be considered as exceptional. We think the public generally expected a larger dividend on the Great Northern, but the meeting was a very satisfactory one, and the Chairman (Mr. Denison, M.P.) explained that it would have been 3 per cent. but for the unusually large amount of working expenses. At the West India Dock meeting, it was stated, that traffic arrangements with the Great Northern were being negotiated, which, if concluded, would considerably augment the revenue of the line.

The traffic returns are again of a very favourable character, showing an increase of 4½ per cent. nett over last year's receipts.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Aberdeen, 12 12½; Boston and Eastern Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 16½ 17; Chester and Holyhead, 21; Eastern Counties, 7½ 8; Great Northern, 18½ 18½; Great Western, 86½ 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69½ 70; London and Blackwall, 7 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 93 94; London and North Western, 116½ 117½; London and South Western, 85 85½; Midland, 57½ 58½; North British, 6½ 7; North Stafford, 8½ 8½; South Eastern, 20½ 21; South Wales, 30½ 31; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½ 17½; York and North Midland, 21 21½; Boulogne and Amiens, 11½ 11½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 18½ 18½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½ 5½; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices now ruling. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed, it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the income-tax. It will be seen that in every case the rate of interest last declared is taken as the basis of the calculation:—

	price	yield per cent.	£	s.	d.
Three per Cent. Consols....	97½	3 1 8½	3	1	8½
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	98	3 1 2½	3	1	2½
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. 99½	99½	3 5 7	3	5	7
Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum).....	219	3 8 5½	3	8	5½
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum).....	260	4 0 9½	4	0	9½
East Indian Shares, £18 paid (guaranteed div. 5 per cent. per an.)	21	4 5 8½	4	5	8½
Great Western* £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	86	5 16 8½	5	16	8½
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	70	4 5 8½	4	5	8½
London and South Western Stock (div. at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum).....	85	6 8 6½	6	8	6½
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum).....	117	5 2 6	5	2	6
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum)....	58	4 14 9½	4	14	9½
South Eastern* Stock (dividend on the whole year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	20½	5 1 2½	5	1	2½
York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Stock (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	17½	4 8 2½	4	8	2½

It will be noticed that the rates yielded by many of the railway stocks, as calculated upon the basis of the improved rates of dividend now due, show a very fair return for investment, when the present position of the money market is taken into consideration.

We notice a decline in the Colonial Markets. The Sugar market has been dull, and the large quantities of some sorts put forward helped to

depress prices. Coffee has been in slightly improved demand, but is now dull. There has been rather a liberal supply brought forward, but rates are not lower. Native Ceylon has been sold at 39s. to 40s., according to quality, but 39s. must now be regarded as the price. In other qualities, little has been done. The Tea market continues to be very much over-supplied, and in several instances lower rates have been accepted. The black leaf kinds are those in which the reduction is most apparent, but considerable sales have also been made in common congou at 8d. per lb., which is rather below the price previously current. In green teas of the medium kinds there is not quite so much offering, and full prices could now be obtained compared with those of last week.

Gold mining shares are very flat, but a brisk business has been done in the English Market.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	97½	Brasil	97½
Do. Account	97½	Equador	54
3 per Cent. Reduced ..	98	Dutch 4 per cent ..	93
3½ New	99½	French 3 per cent ..	91½
Long Annuities.....	7½	Granada	21
Bank Stock	219	Mexican 5pr. ct. new	29½
India Stock	260	Portuguese	33
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	102½
June	64 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	24½
India Bonds.....	7½ pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	41
		Ditto Passive.....	6½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Feb. 27.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of February, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	Notes issued	£	Government Debt..
32,416,745		11,015,100	
		3,944,900	Other Securities ..
		18,883,370	Gold Coin & Bullion
		33,374	Silver Bullion
£32,416,745		£32,416,745	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	Proprietors' Capital	£	Government Securities
14,553,000		13,550,532	(including
3,280,879	Reserve	10,979,880	Dead Weight Annuity)
	Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Ac- counts).....	12,229,325	Other Securities ..
0,392,101		531,285	Notes
11,916,015	Other Deposits		Gold and Silver Coin
1,148,958	Seven-day and other Bills		
£37,391,022		£37,391,022	

Dated the 26th day of February, 1852.

M. MAMMALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

BAYNES, WILLIAM, Leeds, flax spinner, March 12, April 23: solicitors, Messrs. Holden and Son, Hull; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Leeds.
DENIS, JULIEN THOMAS, Lime-street, City, and Spur-street, Leicester-square, London, wine merchant, March 9, April 8: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, Wood-street, Cheapside, London.
GILLOTT, GEORGE, Castleford, Yorkshire, grocer, March 15, April 2: solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
HART, GEORGE and THOMAS, Union-st., Southwark, trimming manufacturers, March 6, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.
HILLS, ARTHUR, Woodside, near Croydon, Surrey, and Isle of Dogs, Poplar, oil of vitriol manufacturer, March 8, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Freeman and Bothamley, Coleman-street, Cheapside, London.
HOLMES, JAMES OGIL, and MARSHALL, YOUNG LOWSON, Sunderland, Durham, timber merchants, March 12, April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; and Messrs. Young and Co., Sunderland.
NORRIS, JAMES, Watford, Hertfordshire, grocer, March 6, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, London.
SENIOR, GEORGE, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, apothecary, March 8, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Tison and Co., Coleman-street, London; and Messrs. Hoddings and Co., Salisbury.
SIMMONDS, JOHN, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, builder, March 10, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Venning and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, City; and Mr. Chitty, Shaftesbury.
THREAGOLD, JOHN RAIP, Southampton, tea dealer, March 5, and April 8: solicitor, Mr. Clark, Bishopsgate-churchyard, London.
WILKINS, JOHN, Brighton, Sussex, builder, March 6, April 10: solicitors, Mr. Bowton, and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.
WILSON, SARAH, Nottingham, hotel keeper, March 5, April 2: solicitor, Mr. Pearson, Nottingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BECK, JOSEPH, jun., Dumfries, coach builder, March 4 and April 1.
CAMERON, JOHN, Edinburgh, wholesale stationer, March 8 and 26.
JESSEMAN, JOHN, Aberdeen, cattle dealer, March 3 and 24.
JOHNSTONE, JOHN STUART, Greenock, commission agent, March 3 and 24.
TENNANT, THOMAS, Dalkeith, engineer, March 3 and 24.
THOMSON, ANDREW, Tillicoultry, builder, March 5 and 26.
WALKER, JAMES, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, fletcher, March 5 and 26.
WATSON, JAMES, Dundee, corn merchant, March 3 and 24.

DIVIDENDS.

Jane Bolton, Pall-mall, tailor, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—John and William Chisholm, Dorking, Surrey, and Ludgate-hill, City, wholesale perfumers, second div. of 6d.; at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street, March 11, and two subsequent Thursdays—Thomas Dixon, Bradford, Yorkshire, iron merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—John Fleetwood, Liverpool, grocer, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—Joseph Littlewood, Thorneyburn Rectory, Northumberland, clerk, fourth div. of 1s. 1d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Charles Moody, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, pork butcher, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Thomas Ramsden, Chester, timber merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—Henry Durham Stevenson, Bishopwearmouth,

Durham, merchant, first and final div. of 7d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—William Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, auctioneer, first and final div. of 7d.; at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

Tuesday, March 2.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CLEGG, SAMUEL, West Derby, Edge Hill, & Liverpool, founder and engineer, March 1.
JONES, JAMES THOMAS, Bathhouse-place, Middlesex, Manchester warehouseman, February 27.

BANKRUPT.

BENNETT, GEORGE, and BOOTH, ALEXANDER, Long-ears, dealers in Scotch whisky and bottled beers, March 11, April 5: solicitor, Mr. Langton, Staple-inn, Holborn, London.
BONNEY, WILLIAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, maltster, March 17, April 14: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Sheffield.
BROOKES, THOMAS, Banbury, Oxfordshire, printer, March 16, April 20: solicitor, Messrs. Rogers and Ford, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. Smallbridge, Gloucester.
DAVIES, JOHN, Aberystwyth, Denbighshire, grocer, March 13, April 8: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.
ELBOROUGH, ALFRED, Crescent-road, Millbank, Westminster, coal merchant, March 11, April 20: solicitor, Mr. Dale, Ward-court, Throgmorton-street, London.
ELLISON, JOHN, Liverpool, ironmonger, March 16, April 6: solicitor, Mr. Toulmin, Liverpool.
FRASER, ALEXANDER BRISTOW and LIGHTFOOT, CHARLES Lime-street, City, merchants, March 12, April 16: solicitors, Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheapside; and Sale and Co., Manchester.
FRYER, FRANCIS, and ALBERT, THOMAS, Newmarket, Saint Mary, Suffolk, saddlers, March 16, April 20: solicitors, Abbott and Co., New-inn, Strand; and Phillips, Newmarket.
FYE, WILLIAM, and CHALTON, JOHN AYREY, Sunderland-near-the-Sea, Durham, shipbuilders, March 17, April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Moore and Ransom and Son, Sunderland.
HUTCHESON, JOHN FREDERICK, Taunton, Somersetshire, scrivener, March 10, April 14: solicitors, Walter, Taunton; and Stogdon, Exeter.
ROGERS, JOHN, Leicester, grocer, March 19, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Toller, Leicester; and James, Birmingham.
STAFFORD, JOHN, West Smithfield, City, tailor, March 16, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury, London.
THOMAS, WILLIAM and GRIFFITH, Aberdare and Aberaman, Glamorganshire, grocers, March 16, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., London, and Mr. Brittan, Bristol.
TURNBULL, GEORGE, Corboe, Durham, draper, March 17, April 8: solicitor, Mr. Harle, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
WATKINSON, SAMUEL, Writtle, Essex, innkeeper, March 11, April 5: solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, and Messrs. Gepp and Veley, Chelmsford.
YATZ, JOHN, Prescott, Lancashire, builder, March 16, April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and Stone, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'CORMICK, ANDREW, Stranraer, builder, March 8, April 5.
M'KAY, DAVID, Glasgow, baker, March 5 and 29.
WILSON, JAMES, Irvine, innkeeper, March 8 and 29.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 1.

From Kent the show of Wheat was rather larger this morning than of late, but from Essex the quantity offering was short. Good dry samples sold fully as high as on Monday last, whilst damp and secondary sorts barely maintained previous quotations. In Foreign Wheat not much doing; holders, however, very firm. Flour sold slowly, though without change in price. Barley dull, but not cheaper. Beans and Peas fully as dear. With Oats we were well supplied from Ireland and the Continent, dealers consequently bought with caution, but good corn was not lower than on Monday last. Linseed Cakes firm. Cloverseeds were offering upon rather easier terms. The current prices are as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Danish ..	46 to 54
Kent, Red (new) 40 to 48		Anhalt and Marks ..	40 .. 48
Ditto White ..	46 .. 50	Ditto White ..	42 .. 44
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red ..	40 .. 42
Yorkshire, Red ..	36 .. 40	Rostock ..	44 .. 46
Northumber. and		Danish and Fries-	
Scotch, White ..	42 .. 44	land ..	36 .. 38
Ditto, Red ..	38 .. 40	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga ..	32 .. 38
Ditto White ..	— .. —	Pollak Odessa ..	36 .. 40
Bye ..	30 .. 31	Marianopol & Ber-	
Barley ..	30 .. 32	dianski ..	40 .. 42
Scotch ..	26 .. 32	Taganrog ..	36 .. 40
Angus ..	— .. —	Brabant French ..	38 .. 40
Malt, Ordinary ..	— .. —	Ditto White ..	44 .. 46
Pale ..	52 .. 54	Salonica ..	32 .. 34
Peas, Grey ..	25 .. 27	Egyptian ..	36 .. 38
Maple ..	28 .. 30	Bye ..	28 .. 30
White ..	28 .. 30	Barley—	
Boilers ..	32 .. 34	Wismar & Rostock ..	24 .. 27
Beans, Large ..	35 .. 36	Danish ..	27 .. 29
Flcks ..	35 .. 36	Saai ..	26 .. 30
Harrow ..	28 .. 30	East Friesland ..	30 .. 32
Pigeon ..	31 .. 32	Egyptian ..	30 .. 31
Oats—		Danube ..	30 .. 31
Line & York feed 18 .. 19		Peas, White ..	26 .. 28
Do. Poland & Pot. 22 .. 23		Boilers ..	30 .. 32
Berwick & Scotch 21 .. 23		Beans, Horse ..	23 .. 25
Scotch feed ..	19 .. 22	Pigeon ..	29 .. 30
Irish feed and black 17 .. 18		Egyptian ..	22 .. 24
Ditto Potato ..	19 .. 20	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 .. 54	Groningen, Danish,	
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Bremen, & Fries-	
230 to 232 per last		land, feed and blk. 17 .. 18	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew 16 .. 18	
26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg,	
Rape Cakes, 24 10s. to 25 per ton		Archangel, and	
Linseed, 210 10s. to 210 0s.		Swedish ..	18 .. 20
per 1,000		Flour—	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	17 .. 24
Ship ..	28 .. 30	Hamburg ..	19 .. 21
Town ..	40 .. 42	Danish & Stettin 19 .. 22	
		French, per 280 lbs. 26 .. 32	
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR FEB. 21.			
Wheat ..	42s. 7d.	Wheat ..	40s. 8d.
Barley ..	31 10	Barley ..	29 1
Oats ..	19 4	Oats ..	18 7
Bye ..	30 5	Bye ..	28 0
Beans ..	30 2	Beans ..	29 0
Peas ..	30 5	Peas ..	29 2

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 1.

The show of foreign Stock here to-day was by no means extensive; but the arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing dis-

tricts, especially from Norfolk, were large, and of very prime quality, the time of year considered. From Scotland we were again heavily supplied. Notwithstanding that the attendance of both town and country buyers was good, and that the weather was favourable for slaughtering, the Beef trade, owing to the season of Lent, and the large receipts of meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall markets, ruled excessively heavy, and in some instances prices were the turn in favour of the butchers, without effecting a clearance. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 6d. per 8lb. With all the breeds of Sheep we were again extensively supplied, whilst their general quality was first-rate. Dealers in general operated cautiously, and the Mutton trade was very inactive, at unaltered currencies. The primest old Downs, in the wool, sold at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d.; out of the wool, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. About 4,000 shearings were on offer. For Lambs we had a slow inquiry, at late rates, viz., 4s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lbs. Prime small Calves were in fair request, at last week's prices. Otherwise, the Veal trade ruled heavy. In Pigs—the supply of which was tolerably good—very little was doing at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef .. 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. | Veal .. 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton .. 2 10 .. 4 4 | Pork .. 3 6 .. 3 10

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..	708	2,855	190	300
Monday ..	4,144	20,870	141	350

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 1.—Since our last report very moderate supplies of Meat have been on sale here killed in the metropolis; but the arrivals from the provinces have been large—viz., upwards of 10,000 carcases, chiefly from the western and midland counties. Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, and last week's prices are barely supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 3d. | Int. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
Middling do 2 4 .. 2 6 | Mid. ditto .. 3 0 .. 3 4
Prime large 2 8 .. 2 10 | Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small 3 0 .. 3 2 | Veal .. 3 4 .. 4 2
Large Pork 2 4 .. 2 10 | Small Pork .. 3 0 .. 3 8

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1 1d. to 1 1d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1 1d. to 1 1d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2 1d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2 1d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3 1d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3 1d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d. to 4 1d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s. 0d. Horse hides, 3s. 0d. to 6s.

OILS.—Lined, per cwt., 25s. 9d. to 26s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 33s. 0d. to 34s.; foreign, 31s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per ton, 241; Spanish, 238 to 239; sperm 234 to 235; bagged 234; South Sea, 2— to 234 0s.; Seal, pale, 233 10s. to 2— 0s.; do. coloured, 232; Cod, 232 to 2—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, 238 to 240; Palm, 230 6s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We have scarcely anything new to report of markets since our last. With seasonably cold weather, Irish Butter was more freely dealt in, and full prices given for any really prime. The most satisfactory features were, that the purchases made were nearly all for immediate consumption, and also a reduction of the stock to a manageable compass. Fine Friesland was steady in demand and value. In Bacon rather more was doing, particularly in parcels landed, at about 2s. per cwt. under the top quotations. Hams sold slowly at moderate prices. Lard slightly more sought after, and the turn dearer.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Monday, March 1.—Our trade for old Dorset Butter is nearly gone, and what stock is left will make a very serious loss. The demand for new milk Dorset is nothing like so searching as in former years. The prices of Fresh Butter, of which there is a good supply, rule about 2d. per lb. under that of past years at this part of the season.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland .. per cwt. 110 to 112	110	112	Douglas Gloucester,	46	50
Kiel ..	88	104	per cwt. ..	46	50
Dorset ..	108	112	Single, do. ..	43	50
Ditto (middling) ..	78	84	York Hams ..	60	68
Carlton (new) ..	78	84	Westmoreland, do. ..	60	68
Waterford, do. ..	78	80	Irish, do. ..	50	60
Cork, do. ..	78	82	American, do. ..	28	36
Limerick ..	64	70	Wiltshire Bacon	48	52
Sligo ..	70	80	(green) ..	48	52
Fresh Butter, per dos. 11	11	13	Waterford Bacon ..	44	47
Cheshire Cheese, per			Hamburg, do. ..	40	43
cwt. ..	50	70	American, do. ..	—	—
Cheddar, do. ..	56	68			

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 1/2d. to 7 1/2d., of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, March 1.—The business doing in our market is not extensive, but prices are supported with firmness. Very few fine Hops are on offer.

Sussex Pockets .. 112s. to 120s.
Wool of Kent .. 120s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kent .. 140s. to 150s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Whitechapel, March 1.—Since our last report the supply coastwise has been moderate, but a considerable quantity is still coming by rail; and the trade is more languid than in the previous week, from the general inferior quality. The consumption is not half what it usually is at this period of the season. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents ..	65s. to 80s. per ton.
Scotch Regents ..	60s. to 70s.
Perth & Fife shire Cups ..	60s. to 65s.
Fife shire ditto ..	55s. to 60s.
Kent and Essex ..	60s. to 75s.
Lincoln & Wisbeach ..	50s. to 65s.
Shaws ..	—s. to —s.
French ..	—s. to —s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, March 1.

The Cloverseed trade was not so lively as of late. The supplies of English have increased, and some further arrivals have also taken place from abroad; buyers were, consequently, enabled to purchase to-day on quite as easy terms as before. Trefoil was scarce, and fully as dear as last Monday. Canaryseed moved off slowly at late rates. Linseed cakes were inquired for, and were rather dearer.

BRITISH SEEDS.	
Linseed (per qr.) ..	sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 50s.
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 28lbs. each) ..	23 0s. to 23 10s.
Cow Grass (nominal) ..	2— to 2—
Trefoil (per cwt.) ..	24s. to 25s.
Rapeseed, (per last) ..	new 231 to 233 .. old 231 to 233
Ditto Cake (per ton) ..	24 5s. to 24 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white ..	5s. 0d. to 6s.; brown, 7s. to 9s.
Coriander (per cwt.) ..	17s. to 19s.
Canary (per quarter) new ..	30s. to 40s.
Tares, Winter, per bush. ..	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.) ..	new 33s. to 34s.; fine, 36s.
Turnip, white (per bush.) ..	6s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed ..	red, 44s. to 58s.; fine, 59s. to 66s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, February 28.—Although the weather still continues cold, the market is well supplied with vegetables and fruit, but trade is still dull. English Pineapples are plentiful, considering the season. English Grapes are over, and Foreign ones are a trifle dearer. The best English Pears fetch good prices. They still consist of Beurré Rance, Ne Plus Meurle, and Easter Beurré. Oranges are plentiful and good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberries in small quantities have just made their appearance. Carrots, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., are sufficient for the demand, and there is some fine Cornwall Broccoli in the market. Potatoes are generally good in quality. Lettuce and other saladings are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms are cheaper. Out flowers consist of Heaths, Eranthis, Mignonne, Camellias, Roses, Acanthos, Anemones, Primulas, Hyacinths, Tulips, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, February 28.

SMITHFIELD.—A moderate supply, and a steady trade.
CUMBERLAND.—Supply tolerably good, and trade firm.
WHITCHAMPEL.—Trade steady, a full price.

TALLOW, MONDAY, March 1.

Although the deliveries of Tallow are very moderate, the demand has become somewhat active, and prices are from 6d. to 9d. per cwt. higher than on Monday last.

To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 26s. 0d. to 26s. 2 1/2d. for new, and —s. 0d. to —s. 0d. for old. Town Tallow is 36s. 8d. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 0 1/2d. per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Stock this day ..	Casks, 10,343	Casks, 30,283	Casks, 33,519	Casks, 41,115	Casks, 51,238
Price of Y.C. ..	50s. 0d. to 50s. 6d.	40s. 0d. to 40s. 6d.	36s. 0d. to 36s. 6d.	37s. 0d. to 37s. 6d.	36s. 0d. to 36s. 6d.
Delivery last week ..	1,349	2,378	1,915	1,576	2,661
Do. from 1st June ..	88,324	81,070	74,754	76,095	85,594
Arrived last week ..	1,102	98	98	98	1,122
Do. from 1st June ..	83,366	103,773	87,736	91,099	100,286
Price of Town ..	50s. 0d. to 50s. 6d.	43s. 0d. to 43s. 6d.	38s. 0d. to 38s. 6d.	39s. 0d. to 39s. 6d.	38s. 0d. to 38s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London were only 333 bales, of which 318 were from Odessa, 52 from Germany, and 13 from Italy. The sales have been held daily since our last, and were brought to a close on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—SCOTCH.—There is a little quietness throughout the manufacturing districts; but there is a general impression that present prices will be fully supported, which the result of the public sales in London will tend to confirm. Our public sales being fixed for March 3rd keeps us rather quiet in the meantime; but for both home and Foreign Wools prices are very firm, and stocks far from excessive.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs. ..	9	0	9	9
White Highland do. ..	19	0	12	6
Laid Crossed do., unwashed ..	10	9	11	6
Do. do. washed ..	11	0	12	6
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed ..	11	0	12	6
Do. do. washed ..	13	6	16	6
White Cheviot do. do. ..	22	0	24	0

Imports for the week .. 140 bales.
Previously this year .. 112 "

FOREIGN.
Imports for the week .. 212 bales.
Previously this year .. 7,668 "

COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a steady appearance, but there has not been much spirit in the buying to-day, yet general quotations remain the same as last Friday. 700 hhds. of West India sold. Barbadoes, in public sale, at 30s. to 40s. 6d. 1,100 bags Mauritius sold, in public sale, at 22s. to 34s. 6d. 2,500 bags Bengal were offered, and all found buyers: Benares, at 31s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; grainy, at 35s. to 38s. 600 bags Madras sold at 22s. to 28s. 6d.; and 850 bags Penang, at 26s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.

COFFEES.—130 bales and 330 half bales Mocha were offered in public sale, and sold at full prices, 68s. to 82s.; long berry, 83s. to 89s. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted at 39s.

TEA.—The market remains dull, but we do not quote any variation in prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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These JUJUBES are composed of the most approved expectorants, with pure Gum, which, by relieving the air passages, present a safe, agreeable, and efficacious medicine in all cases of asthma, bronchitis, difficult respiration, consumptive complaints, and other affections of the chest and lungs.

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4s. 6d., and 5s. each.
REGISTERED JUNE 15, 1851.

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May be obtained retail from Charles Farson, 210, Oxford-street; Neighbour and Son, 127, High Holborn; Samuel Gill, 149, Regent-street; George Armstrong, 42, Old Bond-street; and all respectable candle-dealers in town and country, and wholesale from the Manufacturer.

S. CLARKE, ALBANY LAMP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY, 55, ALBANY-STREET, REGENT'S-PARK; or J. C. and I. Field's, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

N.B.—Beware of imitation; see that the name, Albany Chamber Lamp, registered June 15, 1851, is stamped on the glass holder of the lamp; also the name on the Box of Candles. PATENT ALBANY CHAMBER LAMP CANDLES, S. Clarke, Manufacturer, London.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, or I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Per-aps I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"GEOFFREY E. BROWNELL."

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge."

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

THE CELEBRATED MANCHESTER MEDICINE.

Under the Patronage of the Queen.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—It has been observed, that "He who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a real benefactor to his country." Can any eulogy, therefore, be too high for that man who is enabled every year of his life to rescue thousands of his fellow-creatures from an early grave?

"Use ATKINSON and BARBER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE!" might be chalked on every wall in Town and Country; but as this medicine has not attained celebrity of near sixty years' standing from puffing of any description, so neither does it seek its future fame on any other basis than the simple fact, that upwards of 100,000 bottles of it are annually sold in Great Britain, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in Convulsions, Flatulency, Affections of the Bowels, Difficult Teething, the Thrush, Rickets, Measles, Hooping Cough, Cow-pox, or Vaccine Inoculation, and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial! no stupefactive deadly narcotic! but a veritable Preservative of Infants. Mothers would do well in always having it in the Nursery, as it is an immediate Remedy, and the Infants rather like it than otherwise. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its powers to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is equally efficacious for children or adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind or obstructions in the digestive organs.

Prepared and sold by ROBERT BARKER, Ollerenshaw Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, late 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester, (Chemist to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria), in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. The 4s. 6d. bottles contain seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a-half times, the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Also in quarts containing twenty of those at 1s. 1d., price only 11s.

Sold by all the Patent Medicine Houses and Wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all the Druggists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of ATKINSON and BARKER on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSA-PARILLA.—In submitting this Sarsaparilla to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound Sarsaparilla of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other man now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD.

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralise acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restore tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the Blood, that old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the Blood is the Life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbibes vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, marrow and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—sinovial fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disgusting and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or king pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast*. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms are induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, calculi, diabetes, or strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing *osteitis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones*. When conveyed to the *Liver*, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the *Lungs*, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration, and final consumption*. When to the *stomach*, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the *Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system*, it brings on *its dolourous, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind*. When to the *Eyes, ophthalmia*; to the *Ears, otorrhoea*; to the *Throat, bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, hooping-cough, small, chicken, or king-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and so on. In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS, GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 378, STRAND, LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *Author and Discoverer* of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSA-PARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the *Portrait, Family Coat of Arms* (the emblem of the *Lion and the Eagle*), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—PINTS, 4s. QUARTS, 7s. 6d.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

DRUG.—Dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, nervous, bilious, liver complaints, paralysis, nausea and sickness during pregnancy and at sea, spasms, cramps, and general debility, effectually removed without pills or other medicine by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.:—

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist."

This light delicious farinaceous breakfast food, without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as at sixpence per day it saves other much more costly remedies, speedily and permanently removes dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, asthma, eruptions on the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitsness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

A FEW OF THE 50,000 TESTIMONIALS.

Cure No. 75.

From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies. I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.

STUART DE DECIES.

Dromana, Cappoquin, County of Waterford.

Cure No. 180.

Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food in a very short time.

Pool Anthony, Tiverton.

W. B. REEVES.

Cure No. 4208.

Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

Rev. JOHN W. FLAVELL.

Biddington Rectory, Norfolk.

Cure No. 3906.

Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health-restoring Food.

JAMES PORTER.

Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 81.

Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.

ANDREW FRANKER.

Haddington, East Lothian.

Cure No. 49,833.

Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.

MARIA JOLLY.

Worthingham, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 3190.

Two years' diarrhoea, with all its attendant symptoms, has been removed by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.

SAMUEL LAXTON, Market-street, Leicester.

Cure No. 79.

Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

THOS. WOODHOUSE.

Cure No. 77.

Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS KING, Major General.

Cure No. 47,831.

Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestions and gatherings.

Cure No. 48,314.

Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gateacre, near Liverpool, a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability.

Cure No. 710.

I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders.

(Rev.) CHARLES KEAR.

Cure No. 926.

Respected Friend,—I think no one who has received or seen so much good and comfort result from it, as in my mother's case, would be without it in sickness. Thou art at liberty to use this letter as thou thinkest best, and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries.

I am, they friend, EDWARD CORBETT.

Sanitary Engineer.

Grammar School, Stevenage, 16th December, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have inclosed a P.O. order for another 10 lb. canister of your excellent Food, and I think it but common justice to you to state that I have used it for the last four months, during which time our infant has never had disordered bowels, from which it had suffered much during the previous six months, whilst being nursed, though every care was taken to prevent it. Had I known of your valuable Food sooner it would have saved my infant much pain, and me, also, the heavy expense of a wet nurse.

I AM, &c.,

ROBERT AMBLER.

Grantham, February 3, 1851.

I am happy to say I have found your incomparable Food an infallible preventive of the gout. I can now eat most things with impunity, and take my pint of port wine, if necessary, the same as other people. I do not like my name published, but do not object to your referring fellow-sufferers to me.

H. W.

Trevaglar, Gulval, near Penzance, February 20, 1851.

Eighteen years' nervous debility, violent palpitation of the heart, throbbing of the temples, violent pains in the left side and back, shortness of breath, cough, numbness of the extremities, cramps, spasms, flatulency, retching, and such general weakness, that I was consequently fearful of falling when on my legs; all these symptoms have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.

MARY GILBERT.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD

Is the only Curative Food, and sold in canisters, with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of DU BARRY and Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 11b. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb. 3s.; 5lb. 2s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free on receipt of post-office orders.

DU BARRY & Co., 137, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

AGENTS WILL PLEASE APPLY.

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous." The present proprietor of HALE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, title, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS. The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1845."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbutic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable qualities.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 4, 1845.
"Sir,—I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers,—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,
"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.'"

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barely and Sons, Farringdon-street; O. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Frost, 229, Strand; Hanney and Co., 65, Oxford-street.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by Chemists and others.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR BAD TEA.

A LEADEN PACKAGE, containing FIVE POUNDS OF FINE, TRUE, RICH, RIPE, RARE SOUCHONG TEA (which will please everybody), sent, CARBONATE, to any part of England on receipt of a Post-office Order for ONE SOVEREIGN, by

PHILLIPS & COMPANY,
TEA MERCHANTS,
No. 8, KING WILLIAM STREET,
CITY, LONDON,

And will prove indeed a Sovereign Remedy for Bad Tea.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES,

And a rapid Cure of

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE OF COUGH.

"Glasgow, No. 2, Trongate, Nov. 20, 1851.
"Sir,—Miss Jemima Livingstone, aged eighteen years, residing at the Carlton-hill, Edinburgh, was for a long time afflicted with a very severe cough and irritation of the air passages. Both external and internal medicines were used, but with little effect, until, as a last resource, Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers were tried, and we are happy to say with best results. We may mention, as a further recommendation, that the young lady's father is a medical man, and administered the wafers to her himself.
Yours, &c.,
J. R. & M. ALLEN."

ANOTHER CURE OF A THIRTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMA.

"17, Church-lane, Hull.
"Sir,—I have suffered more than I can describe from the effects of an asthma, which has for years rendered my days irksome, and my nights sleepless. It was brought on by cold, while accompanying the retreat of Sir John Moore. I have had the ablest advice, but nothing has given me one-tenth part of the benefit which your Dr. Locock's Wafers have.
(Signed) WALTER BRINGTON,
late Grenadier Guards.

Witness—Mr. J. O. Reinhardt, chemist, Market-place, Hull."

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar-Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

"Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct.

"They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.
SAMUEL PEARSALL."

DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Prepared by DA SILVA and Co., Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all druggists. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS,

A mild and gentle Aperient Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Females. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box, with full directions for use.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

250 STOVES and 325 FENDERS, all differing in pattern,

forming the largest assortment ever collected together, are always on SALE at the Show-rooms of WILLIAM S. BURTON. They are marked in plain figures, and at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, £2 14s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with wrought ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £19 12s.; bronzed fenders, complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; steel fenders, from £3 15s. to £5; irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. Sylvester, and all other Patent Stoves, with Radiating Hearth Plates, and Kitchen Ranges.

WILLIAM S. BURTON is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges from three simple causes, which he is most anxious the public should understand and appreciate.

First,—From the frequency and extent of his purchases. Second,—From these purchases being made exclusively for cash.

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ON Friday evening, the Earl of Derby submitted to the House of Peers an outline of the policy contemplated by his administration. The following extract from the *Times'* report of his speech will give the country a pretty intelligible notion of the ecclesiastical direction towards which the new Cabinet will turn its face:—

"To uphold that Church (namely, the Church of England) as the depository of religious truth, and as an instrument of incalculable value in diffusing good both here and hereafter, to uphold its influence and maintain its power, is not only the interest, but also the moral duty of Government; to uphold and maintain it in its integrity, not by penal enactments directed against those who may differ from her communion—not by virulent invective or by abusive language against the religious faith of those whose errors we may deplore, but to whose conscience we have no right to dictate [hear]—but by steadfastly resisting all attempts at aggression upon the rights, the privileges, the possessions of that Church, come from what quarter and backed by what weight of authority they may; and by lending every power of the Government to support and extend the influence of that Church, in its high and holy call of diffusing throughout the length and breadth of the United Empire—for I speak not of this country alone—that knowledge which is only derived from the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures."

Whether the Earl of Derby intended by the above declaration anything more than a profession of his attachment to the principle of Church Establishments and his determination to maintain it unimpaired, or whether, as the tone which pervades the entire passage seems to imply, he contemplates measures calculated to throw increased power into the hands of the clergy, we must leave to be decided by his future course. All his antecedents tend to favour the latter supposition. Be this as it may, there lies at the basis of his remarks an error so radical, so pernicious, and yet so implicitly relied upon by the whole of his class, that we think it will be serviceable, at the present moment, to expose it.

It is taken for granted, then, that it is within the power of the Legislature to increase by its gifts the influence of the Church. In one sense, this is true—but that is not the sense in which Lord Derby would have his declaration to be generally understood. Regarded as a political institution, as an agency of the State, as a corporation organized with a view to supposed social advantages, it is true that law can make it yet more powerful than it is, and facilities can be extended to it by Parliament for bringing its machinery to bear yet more directly and prevalently upon the mind of the community. It is for the British people to say whether they are anxious to augment the influence of the Established Church in this sense—whether they desire it to possess a more decided purchase over the will of the people, or to exercise a more potent sway than now over the progress and destiny of the empire. Hitherto, it has not been commonly felt that the clergy have too little control over the direction of great national interests for the advantage of the public—nor have many

who have at heart the elevation of society lamented that the ecclesiastical element of our "glorious constitution" is not more preponderant than it is.

In any other sense, it is a mistake to suppose that the Church's influence *can* be increased by what the Legislature can do for her. So far as regards *her proper work*, the persuading men to become Christians, she can avail herself of no influence but that which belongs to the truths she proclaims, and to the character she exemplifies. Her mission is to individual consciences and hearts, and her avowed object is to convince and win them for her Divine Master. The arguments she wields may be all the more successful, and the appeals she makes all the more potent, when enforced by her own spirituality, disinterestedness, and fervour—but her worldly position cannot aid her in this work. Heap up wealth in her treasury—clothe her with the most dazzling temporal honours—arm her with tenfold worldly power—and you have added nothing whatever to the influence which tells upon her professed end. Her might is of a totally opposite nature. Were she to display an unconquerable faith in the doctrines she declares to be divine—were she pains-taking and self-sacrificing in her efforts to make them known—if love to God beamed in her countenance, and love to man permeated and vivified her conduct—if she bore herself meekly, humbly, tenderly, spiritually, amongst men—coveting "not theirs, but them"—weeping with those who weep, sympathizing with those who suffer, helping the helpless, raising the fallen, breathing pity for the erring, rebuking injustice, helping on every good word and work—no Legislature could prevent her from exercising an influence all but irresistible—the very kind of influence, moreover, which her mission requires. With what force would truth go forth from her lips! What a spell of enchantment would she have over human hearts! The secret of her success is hidden in her own bosom. She can *become* mighty—she cannot be *made* so. All attempts to supply from without her own inward spiritual lack, is but to heap incombustible materials upon an expiring fire. She wants, not possessions, but character—not facilities, but spirit—not dress, but life—not more of the world, but less of attachment to it—not increased power of position, but of disposition, of all those qualities which, when exemplified by a messenger of spiritual tidings, lend a higher impressiveness to his message.

The Earl of Derby, and they whose sentiments he speaks, seem to be either ignorant of the fact, or indifferent to it, that Parliament can do nothing to add to the Church's influence, but that which tends to neutralize and destroy it. Just as they make it externally wealthy, powerful, and dominant, just in the same proportion they enervate it as a spiritual agency. They might as well try to cure atrophy by cramming a patient with food—or to make a Solon of a fool by endowing him with abundance of cash. There is but one way in which greatness of worldly power, height of worldly honour, and superfluity of worldly riches, can be auxiliary to the Church's professed purpose—and that is, when being in possession of them, they are voluntarily and cheerfully sacrificed to the object in view—treated as nothing in comparison—or rather used merely as instruments to achieve spiritual results. The gospel of Jesus, it is true, is the same when proclaimed by the rich and the poor, the weak and the mighty—but, *as such*, it can derive no force from the external circumstances of him who proclaims it, but as those circumstances may go to prove that the man believes what he utters, and practises what he believes. Were the Church paramount to-morrow, it would not acquire a single iota of additional spiritual power—and all other power is beside its mark. As a State institution it can derive influence from the State—as a religious instrument it can receive nothing but from Heaven. It must *be*, in order to *have*—and its *having*, in relation to its work, will always be in proportion to its *being*. The tree which is rotten at its core may be propped up by stakes, but cannot be made by them to bear more fruit. No covering can supply the deficiency of

animal warmth which arises from languor of circulation.

We have no idea, however, that Lord Derby is greatly concerned to promote the efficiency of the Church of England as a spiritual instrument. It is as a State institution he regards it—and hence, his declaration may fairly be interpreted as an expression of his desire to place the people more completely than they are already in the hands of the clergy. Consistently enough with his own views, he would give them the supervision of all public educational measures. In a word, we are to have, if he can succeed in imposing it upon us, a heavier ecclesiastical burden than ever. Perhaps we deserve it. Certainly, we have done much to invite it. The country has connived at what it knew to be a sham, chiefly because it was thought to be genteel. But there is a great difference between putting up with what we have, and acquiescing in a gratuitous addition to the wrong. If the Church party choose to stir, the people will probably stir likewise. We know not that we could have wished better for the cause we have at heart than an aggressive ecclesiastical movement. If such should be attempted, may we learn at last to close our ranks, to draw our weapons, to abandon our temporizing policy, and to meet this "bad purpose under a pious guise," with that unanimity and resolution which have never been put forth by the friends of progress without inflicting defeat or serious damage on its adversaries!

LOCAL GOVERNMENT *versus* CENTRALIZATION.

The parish of Islington, famous for the evangelicism of its clergy and the uproariousness of its vestry meetings, has just signalized itself by an act which we commend to other parochial constituencies, both metropolitan and provincial.

A recent act of Parliament (13 and 14 Vict. c. 57), having made provision for the holding of vestry meetings elsewhere than in parish churches, the Vicar of Islington, not unnaturally, wished it to be put in operation in that parish. The vestry, however, wishing to look before they leaped, appointed a committee to consider the question, and on Friday last that body made their report. They, it appears, were unanimous in thinking it desirable that a Vestry Hall should be provided, and that it should be made available for public meetings generally. By the act in question, the Poor Law Commissioners, upon the application of the vestry, may issue an order putting the act in force, and at the expiration of twelve months no vestry meeting, or meeting for any other than ecclesiastical or charitable purpose, or a purpose approved by the bishop, can be held in the church, nor (except in case of emergencies, and even then not without the sanction of the Commissioners) in the vestry-room. The churchwardens, with the sanction of the Poor-Law Commissioners, and a majority of the vestry, are then empowered to provide a building, and to borrow the requisite moneys. The committee proceed to state that they

See no reason why the interference of the Poor Law Commissioners should be invoked, in order to obtain a suitable public building, for which the parishioners would have to pay; and which must be used for many purposes besides those connected with the relief of the poor. Such interference they believe would be fraught with danger to the interests and independence of the parish, since it would enable the Commissioners to impose conditions relative to the situation, size, cost, and character of a Vestry Hall, as well as to the uses to which it might fairly be appropriated, matters which ought to be entirely under the control of the Vestry.

Had the act simply given to parishes power to hold vestry meetings elsewhere than in churches, and to provide the requisite buildings, its ostensible purpose would have been sufficiently answered; but not only does it give novel and general powers to a body appointed for poor-law purposes only, and which has no jurisdiction in this parish, beyond auditing accounts relating to the poor rate; but the order of the Poor-Law Commissioners having issued, the church will, at the end of twelve months, be closed for vestry meetings

and for all other meetings, not sanctioned by the bishop of the diocese, while the vestry-room cannot even be used in case of emergency without the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners!

The committee believe that the principles involved in this act are such as ought not to be sanctioned by the inhabitants of this or any other parish, who (they submit) should by their example resist that spirit of centralization, which has of late years been so largely infused into our institutions, and of which the Poor-Law Commission is itself a conspicuous illustration. Our parochial and municipal rights and liberties must not be sacrificed to unnecessary governmental interference and intrusion.

The Vestry showed their appreciation of the force of these objections by unanimously adopting the Report, and the subject has now been referred to a committee, to consider whether an act of Parliament shall not be applied for, which shall not only facilitate the building of a Vestry Hall, but put the management of the affairs of the parish on an entirely new footing.

A curious feature in this transaction is the circumstance that the Bishop of London was, it is believed, moved to obtain the objectionable act by the desire to put an end to vestry meetings in Islington church! Unfortunately, however, he called in, as we understand, the aid of Mr. Chadwick, and the bill having been be-Chadwicked was rendered unpalatable to those for whom it was primarily intended.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The annual general meeting of the members, to which attention has been called in our columns, was held on Wednesday, in the theatre of University College. There were present Sir James Graham, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. Robert Hutton, Mr. J. Remington Mills, Mr. J. R. Quain, Rev. T. Madge, Professor Key, Professor Foster, Dr. Boott, Mr. Henry Roberts, Mr. E. W. Field, Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. Swaine, Mr. Richard Martineau, Rev. Richard Hutton, Mr. Wilks, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, the chair was taken by Sir James Graham.

Mr. Charles C. Atkinson, the secretary, read the report of the council. It stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine during the session 1850-51 was 200; in the faculty of arts, during the same period, 243; in the junior school, 304—total, 747. The fees in the department of medicine amounted to £3,252 5s.; in the department of arts, £3,544 4s. 8d.; in the junior school, £4,461—total, £11,257 9s. 8d. The receipts of the college during the past year had not been quite equal to the expenditure, owing to a diminution of the returns, and in order to meet the deficiency, the council, acting on the recommendation of a committee of their own body, had borrowed a sum of £3,500. The expenses of University College Hospital during the past year were more than defrayed by the receipts. Amongst the donations recently made to the College were the orrery constructed by J. Ferguson, the self-taught astronomer, presented by Mr. Walker; and the works of Flaxman, constituting the Flaxman Gallery, presented by Miss Denman, sister-in-law and executrix of the sculptor.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Lord Mayor moved the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Miss Maria Denman for her gift to the college of the works constituting the Flaxman Gallery."

Mr. Hume, M.P., seconded the resolution. When he traced the progress of opinion during late years, and when he saw the value that was now everywhere set upon instruction, education, and the promotion of science, he attributed it to the establishment of colleges, and places of a similar nature to this throughout the country. Oxford and Cambridge had admitted certain changes and improvements into their systems; and he believed that those improvements might be traced up to the models and plans which this institution had submitted to them [hear]. He knew how slow the progress of improvement was in this land, but, notwithstanding, he felt confident that the means which had been taken by the council of placing proper and adequate improvements before the two Universities had been productive of great and useful results [hear].

Mr. Robinson said it was upon him that the honour had accidentally devolved of being the instrument through which Miss Denman has made this gift to the college, and as a friend of that lady, and acquainted with her feelings on the subject, he begged to be permitted to say a few words. Miss Denman was the youngest sister of Flaxman's wife, and her attachment to her brother-in-law and adopted father was such as he (Mr. Robinson) had never witnessed in any other case [hear, hear, and cheers]. Since his death, Miss Denman had lived for no other purpose than to preserve his works; she had received an offer from the Government for those that remained in her possession, but as it was not accompanied by a proposal to build a place for their reception, the offer was declined. An opportunity presented itself of placing them in University College, which Miss Denman joyfully availed herself of. She repudiated the notion of receiving any remuneration for her gift. Miss Denman had devoted a larger amount of labour and money in carrying out this plan than many persons

were aware of. Whole days even now were spent by her in working as an artist at the repairs of the casts in the hall. Well acquainted as he was with all the large cities of the continent, he was justified in declaring that not one of them possessed so magnificent a sight as the entrance hall of the College now presented [cheers]. Miss Denman would, he was convinced, feel honoured and rewarded by the vote of thanks passed by the meeting.

The Rev. E. Tagart moved that the thanks of the council be presented to Mr. Robinson, for the zeal and success with which he had carried out the wishes of Miss Denman in connexion with the presentation of Flaxman's works to the University College. Mr. Sharpe seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Robinson briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The meeting then proceeded to elect, by ballot, the president, vice-president, treasurer, and members of the council for the ensuing year. The result of the scrutiny showed that Lord Brougham had been chosen as president, Earl of Fortescue as vice-president, Mr. Taylor as treasurer, Mr. Morley as auditor, and that amongst the members of council were Sir James Graham, Mr. E. W. Field, Mr. Mylne, Mr. J. R. Mills, Right Hon. E. Strutt, and Sir E. Ryan.

The list of officers, as reported by the scrutineers, having been confirmed, Mr. Heywood, M.P., moved that twenty instead of thirty be the quorum at general meetings; but after a short conversation, finding the general opinion of the meeting against the proposition, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. J. R. Quain, LL.B., then moved:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived for re-constituting the University of London, on the basis of the admission of the graduates to a recognised position in the corporate body.

In support of his motion the speaker, in a very forcible and able address, explained the constitution of the London University, and the necessity there was of popularising the governing body. He begged them to remark that his motion did not aim at pledging the meeting to any particular plan; he merely asked them to affirm the principle—that the time had come for re-constituting the University, so as to admit graduates to a recognised status in that body [hear, hear]. The University of London was established about fifteen years ago, and had been now for about twelve years in operation. It was composed exclusively of a senate of thirty gentlemen, appointed by the Crown, who either personally or vicariously examined all persons applying for degrees, and conferred degrees always on a *bona fide* inquiry into the qualifications of the candidate. According to the original charter, University College and King's College were the only institutions which had authority to send up students as candidates for University degrees. Recently, however, a great many others had been added. The University consisted of a Senate, a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows. It was now composed of twenty-eight general colleges, and about one hundred medical colleges. Of the twenty-eight general colleges, five were open to all denominations, nine were Roman Catholic, ten belonged to the Nonconformists, two to the Wesleyan Methodists, and two to the Established Church. The affiliated medical colleges included all medical schools and hospitals in the United States, together with some others in Calcutta, Montreal, and Ceylon. At this moment there were about 700 graduates in the University, and more than 700 undergraduates. So that more than 1,400 persons were availing themselves of the benefits of the University. Of the 700 graduates, about one-third had taken medical degrees, and about forty degrees were taken out in law, and the remainder in the faculty of arts. The same proportion existed at present. The number of candidates who annually presented themselves for examination exceeded 100, and the present rate of increase was about 100 every year, so that in a very short time there would be more than 1,000 graduates belonging to the University. The average age of the 700 persons who had already taken out degrees was twenty-seven, and if they deducted from that number the 300 who had most recently received degrees, they should have thirty as the average age of the 400 remaining graduates. It was a fact worthy of attention that nearly one-half of the whole number of graduates were resident in or near London—a circumstance which served to distinguish their case from that of the older universities, where the number of resident graduates was very small. The remainder of the graduates of the University of London resided, for the most part, in Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and other places in the manufacturing districts. The next point to be adverted to was the position and occupation of those graduates. He found that between seventy and eighty of them were engaged as ministers of religion; about the same number occupied the position of teachers or professors; those who had taken out degrees in medicine were, of course, engaged in the practice of medicine, and many of them would be found to hold the position of teachers in medical colleges. Of the remainder, the majority belonged to the legal profession. The annual expenses of the University amounted to £4,000, and of this sum £2000 was made up by fees; but he believed that in a very few years the institution would be entirely self-supporting, and they should be able to dispense with the vote annually granted by the House of Commons [hear]. The Senate, at the present time, exclusively composed the University [hear]—the graduates had nothing to do with it; the moment they had taken their degrees there was an end to all their connexion, real or pretended, with the University [hear]. The question which he now submitted to them was, whether that was a desirable state of things—and if

not, whether they have now got the means of establishing a better state of things, and of re-constituting the University on a new basis [hear]. He believed that he was correct in stating that when the University was originally founded, the same change which he now advocated was intended by the founders. The present constitution was a purely accidental and transitory one. Of course it was absolutely necessary that a body of gentlemen should be found to conduct the affairs of the University until the graduates should be of sufficient numbers and standing to have some share in the government. As early as 1840 a committee of the whole Senate investigated the subject, and they came to a resolution that it was expedient, as soon as graduates of three years' standing should amount in number to three hundred, such graduates, and all who should henceforward arrive at the same standing, should constitute the electoral body of the University. This resolution had been agreed to in committee, but when it came before the Senate, sitting as Senate, it was rejected, for what reason he did not know. From the year 1840 to 1848 the question had slept; but in the beginning of the latter year a movement took place among the graduates, occasioned by the introduction of a bill into Parliament by the Lord-Advocate, relating to medical registration. That bill had been for some time before the House of Commons before it came to the cognisance of the graduates that such a measure was in existence; but at length it became known, and was found seriously to affect the interests of the graduates. A meeting of the graduates was immediately convened, and by their joint exertions the bill was defeated. The question might also be put upon other grounds. This University was peculiarly constituted, and embraced a number of colleges scattered all over the world. In a body of this kind, organisation was obviously more important than in any other establishment [hear]. Students were brought up at a distance from one another, many of them in the midst of sectarian and local prejudices, and it was of the utmost importance that these prejudices should be counteracted, by encouraging as much intercourse as possible amongst the students [hear]. The association of young men was essential to education: it was the greatest want of the University of London. The graduates were wedded to no particular plan; they had dropped that which was some years ago proposed to Sir G. Grey, and which was then proposed merely as a basis of discussion upon Sir G. Grey's request for the preparation of a definite scheme. Many clauses were there introduced rather to raise questions than to prejudge them. The resolution he moved applied solely to the principle. The graduates did not act in hostility to the Senate or the Council of the college; they submitted their wishes as reasonable and just, leaving the details of any plan for carrying them out to the consideration of the proper authorities [loud cheers].

Dr. Mackenzie briefly seconded the motion. Mr. James Yates and Mr. Samuel Sharpe briefly opposed the motion, on special grounds, which the meeting did not seem to consider as affecting the principle which they were asked to decide, but to relate rather to constitutional details still open to discussion.

Mr. Richard Taylor (who was much cheered) said that he had assisted at the presentation of an address to King William the Fourth, previously to the foundation of the University, and confirmed the statement of Mr. Quain, that the original charter was at the time understood to be provisional only. When granted of course there were no graduates. He begged to ask the right honourable chairman whether it was not the fact that the members of the Senate were at present mere nominees of the minister of the day? [cheers.]

Sir James Graham replied that the Senate of the University was nominated by the Crown on the advice of its responsible ministers. Those individuals had recommended to fill the vacancies such gentlemen as Lord Montagu, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Grote, and Mr. George Cornewall Lewis.

After a few words of compliment to the mover and approver of his motion by Mr. Wilks, it was carried in the affirmative; as was also a second, directing the Council to communicate the resolution to the Senate and the Home Office.

Mr. Hume thanked Mr. Quain for the able and judicious manner in which he had introduced the subject. The time had come for the amendment in the charter of the University desired by the graduates—it was necessary to the cause of education and progress—and he regretted that any individual should have attempted to throw difficulties in the way.

The show of hands was unusually general, both on the Council Bench and in the body of the meeting. Only two hands were held up against the motion.

Sir James Graham, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, said he had seldom heard a motion brought forward in a more temperate, just, and satisfactory manner. In order that the senate might not be blamed for any delay with regard to this question, he would merely remind the meeting that the senate of the University derived its powers from the Crown, and the question of any alteration in the charter really fell within the province, not of the senate, but of the responsible advisers of her Majesty. The senate, as at present constituted, contained the names of men who were an honour to their age and country, but undoubtedly it was framed for a different state of affairs than the present, and he could not but sympathise with the desire of the graduates for re-constituted action. The University was growing, and he

could not but look forward to the time when it might be placed on the same footing as the elder Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and send representatives to Parliament to watch over their interests [cheers]. He (Sir James Graham) felt assured that the question was merely one of time, and there could be no doubt that the claims of the graduates would at some time be acknowledged [hear, hear]. There were many roads to power, but intelligence and education were the best, and education and intelligence deserved to be rewarded by a full participation in the powers of the governing body, to the utmost possible extent [cheers].

The meeting then separated.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

LEICESTER.—The Leicester supporters of the Anti-state-church Association held their annual meeting at the New Hall, on the 21st of February, and it was numerously attended. Amongst those present were Revs. J. P. Mursell, J. Smedmore, W. Bedford, G. R. Miall, B. Grant, W. Forster; Messrs. W. Baines, C. Billson, Manning, G. Baines, H. Shenton, Rowland East, J. H. Williams, Winks, Stafford, G. Anderson, C. and J. Bedella, T. Viccars, H. and R. Kemp, J. Sergeant, S. Baines, &c. &c. Mr. William Baines occupied the chair, and in his opening address gave a sketch of the recent proceedings of the Association. He said that its principles were founded upon a broad and comprehensive basis; it exacted no pledge for membership; it allowed the rights of private judgment and conscience to all its members. Questions had arisen like those of National Education and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, on which there had been differences of opinion, and each member had been allowed to take the course he thought proper. He also alluded to misapprehensions which had existed as to the connexion between the Association and the *Nonconformist* newspaper. That paper was not, nor ever had been, the organ of the Association. But they owed a debt of gratitude to the editor (Mr. E. Miall) for his able advocacy of their principles—which he gave because he was attached to those principles; and as an individual member, that gentleman ought to have the same right of private judgment in other matters as was possessed by other members of the Association. The Rev. G. R. Miall moved, and Rev. W. Bedford, of Narborough, seconded, a resolution expressive of continued and growing confidence in the Association. The Rev. W. Forster and Rev. B. Grant next addressed the meeting in very effective speeches, for which thanks were, on the motion of Messrs. Winks and Davis, voted to them by the meeting. Messrs. S. Baines and J. Beales moved the adoption of a petition.

BEVERLEY.—On the 23rd February, a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Beverley, to petition Parliament against State endowments of religion; Mr. J. Hird (town-councillor) being in the chair. John Kingsley, Esq., delivered a long and eloquent address on the Parliamentary grant to Maynooth and other State endowments, after which the Rev. J. Everson (Baptist) moved, and the Rev. W. Young, B.A., (Independent) seconded the adoption of the following petition to the House of Commons:—

That in the opinion of your petitioners the interference of the civil magistrate in matters of religion is impolitic and unjust—an infringement of the rights of conscience, and an invasion of civil liberty. That your petitioners accordingly believe the grant to Maynooth college ought to be discontinued; but at the same time that justice demands there should be a withdrawal of State support from all religious bodies whatsoever. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House that measures may be speedily taken for the equitable resumption of all public property now devoted to ecclesiastical uses and their application to purposes entirely national.

This was unanimously adopted. The Rev. J. Gregson and others afterwards addressed the meeting, and votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Kingsley, and the chairman. A "Protestant Alliance" has been formed in Beverley by the Tory church party. One of their rules states that only persons who are favourable to the Protestant religion, "as by law established," can be admitted members. Some "Conference Methodists" have joined the Alliance! The Dissenters stand aloof from it.—*From a Correspondent.*

BARNLEY.—On Monday evening, February 23, a meeting to petition Parliament for the separation of Church and State was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. James Taylor in the chair. The first resolution, on the unscriptural, unjust, and injurious character of a State Church, was moved by the Rev. J. Cathcart, seconded by Mr. John Shaw, supported by the Rev. John Stock, of Huddersfield. After some absurd remarks by Mr. Mark Gradwell, delivered amid roars of laughter and shouts of "Sit down Gradwell," the resolution was put and unanimously carried. The second resolution, adopting a petition to be presented by Mr. Cobden, was moved by the Rev. B. Beddow, seconded by John Kingsley, Esq., and supported by Mr. W. Heaton, of Leeds, and carried unanimously. The hall was crowded with an attentive and most orderly though enthusiastic audience, and the speeches were worthy of the occasion, and were heard with most intelligent attention. The profound stillness during some parts of the addresses was singularly impressive, and strongly contrasted with the general applause by which it was always followed.

LECTURES BY MR. FORSTER.—On Tuesday, the 24th February, a lecture was delivered in the Independent Chapel, Market Harborough, by the Rev. W. Forster, of London, on the Life of Constantine,

which was listened to with the greatest attention by a large and respectable audience,—the largest which the Association has yet got together in the town. On the day following Mr. Forster lectured in the New Hall, Northampton, on the Political Influence of the Church Establishment, where there was also a large gathering.

OTHER MEETINGS.—Mr. Kingsley is announced this week at Huddersfield, Colne, Rochdale, and Lockwood; and next week at Miln's Bridge, and, in company with the Rev. D. M. Evans, Manchester, at Carlisle and Kendal. Messrs. Forster and Grant are also to attend meetings at Boston and Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday next; and meetings at Birmingham, Bradford, and Manchester, are contemplated at the end of the month.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP MURRAY.—The United Kingdom has lost one of the best of its Roman Catholic subjects by the death of the venerable Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Murray was struck with paralysis on Tuesday, and he expired at six o'clock on Thursday morning. During Wednesday his residence was surrounded by inquirers of all classes and of both creeds, anxious to hear the latest reports of the physicians: the Earl of Clarendon was a visitor twice in the course of the day. Dr. Murray was consecrated Bishop in November 1809, and succeeded Archbishop Troy in May 1823. The Rev. Mr. Meagher, parish-priest of Rathmines, will stand high on the list of candidates nominated by the clergy of the diocese for succession to the deceased; Mr. Meagher, like Dr. Murray, is a warm supporter of the National system of education, and a man of mild and unobtrusive demeanour.

THE INHIBITED CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. J. Gladstone not only continues to exercise his ministry at Long Acre Chapel, but is delivering a series of Anti-tractarian sermons. A committee has been formed to aid in his defence before the Court of Arches.

REPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPERS.—A well-attended meeting has been held at Bolton, "to devise the means of putting a stop to the frightful waste of labour and money under the present administration of the poor-law, and to consider a petition to the Legislature, praying it to appoint such a change in the law as will enable, or, if necessary, require the guardians to employ the destitute in works of a useful and productive character, so that they may contribute to their own support, and the consequent diminution of poor-rates." Mr. Stock, a deputation from the Poor-law Association, explained and advocated this as their principal object. Mr. Ashworth, a J.P., and Mr. Winder, a Bolton guardian, moved and seconded this resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the substitution of reproductive employment of the destitute poor, instead of compulsory idleness or useless and degrading taskwork, is not only calculated, under judicious management, to ameliorate their condition, by preparing them for a life of industry and self-reliance, but that it is fraught with great advantage to the community, by reducing the burden of poor-rates, and diminishing the number of persons exposed to the temptation of crime.

Two working men (among other speakers) supported the resolution in able addresses.

—WHAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE PAY FOR SOLDIERS.—Some seasonable and significant facts have come to light on this point. The British staff and regimental officers cost about £1,207,000 out of the gross charge of effective services of £3,154,000, which is about 38½ per cent. The French staff and regimental officers cost about £2,280,000, out of nearly £12,000,000, or something less than 19 per cent. In the French army the clothing is managed by contract, and appears to cost £166,500 per annum, while the English army is clothed at £260,000 per annum. It will thus be seen that the English soldier costs about £3 3s.—that is, about 12s. more than the highest-cost clothing, that of the engineers, in the French army. As might be supposed, the French estimates have a very meagre charge for divine worship—250 francs—while in our army estimates £18,000 appear, besides the pay for retired chaplains. The hospital charges in France are only £32,000. In our army the charge for maintenance of hospitals, &c., is £72,000—but of this £66,000 is paid by stoppages from the soldiers' pay while in hospital.

THE "AMAZON."—A Parliamentary document of thirteen folio pages has just been printed (obtained by Lord Naas), containing correspondence between the Admiralty and the Admiral commanding at Plymouth, relative to the loss of the "Amazon." There are several enclosures in the correspondence, and with respect to the conduct of the Admiral, the secretary of the Admiralty informed him that "my Lords" felt satisfied that he would have taken any steps which he really thought could be of service in saving lives in the case of the "Amazon." Their Lordships regretted that no steamer had been sent out before. The correspondence is closed by a letter from Admiral Sir John Ommanney to the Admiralty, expressing his gratification at the opinion expressed as to his conduct (!) The Admiral states,—"Had I thought any real advantage could have arisen from a compliance with Mr. Warburton's request, and that any substantial information could have been given to me from which any hope of success could be grounded, I would have ventured to incur the responsibility of sending the steamer, for I hope I am not destitute of the feeling of humanity in affording relief to the distressed on any occasion."

The *Preston Chronicle* says that a lady residing at Broughton has manufactured a bed quilt, containing 5,679 pieces, hexagon shape, every piece arranged with the greatest possible precision.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS LEWIS.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the removal by death of another of those venerable Christian ministers whose career of usefulness and honour, beginning with the present century, has been concurrent with the great religious movements of the age. We refer to the Rev. Thomas Lewis, the respected minister of Union Chapel, Islington, who departed this life yesterday morning, in the 74th year of his age. For some time before his decease, decline of strength had compelled him to relinquish his ministerial and pastoral duties, and to surrender the charge of the church and congregation to the sole care of the Rev. Henry Allon, his associate and successor. Like many of his brethren, Mr. Lewis terminated his labours where he began them; being, moreover, the founder of the chapel in which, for more than forty years, he had constantly, with invariable acceptance, ministered. He began to employ himself in preaching while yet a youth; and, after having preached in various parts of the metropolis as opportunities occurred, he became the settled minister of a congregation assembling in a small place of worship at Highbury, who were afterwards transferred to the new building, which received the name of "Union Chapel," as being one of those chapels in which the Liturgical service of the Established Church was used in the morning, and free prayer in the evening. Mr. Lewis furnishes a fine example of what may be accomplished by consistency of character, soundness of doctrine, and diligence in exertion, without the aid derived from brilliant talents and profound learning. Although the labours of his pen were inconsiderable, and, perhaps, not calculated to take a permanent place in sacred literature, yet his sterling excellence, and the practical success with which the Great Head of the Church was pleased to crown his unpretending efforts, will cause his good name to be held in enduring remembrance. Mr. Lewis leaves behind him a venerable widow, who, notwithstanding her great age, had the mournful satisfaction of watching at the bedside of her dying husband. The Rev. Dr. Leifchild, one of Mr. Lewis's oldest friends, is expected to preach the funeral sermon; and the Rev. Henry Allon, by the special desire of his deceased colleague, will officiate at the grave.—*Patriot.*

DR. HARRIS.—The Rev. John Harris, D.D., says the *Christian Chronicle*, is invited to address the Porter Rhetorical Society of Andover (U.S.) at its next anniversary. "If Dr. Harris shall accept this invitation, as we hope he may find it agreeable to do, he may be assured of a cordial welcome among his American brethren, both of his own and of other denominations."

CHESTERFIELD.—On Sunday, (the 15th ult.) the two Independent bodies of this town, which have been separated from each other for the last eleven years, reunited. The Rev. James Gawthorne, of Derby, preached twice during the day, and in the afternoon administered the sacrament of the Lord's-supper to the members of the two united churches in the Soresby-street Chapel. The late pastor of Soresby-street Chapel, the Rev. W. Blandy, had a purse of forty sovereigns presented to him by the church and congregation to which he had ministered for the last fifteen years, on his resignation of the pastorate; but, since its reception, has commenced his preparatory studies for an entrance into the ministry of the Established Church, with the Rev. A. Poole, of Trinity Church, Chesterfield.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, DURHAM.—The congregation of Bethel Chapel held their annual tea-meeting yesterday week. About 300 persons sat down to tea, which was, as usual, gratuitously provided by the ladies of the congregation. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. A. Jack, North Shields; A. Reid, Newcastle; and S. Goodall, of Durham. The Rev. C. Pedley, minister of the place, occupied the chair.

EVESHAM.—The Rev. P. Turner, who for nearly two years past has occupied the pulpit of Ebenezer Chapel, in this town, having accepted the cordial invitation of the church and congregation at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, to become their pastor, a valedictory tea-meeting of his flock, together with many other friends of various denominations in the town and neighbourhood, was held in the Guildhall on Friday evening. The Rev. H. N. Barnett (Baptist) presided. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Hooper (Independent) of Broadway; Crumpton (Baptist), of Lench; Youngman (the recently-expelled Wesleyan, and the future minister at Ebenezer); and Hockin (Baptist), of Evesham; also by C. C. France, and A. H. Wright, Esq. Mr. Wright, as deacon of the church, in the name of the congregation and that of many other friends, presented the late minister with the following books:—Clarke's "Commentary," six vols.; Bagster's "Blank-page Bible;" Kito's "Biblical Cyclopædia," two vols.; Cobbin's "Condensed Commentary;" Macaulay's "History of England," two vols.; and Bagster's "Bible of Every Land."

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—Mr. Spencer Sothers, a wealthy cotton manufacturer of Oldham, destroyed himself on Saturday morning, by jumping down the Robin Hill coal pit, 435 feet deep! The body descended nearly perpendicularly, and one leg was literally struck off by coming in contact with the framework of a "cage."

ANOTHER SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The Belgian Government has authorized an English company to lay down an electric telegraph between Ostend and London.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A few weeks ago, in a conversation with a literary friend, the question was started—what was the greatest absurdity which had been propounded by any public man of the day? We each thought we had some qualifications for such a dispute; and to it we set "with hearts of controversy." I struck the first blow. "I think," said I, "it would be difficult to find anything more absurd than the following sentence which I met with the other day in a political biography—'Progress and re-action are but words to mystify the millions. They mean nothing—they are phrases, not facts;—all is race!'"

My friend admitted that my example was extremely felicitous, but, after a few moments' reflection, he exclaimed, with an air of triumph, "Oh, that's common sense compared with one that I'll give you! What do you think of this couplet?—"

"Let ARTS and COMMERCE, LAWS and LEARNING die;
But give us still our OLD NOBILITY!"

I, of course, acknowledged myself beaten; but (as I ventured to flatter myself) not disgracefully.

Since then the authors of these "Curiosities of Literature" have both been appointed constitutional advisers of the Queen; my hero as her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer; and my friend's victorious chief as First Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Surely no man ever took such successful means of retaining a place in the perpetual reminiscence of posterity as Oxenstiern, when he uttered the words—"Go now, my son, and see how little wisdom it takes to govern the world!"

Yours truly,
COMUS.

London, March 2, 1852.

ANTI-KNOWLEDGE TAX MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, which was greatly crowded on the occasion, and some hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The speakers announced, Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., and Mr. George Dawson, were loudly cheered on making their appearance on the platform.

Mr. Gibson, who was voted to the chair, said they were assembled to express their views upon a part of the national policy known under the name of the system of taxing knowledge. The meeting was confined to that one object, but if there was any gentleman present who wished to point out to them the benefit of the impost on the diffusion of knowledge, he should have the utmost liberty of speech [laughter]. He would have been glad to have seen in the chair some distinguished literary gentleman. But although they were not so favoured, he had the satisfaction of being able to read to them one or two letters from gentlemen who had been requested to preside on that occasion. The first was from Mr. Leigh Hunt, and was as follows:—

Kensington, February 24, 1852.

SIR,—I regret extremely, sometimes, that the state of my health prevents my attending public meetings, especially on such an occasion as yours. Taxes on Knowledge appear to me very much like taxes for the prevention of finger-posts, or for the better encouragement of "erring and straying like lost sheep." Misdirections may be set up here and there, but how could it be anybody's interest in the long run to give wrong information, when everybody was concerned in going right? Partial knowledge, indeed, is foolish enough to do so; but that is the very reason why partial knowledge should be displaced by knowledge, all-completing and universal.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant, LEIGH HUNT.

To J. D. Collett, Esq., Secretary of Association for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge.

The following was from Mr. Douglas Jerrold:—
West Lodge, Putney Lower Common,
February 26th, 1852.

Dear Sir,—Disabled by an accident from personal attendance at your meeting, I trust I may herein be permitted to express my heartiest sympathy with its great social purpose.

That the fabric paper, newspapers and advertisements, should be taxed by any Government professing paternal yearnings for the education of a people, defies the argument of reason. Why not, to help the lame, and to aid the short-sighted, lay a tax upon crutches, and enforce a duty upon spectacles?

I am not aware of the number of professional writers—of men who live from pen to mouth—flourishing this day in merry England; but it appears to me, and the notion to a new Chancellor of the Exchequer (I am happy to say, one of "my order;" of the goose-quill, not of the heron's plume) may have some significance, why not enforce a duty upon the very source and origin of letters? Why not have a literary poll-tax—a duty upon books and "articles" in their rawest material? Let every author pay for his license, poetic or otherwise. This would give a wholeness of contradiction to a professed desire for knowledge, when existing with taxation of its material elements. Thus the exciseman, beginning with authors' brains, would descend through rage, and duly end with paper.

The professed tax upon news is capacious and arbitrary; arbitrary, I say, for what is not news? A noble lord makes a speech: his rays of intelligence, compressed like Milton's fallen angels, die in a few black rows of thin type; and this is news. And is not a new book news? Let Ovid first tell us how Midas laid himself down, and—private and confidential—whispered to the reeds, "I have ears;" and is not that news? Do many noble lords, even in Parliament, tell us anything newer?

The tax on advertisements is—it is patent—a tax even upon the industry of the very hardest workers. Why should the Exchequer way-lay the errand-boy, and oppress the maid-of-all-work? Wherefore should Mary-Anne be made to disburse her eighteen-pence at the Stamp Office ere she can show her face in print, wanting a place, although to the discomfiture of those first-created

Chancellors of the Exchequer—the spiders? In conclusion, I must congratulate the meeting on the advent of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who is the successful man of letters. He has ink in his veins. The goosequill—let gold and silversticks twinkle as they may—leads the House of Commons. Thus, I feel confident that the literary instincts of the right honourable gentleman will give new animation to the coldness of statesmanship, apt to be numbed by tightness of red tape. We are, I learn, early taught to despair of the right honourable gentleman, because he is allowed to be that smallest of things, "a wit." Is arithmetic for ever to be the monopoly of substantial respectable dullness? Must it be that a Chancellor of the Exchequer, like *Portia's* portrait, is only to be found in lead?

No, sir; I have a cheerful faith that our new fiscal Minister will, to the confusion of obese dullness, show his potency over pounds, shillings, and pence. The Exchequer £ s. d., that have hitherto been as the three witches—the Weird Sisters—stopping us wherever we turned, the right honourable gentleman will, at the least, transform into the three Graces, making them, in all their salutations at home and abroad, welcome and agreeable. But with respect to the £ s. d. upon knowledge, he will, I feel confident, cause at once the weird sisterhood to melt into thin air; and thus—let the meeting take heart with the assurance—thus will fade and be dissolved the penny news tax—the errand-boys' and maid-of-all-work's tax—and the tax on that innocent white thing, the tax on paper.

With this hope, I remain, yours faithfully,

DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Alfred Novello, Esq., Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Gibson—interrupted by disturbances, caused by the struggles of persons to make their way into the room—proceeded to say, that though the paper duty and the advertisement duty might have been originally intended exclusively for revenue, the original object of the newspaper stamp duty was to restrain the publication of cheap newspapers. What said the preambles of the acts imposing the newspaper stamp? and, as the present act was an act for consolidating them, it was right to look back to those preambles to find what was the object. "Whereas pamphlets and printed papers containing observations upon public events and occurrences tending to excite hatred and contempt of the Government and constitution of these realms as by law established [hear, hear], and also vilifying our holy religion [cries of 'hear, hear,' and laughter], have lately been published in great numbers and at small prices [hear, hear], and it is expedient that the same should be restrained" [hear, hear]. The policy now carried out was stupid indeed; for a man might publish opinions and speculative theories without a stamp; but if he wished to give the facts which would correct erroneous theories and lead to sound opinions—if he desired to publish the events of the time, he came under the operation of the stamp laws [hear]. It was stated in evidence before the Newspaper Stamp Committee of last session, that the best cheap publications, those that gave valuable information, had the best sale, and that those of an improper description were generally short-lived, and had but a limited circulation [hear, hear]. It was known that the judges had decided that the *Household Narrative*—a monthly publication—was not liable to the stamp laws; but the Board of Inland Revenue was not satisfied with the decision, and, as far as could be understood, they would prosecute any other publication of the same kind that might be issued, and would drag the publisher into a court of law, they paying their expenses out of the public purse. This was most effectually restraining cheap newspapers [hear, hear]. No one could define what was "news," or be safe from prosecution while there was such a vague law [hear, hear]. Since the triumph of the despotic powers throughout the continent over the cause of liberty, they had imitated this sagacious invention of the English aristocracy, knowing that a stamp law on the press would give them the power of prosecution, and enable them to hold the new-paper press in their hands. This "purely revenue question" was thus adopted avowedly for the purpose of crippling and restraining the press [hear, hear].

Mr. Edwards (late Secretary of the London Compositors' Society) moved:—

That the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the legislature in favour of popular education.

These taxes were not only taxes on knowledge, but taxes on progress, and that progress too of a political and social kind. The newspaper was the mental food of the working classes, and a tax upon it was as injurious to the mind as the tax on food was injurious to the body. It was a mistake to suppose that there was a free press in England, for the greatest obstacles met every man who wished to establish a newspaper in this country. There were eleven daily papers in England, all published in London; and owing to the present law, it was so difficult to establish a diurnal journal, or even a weekly one, that no man who was not almost insane would attempt it [hear, hear]. He believed with Cromwell, that if a government was not able to withstand paper bullets, it could not stand at all [loud cheers].

Mr. Scholefield, M.P., in seconding the resolution, would make one observation as to the circumstances of the country in regard to the change of Ministry. He knew many held that we had changed very much for the worse. [A voice.—"For the better."] But, without going into general politics, he would say that as regarded this question it was impossible to have any Chancellor of the Exchequer more hostile to the movement than the Chancellor we had just lost [hear, hear]. He (Mr. Scholefield) did not know whether Mr. Disraeli was likely to take a different view of the subject, but if the Government would devote some of their attention to social ques-

tions—and this was among the most pressing—they would secure for themselves a degree of approbation which the late Government failed to obtain; and he, for one, should be happy to give them his humble support in carrying such measures [cheers].

Mr. Cobden, M.P., who was much cheered, said that the crowded attendance at that meeting led him to think that the question had taken a due hold of the public mind of the metropolis, and he hoped the meeting next year would have to be held in Drury-lane Theatre. In the agitation for free-trade in corn, he found that when the supporters of that cause became installed in the metropolitan patent theatres, it was not far from a triumphant issue. The main question before the meeting—that of the penny stamp on newspapers—was not a fiscal question at all. Those who opposed it did so because they preferred darkness to light, and wanted to exclude the great mass of the people from reading and discussing political questions. The preamble of the act of 1819 let the cat out of the bag [hear]. But could it be the interest of a free and constitutional Government to keep the people in darkness with regard to political questions? They could not prevent the people discussing and reasoning upon public events; why not give them the opportunity of doing it in the best way, and let them have facts and arguments thrust under their noses? [hear, hear.] We had a great party advocating the extension of the franchise to the £5 householders; and we were to keep up a tax upon newspapers, preventing the possibility of such men taking in a daily paper, and informing themselves upon events as they ought to do, if they were to exercise the functions of electors. What folly, to invite men to become judges in the last resort of the policy and principles of Government, and deny them the fullest opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the best means of controlling the destinies of the country! [hear, hear.] On the continent we had seen questions raised, and obtain a considerable amount of popular support—questions which many of us considered would not for a moment bear the light of argument if discussed rationally; but opinions had been put down by force instead of by reason. Were those questions settled by fighting the battle in that way? You could not destroy ideas by bayonets and musketry [loud cheers]. These questions, now thought to be laid for ever in the dust, with the blood of ten of their professors, would rise again in spite of that brute force [cheers], and the men who had been coerced would have the title to martyrdom in the future devotees to their principles [renewed cheers]. He would apply the same principle with regard to this country; he differed from many upon that platform on social and political questions, and all he asked was a full, fair, and free discussion [hear, hear]. Many who were timid about giving perfect freedom to the press had not, in fact, well grounded opinions themselves, and were not able to maintain their principles in a fair field of argument; and a free-trade in the press and current literature would compel them to become better grounded in facts in order to maintain their position. It was said, indeed, that the press would degenerate; but when was an article ever improved by taxing it? [hear, hear.] Every trade shrank from the impediments the tax-gatherer would throw in its way. It was so with the soap manufacture, and it was not less so with that of paper. The exciseman, with his delays and his strict regulations, put a strait-jacket upon the trade [hear, hear]. But "the press would degenerate;" the mass could not be trusted to discriminate between a good and a bad newspaper. But Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, told the committee of last session that the cheap publications of largest circulation were invariably those of the highest moral and intellectual quality [hear, hear]. He said that there were immoral and obscene publications, but they made war upon the interests of society, and society very soon passed the sentence of death upon them [hear]. They might be read by a few "people about town," "gentle" as they were called [laughter], a very small and very declining tribe [renewed laughter], a puny race not likely to perpetuate itself [continued laughter]; but you must seek the healthy tone of English society in family life, and would you find such publications entering the families of our artisans? Were not the working people as careful not to put works of that libidinous character before their sons and daughters as the higher classes? Yes, quite as much [loud cheers]. All parties now professed to be desirous of promoting the education of the people. Forty thousand of the ratepayers of Manchester and Salford had petitioned to be rated for the purpose—a most honourable and probably almost unprecedentedly generous act [hear, hear]; but the old difficulty intervened—the religious question. But surely every friend of education should desire to abolish every impediment to voluntary education and the diffusion of knowledge [hear, hear]. Was it not important to statesmen to have a better knowledge of what was going on out of doors? Lord Derby had come into power [hisses]; no doubt he believed he came into office to carry out his opinions, and he told us three weeks ago what they were; he came in to reimpose a corn-law [hisses]. Now, if Lord Derby were in the habit of reading the papers, as he might be if the newspaper were perfectly free, daily papers circulating among the mass of the people to the extent of 50,000 or 100,000 a day at a penny, he would have seen what was the public opinion of the country [hear, hear], and would not have taken office under the promise of doing an impossibility [hear, hear]. But now how was he to learn it was an impossibility? [hear, hear.] Why, so clumsily did our system work, for want of the mode of communicating the public opinion of the country in a more tranquil way, we must have great public meetings in Man-

ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

chester—he (Mr. Cobden) was going to one on Tuesday [cheers]; he must go among his constituents in the West Riding; there must be multitudinous meetings [cheers]; we must do the same in London [cheers]—and why? To tell Lord Derby he should not put another farthing of duty upon corn [great cheering]. All that might have been told him in the really constitutional, and in the most tranquil manner through the public press, if our press had been free; and he (Mr. Cobden) solemnly believed it would not have been necessary to hold one single great public meeting [hear]. What he wanted the newspaper press to be free for was, not merely that leading articles might be written—you could publish theories and opinions now without a stamp—but he wanted it free that facts might be communicated. Facts formed the aliment of knowledge [hear]. What corn was to the material body, facts were to the mind [hear, hear]; by their digestion a healthy knowledge was to be acquired, and a just conclusion formed [hear]. There were many young men present, many engaged in literary pursuits, many composers, he believed; he knew the audience by their heads [a laugh]. Gentlemen of education, who had a university or classical education, desiring to occupy themselves as reporters, had but some half-dozen establishments to go to now in all London for engagements; abolish those restrictions and there would be four times as many papers and four times the demand for literary talent. Reporters would have a larger choice of employers; editors, whether those of the paste and scissors, or those who wrote thundering leaders, would have a better choice of patrons. The penny-a-liner, when he got hold of a good fat accident, would get three times what he now got for his daily toil. They educated a man, and then they placed him in a position where he could not avail himself of the use of his talents [hear, hear]—and he did not know any individual who was more to be pitied than this man [hear, hear]. Let those who derived their means of subsistence from literature join this movement, and, in spite of the politicians, the taxes on knowledge should be abolished [cheers].

Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Rogers, Mr. Collet, and Mr. G. Dawson, were the remaining speakers. Mr. Collet (the secretary of the association) asked every man who regularly purchased a daily newspaper to hold up his hand; and, after counting the number, said he saw only twenty out of the fifteen hundred. "That was the fruit of the newspaper stamp." The association were determined to try the question as to the publication of unstamped monthly papers in the middle of the month, and were raising £600 to do so. They believed the act prohibiting publication except within four days of the first, was in effect repealed.—Mr. Dawson said that, to him, the most humiliating incident in our parliamentary annals occurred on the first night of the present session, when the "chivalrous" sons of England found fault with the English press because they spoke too strongly of the man over the water [loud cheers]. Some words to that effect had fallen from the lips of men from whom he would have hoped better things. (Here Mr. Dawson looked hard at Mr. Hume—great cheering.) These chivalrous Britons were afraid that Louis Napoleon might really be offended; he might get angry, and perhaps he might invade us [laughter]. Well, if he did, there was a passage in Macbeth which applied to such a case—

"Come on, Macduff!"

(The remainder of the quotation was drowned in vehement cheering.)

Mr. Bronte O'Brien volunteered a speech in which he reviled all existing newspapers, and began to discuss the currency, but was soon obliged to sit down. The proceedings terminated at midnight with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DISMANTLING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A catalogue of an auction of timber and other materials has been put out by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. The catalogue consists of six days' sale of the timber, doors, counters, stools, matting, and minor fittings-up of the interior of the Crystal Palace. The number of lots is nearly 2,000.

DEATH IN A LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—A coroner's inquest on the body of a woman named Stone, who died lately in Adelaide Lying-in Hospital, Queen-street, Golden-square, resulted in the following verdict: "That the deceased, Martha Elizabeth Stone, died from exhaustion caused by internal rupture." To which the jury appended the "very decided opinion" that the institution, strangely mis-conducted, "is not entitled to the pecuniary contributions of the public."

A NATIONAL FESTIVAL KEPT BY EXILES.—The French refugees in London mustered in considerable strength at the National Hall, High Holborn, on Wednesday, to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Revolution of February, 1848. M. Louis Blanc, and M. Gustavus Macquet, editor of the late *Le Peuple Souverain*, were among the speakers; saying that they are determined to do nothing to offend the generous country and people who give them asylum, but that the refugees, "though vanquished, are not tamed, and sooner or later they will resume the contest for the political and social enfranchisement of the great mass of mankind."

The first suspension tube for the railway bridge over the river Wye, at Chepstow, has been fully tested by the immense weight of 1,100 tons being attached to it, and its capability for bearing the heavy weights which will pass over it has been completely demonstrated. The works are now so far advanced, that there is every hope that by the first week in April one of the lines of rail will be opened for the purpose of traffic.

On Wednesday evening a crowded meeting was held at the London Tavern, to petition against the proposed enrolment of the militia. G. H. Alexander, Esq., having been unanimously requested to preside, observed that the meeting had been called in order to express the views they might entertain with regard to the panic, which to a certain extent had prevailed amongst the people of this country, but which he felt had been in a great degree unfounded, and which he believed would lead to consequences that might prove highly disastrous to us as a nation, because it would have the effect of increasing still further the public burdens, which were already so heavy in connexion with our military establishments. They would of course be aware, that some of those who had been concerned in convening the meeting were uncompromising friends of peace—who thought that they ought not, under any circumstances whatever, to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-creatures [cheers]. He did not, however, intend to confine himself to that view of the subject. He firmly believed, that a really pacific policy, so far from increasing the danger of this country, would materially diminish it. He did not believe that the present President of France—whatever might be his (Mr. Alexander's) opinion of him in other respects—would be so vile, and so recreant to every sentiment of humanity and justice, as to attempt to invade a pacific nation [loud cries of "Oh!" "Don't trust him!" &c.] However, at the present moment this country had a very large force applicable to purposes of defence; and, therefore, it was a most lamentable thing that we should be called upon to increase our present military establishments, especially when any portion was employed in a manner in which some of them most strongly deprecated [hear, hear]. He was referring to the circumstance, that a large number of British troops were engaged at that moment in butchering the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope [loud cheers and some hisses]. He hoped that the present meeting would be only the first of a series to be held to protest against the proposed scheme. If it was necessary to employ a large number of men in a military capacity, he would very much prefer having such as would volunteer, and paying them for their services, to pressing men against their will [cheers]. Assuredly, there were no circumstances that would induce some of them to take up arms, for they would rather submit to a court-martial, and all the penalties it could inflict, than do so [loud cheers].

The Rev. Henry Richard offered an apology for the absence of Mr. Bright. The hon. gentleman had given his promise to attend previously to the change which had taken place in political affairs; and that change had rendered it necessary for him to repair to Manchester, in order to consult with some friends on the steps to be taken to meet the possible attempt that might be made to place a tax upon the food of the people [loud cheers]. Mr. Richard then moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting having observed with unfeigned satisfaction the emphatic assurances given in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, that her Majesty "continues to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers," together with the reiterated declarations of men of the highest political authority belonging to all parties in the State, that the panic attempted to be created in the public mind on the subject of an apprehended French invasion is utterly unfounded and mischievous, and that, according to the language of Lord Palmerston, "there is no subject at present likely to arise which can expose this country to the danger of war," cannot but regard with surprise and regret the proposals made to increase the armament, and especially to enrol the militia as a permanent force, to the amount of 120,000 or 150,000 men, as calculated to encourage those vague and groundless apprehensions at home, and to create irritation and distrust among neighbouring nations.

He would not enter into the abstract principles of the Peace Society, although he thought that they must soon be acted upon by the nations of the continent, or they would all quickly become involved in bankruptcy; for the practice of increasing their armies on the pretence of national defences has been carried on to an extent which threatened to have no limit, until every man in Europe shall have been armed to the teeth against every other man [cheers and laughter]. The main question for the meeting to decide was the ground which existed for dreading a French invasion; and in order to investigate that, it would be desirable to take a retrospect of the similar panics that had occurred before, for they appeared to recur at regular intervals of two or three years. There was a panic in consequence of the dispute which arose as to the Pritchard indemnity. There was another about the Spanish marriages; and a third respecting Prince Joinville's pamphlet [hear]. There was another when the revolution broke out in 1848; and there was the present one, which had followed upon the *coup d'état*. A short time before the revolutions broke out, when everything was apparently calm, there appeared in the public prints a letter which had been written by the Duke of Wellington two or three years before, and which had been fished out of its obscurity for the occasion. In that letter his Grace said that the country was in imminent peril of being surprised by a French invader. That letter was followed by letters from Lord Ellesmere and Sir John Burgoyne, by other officers, and by volunteer correspondents of the newspapers. It was said that Louis Philippe was conscious of the disaffection which existed at home, and was anxious to draw attention from domestic affairs by a foreign war. So the cry was that Louis Philippe was coming; and sure enough he did come [loud laughter]—he came to seek an asylum for himself and his family on our hospitable shores. Well, then, there was the panic after the revolutions. Then it was said that the Republicans would overrun Europe, as had been the case at the former French revolution. It was true that Lamartine was not given to war, but it was said, wait till Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc had gained the ascendancy, and then they would come over; and sure enough they also did come [loud laughter]. They all knew how that panic ended, and that during the Republic the relations between this country and France were more friendly than they had ever previously been during the history

of the two countries [cheers]. Well, then, their military friends tried next to get up a panic—they would hardly believe it, but it was true—they tried next to get up a panic in anticipation of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. First they wrote letters in the newspapers—especially in the military journals—stating that in a few months London would be filled with murder, arson, robbery, and rape [laughter]. Colonel Sibthorp and other military authorities backed them with all their might, and they actually persuaded the Duke of Wellington (and though this fact was not generally known it was a fact nevertheless) to bring up a number of regiments so as to form a military cordon round London to prevent the French, the Germans, and the Italians from taking the metropolis by stratagem [hear, hear]. Sir Francis Head published a bulky volume on the subject, and endeavoured to persuade the country to spend some six millions additional upon our national defences just as we were sending out our invitations to the whole world to meet us in a friendly rivalry of peace. Why, that would have been just as if one had invited a number of friends to an evening party, and the first thing they had seen when they arrived had been a number of policemen to prevent them from stealing the silver spoons [loud laughter]. But he would quote a passage out of Sir Francis Head's book:—"With a view to arouse a brave, a just, a powerful, and a high-minded people to a sense of the danger and dishonour of their sleep, we propose that on the first day of the next meeting of the Imperial Parliament some member of high character of the House of Lords should be prevailed upon to give notice that on—say that day fortnight—he should feel it his duty to put to the Duke of Wellington two questions respecting the defensive state of Great Britain. There can be no doubt that this notice would cause very general excitement, and that when the day arrived the house would be crowded with peers, peeresses, members of the House of Commons, with their wives, daughters, &c., all eagerly anxious for the result. In this interim with what ease and unconcern would the Duke, with his usual punctuality, enter the house—how affably would he converse with the leading members of various parties—and after he had taken his seat, put on his hat, folded his arms, and gradually allowed his countenance to assume its usual fix—[laughter]—how utterly impossible would it be for any one pair of all the eyes that were concentrated upon it to decipher what were his opinions, or what would be his answer? We will, however, venture to divine that when the anxious moment arrived the dialogue would substantially be as follows:—

Lord A.—My Lord Duke, in the two questions I am about to put I shall not presume to trouble your Grace for any opinion as to the present safety of our vast colonial empire, or of the dockyards, military position, or internal wealth of Great Britain; but I feel it due—most especially to one half of our community—to ask your Grace this plain question: Is your Grace of opinion that her Majesty's army and navy, consistent with their colonial duties, are at the present moment sufficiently powerful to protect from the horrors of invasion the women of England?

The Duke.—No. [Sensation.] [Loud laughter.]
Lord A.—My second question is as follows: In case of a declaration of war, I beg leave to ask your Grace for how long a period you consider that her Majesty's army and navy would, consistent with their foreign duties, be enabled to protect from the horrors of invasion the women of England?
The Duke.—I wouldn't ensure it for a week. [Indescribable sensation.]

[Roars of laughter.] However, the country had the satisfaction of receiving visits from between 80,000 and 100,000 foreigners, and at the end of the Exhibition a magistrate had stated that there had only been a single instance in which one of those foreigners had been taken before a magistrate even upon the most trivial charge [cheers]. And that was the way in which that panic ended [cheers and laughter]. But now, to come to the present panic, he would tell them the precise way in which it had been manufactured. First, there was a letter in the *Times* by some military officer. Then another and another in constant succession, like a roar of musketry [a laugh]. They were signed by an "Army Officer," "A Navy Officer," "An Artillery Officer," "An Aid Officer," "A Young Officer," and so on; and most of them were dated from the United Service Club. There were always a number signed "P."; and he remembered the *Examiner* saying that that must either signify "Panic" or "Poppun"; but it was now clear that it meant Mr. Pigou, the great gunpowder manufacturer [laughter]. Really it was a pity that Mr. Carlyle's suggestion was not carried into effect, namely, that the army should be employed in time of peace upon some useful work [hear, hear]. If these army and navy officers, who had nothing to do but to lounge about the club-houses until they were overcome with ennui, and until they became quite hypochondriacal and began to scream like hysterical girls, "The French are coming!"—if these gentlemen had only some useful service to perform—such, for instance, as draining the bogs in Ireland [loud laughter]—there would be an end to these perpetually returning panics [loud laughter and cheers]. Mr. Richard then proceeded to examine the various schemes of invasion that have been before the public. Baron Maurice's idea of the sudden landing of 150,000 men had been completely exploded by the fact that it would take the whole French marine, both armed and commercial, to bring over the troops. Another scheme was to make a *razzia* with ten or twenty thousand men. But what were the French to get by that? Certainly, the great and enlightened French nation would gain nothing by such a step; for we were their best customers—except the United States—and took from them goods to the amount of £10,000,000 sterling per annum [hear]. Louis Napoleon was no soldier himself, and he must come over here by proxy. He must send some general who, if he succeeded, would go back and displace M. Louis Napoleon; and, if he failed, he would drag down the President with him [hear, hear]. But it was said that Louis Napoleon had a foolish idea that it was his destiny to follow his uncle's example in everything. Well, but his uncle never came here; and, therefore, if he followed his uncle's example, he would stay at Boulogne [hear, hear]. Besides, if Louis Napoleon did follow his destiny, it must be admitted that his destiny and his interests had wonderfully coincided [hear, hear]. Lord Ellesmere said that the invading army would be landed under cover of a fog [laughter]. Really it was surprising how men took leave of common sense. If any one had attempted to land on the beach at night, as he had done, he would not talk in that manner of the task of landing fifty thousand Frenchmen in a dense fog [hear, hear]. However, when these gentlemen came

and complained of the inefficiency of the public defences, after they had expended upon them 600 millions since the peace, his answer would be, "then, why are they in this state?" [cheers.] If they gave them any more money, what security had they that it would not also be wasted? He should like to know where our navy was then.

"Our Channel fleet we cannot see,
Because it's not in sight."

[Laughter.] Our ships were in the Mediterranean, preserving the rock of Gibraltar and Malta; they were on the coast of Africa, battering down negro dynasties; they were chasing pirates, and yet, after all, we had to give £10 per head to amateur pirate hunters to do the work of exterminating them [cheers]. Mr. Richard then sketched the provisions of the proposed Militia Bill, and asked if it was not a monstrous injustice? It taxed the young men who would be drawn to the amount of the wages they earned, and it would be just as fair to say, that only those between the ages of 20 and 23 should pay the income-tax [cheers]. To men of property it would not be of much inconvenience to serve, because they could make arrangements for the carrying on of their business in the meantime, but to the mechanic or clerk it would be ruin [hear, hear]. The men who rode up to town in first-class carriages would be ready enough to support the Militia Bill. Gentlemen, as they came up from their country seats, would say that they must have a militia to defend their property; but, while they took the working man from his employment, and made him submit to the degrading discipline of the army, they would not give him the suffrage [loud cheers]. He trusted, however, that the country would send so loud a remonstrance to the Minister as would compel him to abandon the bill [loud cheers].

Mr. Samuel Morley seconded the resolution, not as objecting to the principle of a strictly defensive war, but as believing that no case for the proposed bill had been made out. With respect to the war in South Africa, there had been an utter setting aside of the great principle of doing to our neighbours as we would they should do unto us; and he did not wonder that Lord John Russell should have been anxious even by rather a shabby manoeuvre to get rid of the debate of the Kafir war. He (Mr. Morley) looked upon the proposed enrolment of the militia as a matter of most serious import to the young men themselves, for a military life could not but have a most pernicious influence upon their characters. Nothing was looked upon as a greater moral pestilence than the quarters of certain regiments in the respective towns where they lay [cheers]. The principle which ought to influence nations was that of non-intervention; and hence he felt some degree of regret at the strong expressions which had been used by the press with respect to Louis Napoleon, not because he had not felt so inclined to agree with the writers, but because he thought we had better mind our own business [hear, hear, and dissent].

Mr. Wm. Townsend, a working man, moved the second resolution, which was to the following effect:—

That this meeting regards with especial repugnance the proposal for enrolling of the militia, as a measure pregnant with moral and social evils to the community, fostering warlike feelings utterly opposed to the spirit of Christianity, inflicting great hardships upon the population, especially the working classes, exerting a most deleterious influence upon the public morals, by deranging the habits and corrupting the character of the young, while it will tend to encourage still further that wasteful and enormous expenditure of the national funds for military purposes, which has already absorbed more than six hundred millions of pounds sterling since the peace, on the pretext of putting the country in a state of defence.

He considered that if he had not stake enough in the country to have a vote he certainly ought not to be called upon to fight [loud cheers]. If, therefore, he was balloted, he should write on a card, and send it to the Government, the motto "No vote no musket" [cheers and laughter]. He appealed to such working men as had been employed in the same shop with foreigners whether a Frenchman as such was the enemy of the Englishman? [cheers.] He did not believe that he was, and therefore, if Lord John Russell or some other gentleman here had quarrelled with some gentleman in France, let them meet at Dover, put on the gloves, and settle their dispute in that manner [loud laughter].

J. SCOBLE, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said, there had never been a time of peace when we had so large an armament. We paid 230,000 men, 150,000 of whom were upon our own shores at the present time, equipped, armed, and disciplined, as he supposed, to meet an invader. Then we had a navy in which we had 39,000 men and officers, and consisting of 150 ships, 100 of which ought to be found on our shores at the present moment [cheers]. If, however, he had read history aright, the great enemy of liberty was standing armies [cheers]. How was it that the instructed and civilized people of Europe were trampled under foot? It was by standing armies [cheers]. He did not think there was any fear of invasion, because every military power had as much as it could do to keep its population quiet; and he believed that the first musket fired at this country would be the signal for a general rising on the part of the peoples to assert their rights, as in 1848 [hear, hear]. He must beg to differ from Mr. Morley as to the propriety of the line taken by the press [hear, hear]. He thought it would have been a disgrace to the country if it had not expressed the sentiments it had—for, as a free people, we must sympathize with every people who had lost their liberties [cheers]. The enrolling of the youth of the country would have a most demoralizing influence upon it. He remembered during the late war that the soldiery in the little town where he then resided were remarkable for blasphemy, debauchery, and, in short, for every vice that disgraced and de-humanized mankind [hear, hear]. There was scarcely a merchant's clerk who should be enrolled who would not lose his situation [cheers, and cries of "No"]. That was his opinion, for he thought that however patriotic the merchants

might be, they would not allow their business to be interfered with [cheers]. Moreover, this bill would place the appointment of the officers directly or indirectly in the hands of the Government, and was therefore opposed to the public liberties of the country. As a Christian, a citizen, and a father, he protested against the bill [loud cheers].

Mr. Serle then stepped forward, and was readily accorded a hearing; but when recognised by some in the meeting as connected with the *Dispatch*, was greeted with remarks on the unpopular side taken by that journal in the engineers' controversy. He said he had no wish to divide the meeting, but he would never let a meeting be held in London, at which he could speak, without protesting against any attempt at this moment to cool the patriotism of the people [cheers and hisses]. Doubtless, there had been many stupid panics, and he had joined in hooting at and putting them down; but he had a conscientious belief that there was no such absolute absurdity in the present dread of invasion [hear, hear]. What did they trust to? The public opinion of France. But how could the public opinion of France express itself, when the press owed its very existence upon its silence, and when the people could not even meet in their drawing-rooms without the presence of police spies? [hear, hear.] There was doubtless a public opinion amongst those who had houses against thieves, but until they could make that public opinion extend to the people who picked locks the best thing they could do would be to put stronger bolts on their doors [hear, hear]. There was a mental peculiarity about Louis Napoleon which rendered it impossible to say what he might take it into his head to do; and no one could suppose that if he thought his interests would be advanced by it he would hesitate to launch a *coup* at England [hear, and interruption—chiefly caused by the crowded state of the room. The chairman once or twice interfered to obtain silence; but the speaker trespassed somewhat on the patience of the meeting.]

Mr. Charles Gilpin, who had been called upon to preside on the chair being quitted by Mr. Alexander, read an extract from a letter from Colonel W. H. Ashcourt, of Hammersmith, who had served thirty years in every quarter of the globe, and who said he had never "heard of such a mass of newspaper war rubbish got up for party political purposes" as the invasion panic [cheers]; and also an extract from Mr. Archibald Prentice's History of Manchester, which, alluding to the demoralization produced during the late war by the military spirit which prevailed, said, "the baseliest drunkenness, the rudest manners, the coarsest swearing, and the profane oaths, were regarded as nothing more than an evidence of the most loyal attachment to the crown and the profoundest veneration for the Church" [loud laughter].

The Rev. J. Burnet, in a humorous speech, in which he recommended the restriction of the ballot to persons liable to the income-tax on £500, proposed the following resolution:—

That this meeting, bearing in mind the manifold and enormous evils which have befallen this country from the habit of interfering by force of arms in continental affairs, of which our national debt is a melancholy monument, protests in the strongest manner against any such intervention for the future, as likely to involve us in conflicts, the termination and disastrous results of which no human eye can foresee, while all our past experience proves that no permanent advantage can accrue from such forcible interference to the great interests of humanity and freedom.

Mr. George Thompson, M.P., in a few words, exhorted the country to make the most of the short time which would elapse before the Government of Lord Derby would be ready to meet the House of Commons.

Mr. Fry moved a resolution expressive of confidence that the great bulk of the enlightened French nation cherishes towards this country no other than pacific and friendly feelings, and that their feelings are cordially reciprocated by an overwhelming majority of the English people.

M. Chamerovzow moved, and Mr. Joseph Barrett seconded, the adoption of a petition to be forwarded to Lord John Russell for presentation; and the members for the City to be requested to support its prayer.

All the resolutions were carried unanimously.

A meeting of upwards of 2,000 persons was held yesterday week, at the Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, to consider the same subject. Robert Charlton, Esq., presided, and on the platform were several of the leading members of the Society of Friends in Bristol.

The chairman said that the militia involved a serious abridgment of civil and religious liberty, compelling men to leave their ordinary avocations, and spend weeks in employment to which they entertained conscientious objections, taking them also from under the operations of the ordinary British law, depriving them of that valuable privilege, trial by jury, and bringing them under the provisions of the Mutiny Act. It pressed with peculiar hardship and severity on the working classes of the community; and it must have a most pernicious influence on the morals of the community. He considered the measure the worst, with the exception of the Beershop Act, which had emanated from the Legislature for the last thirty years. He ridiculed the idea of an invasion by the French; the commercial interests of the two nations being closely bound together. The fraternization witnessed on the occasion of the late Exhibition proved that. Mr. G. Thomas moved, and Mr. H. O. Willis seconded, "That this meeting observes with regret the proposals laid before Parliament for calling out the militia, at a time when the late Ministers assured the country that we are, as a nation, on terms of perfect amity with all foreign powers"—which was carried with

three dissentients. Mr. H. Corsham moved, and Dr. Ash seconded, "That in the opinion of this meeting such a measure is both unnecessary and mischievous, dangerously invading the liberties of British subjects, interrupting the regular pursuits of industry and commerce, bearing with peculiar hardship on the working classes of the community, and diffusing an influence most detrimental to public morals."

The proceedings were enlivened by the speeches of two gentlemen named Tamlyn and Clarke, who contended that a stern necessity existed for a militia bill; the latter gentleman argued that in case it was carried into effect, the suffrage should be extended to the whole body of men capable of bearing arms.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The quinquennial meeting of this company was held at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday; Mr. John Gover in the chair.

The chairman said, that they had now arrived at the close of the fifth year of their existence, and he was happy to state, that their profits had much exceeded anything that they could have fairly expected. They had issued policies, in the twelve months, assuring the amount of £211,272, an amount of business which he looked upon as really astonishing. In 1847 the amount assured was £49,998; in 1848, £48,039; in 1849, £107,699; in 1850, £136,365; and in 1851 no less than £211,272. That, however, was not the whole, but only the new business of the society, which, added year by year, would show the following amounts as assured for in their office:—In the first year (1847), £49,998; in the second year, £98,037; in the third year, £205,666; in the fourth year, £342,031; and in the fifth year they presented a grand total—for grand it really was—of £553,303. That was the actual result of their business, with the exception of a few policies, and they were very few, which had been allowed to drop. There was one thing in this increase which he could not help congratulating them upon—namely, that its ratio had been extended year by year, with the exception of the second year, gaining strength as it proceeded. He felt convinced that if the directors had only been enabled to come before them, and stated that they had been enabled to keep up the business of the second year—increasing to the same amount each year—they would have been considered to have done well; but they would see how great was the difference between £48,000 and £211,000. Another circumstance of congratulation was this, that while their business had been increasing, the ratio of their working expenses had been decreased. Then, again, they had been enabled to place out the whole of their money on good security, without keeping large balances on hand, as some of their rivals had been compelled to do; and they had always sources open to them for placing out any additional amount so as to prove advantageous to the company. The deaths had been much below the average upon which their tables were founded, showing the care and attention with which the lives assured had been selected. During the whole five years their prosperity had been going on increasing from year to year; and the profits which had accrued amounted to £8,026 1s. 7d.—being no less than 44 per cent. on the amount of premiums received. Under their deed of settlement, one-half of that amount would be set aside as a reserve fund, and the other half would be divisible among the assurers, either as a cash payment, by an addition to the policy, or by a reduction of premium. If they only increased their business in the same ratio, he would not say of the past year, but of the years 1849 and 1850, they would—twenty, thirty, or fifty years hence—when perhaps he and many of those whom he was then addressing were lying in their tombs—become one of the largest and most prosperous companies in the kingdom.

Mr. Ridge, mayor of Gravesend, moved the adoption of the report, and expressed the great gratification he felt at the progress made by the society. The Rev. S. Martin seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Miller, the vice-chairman, moved the carrying out the recommendation of the directors with reference to the bonus, and called attention to the fact that, whereas by official returns it was shown that the average expenses of twenty-six assurance offices was £5,489 per annum, those of that company were only £3,700; and whereas their expenses in the first year of their existence was as 120 per cent. on their revenue, it was reduced to 35 per cent., and would no doubt be still further reduced year by year, with every exception of business. The division of profits, as now recommended, would show the following practical results:—Supposing a party had been assured for five years for £500, from twenty years of age, it would give a cash bonus for £12 19s., or make an addition to their policies of £30 15s.; and supposing the assured was thirty years of age at the time of effecting his policy, the cash bonus would be £16 12s. 3d., and the addition to the policy £23 15s. 7d.

Mr. Pratt seconded the resolution, which, after a short conversation, was unanimously carried.

The retiring directors were then re-elected, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, directors, and officers, the meeting separated.

Horace Walpole says of a lady, "She has as fine a set of teeth as any woman can have with only two, and those black." So, too, Lord Derby has as fine a set of Ministers as any Protectionist chief can have with only a brace or so that have any experience, and those somewhat the worse for wear.—*Examiner*.

PENDING AND PROSPECTIVE ELECTIONS.

The good people of Buckinghamshire were greatly excited on Saturday, by the appearance in the second edition of the *Aylesbury News* of an address from Benjamin Disraeli to the free and independent electors, soliciting their suffrages on the ground of his desire to "complete the machinery of the constitution by two measures which will invest the people with a power which was once their birth-right; and with a security which I hope their children will inherit. These measures are *Triennial Parliaments* and *Election by Ballot*; and unless these measures be conceded, I cannot comprehend how the conduct of the Government can ever be in harmony with the feelings of the people. Because I am of opinion that those who are invested with power should be qualified for its exercise, I would support the *abrogation* of those Stamp Duties which eventually act as *taxes upon knowledge*." Not a few even of Mr. Disraeli's personal adherents were taken aback; while the genuine natives of Hampden's county exulted over the genius returned to his first love. The editor will doubtless, in his next, express his regret that the document sent him was that addressed by Mr. Disraeli in 1833 to the electors of Marylebone!

The authentic manifesto of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is, however, now before us. He says:—
"The late Administration fell to pieces from internal dissension, and not from the assault of their opponents; and notwithstanding the obvious difficulties of our position, we have felt that to shrink from encountering them would be to leave the country without a Government, and Her Majesty without servants. Our first duty will be to provide for the ordinary and current exigencies of the public service; but, at no distant period, we hope, with the concurrence of the country, to establish a policy in conformity with the principles which in opposition we have felt it our duty to maintain."

We shall endeavour to terminate that strife of classes which, of late years, has exercised so pernicious an influence over the welfare of this kingdom; to accomplish those remedial measures which great productive interests, suffering from unequal taxation, have a right to demand from a just Government; to cultivate friendly relations with all foreign powers, and secure honourable peace; to uphold in their spirit, as well as in their form, our political institutions; and to increase the efficiency, as well as maintain the rights, of our national and Protestant Church.

An administration formed with these objects, and favourable to progressive improvement in every department of the State, is one which, we hope, may obtain the support and command the confidence of the community, whose sympathies are the best foundation for a strong administration, while they are the best security for a mild government.

The High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire has appointed the election to take place on Friday, the 12th—the very day on which Parliament is to re-assemble. Mr. Disraeli will doubtless return to Westminster in the evening the re-elected member for Bucks.

Lord John Manners will be the first of the new men to meet his constituents. The election is appointed for Thursday (to-morrow). Though there is a standing quarrel between the Puseyite poet and a section of the Colchester Conservatives, no opposition is anticipated. Lord John says in his printed address:—

I can honestly say, that I am not conscious of having departed, in my Parliamentary career, from those principles which were my title to your confidence in 1850; nor do I believe that the ancient and loyal borough of Colchester will hesitate, at this momentous crisis, to mark its confidence in Lord Derby's Administration, by entrusting again to my care the honourable duty of representing it in Parliament. To maintain the rights and promote the efficiency of the national Protestant Church, and resist the encroachments of the See of Rome; to combine the preservation of all that is valuable in our ancient institutions with those reforms which practical wisdom shows to be requisite; to reconcile the now conflicting interests of agriculture and manufactures; to restore prosperity and contentment to a ruined or discontented colonial empire; to study the social advancement of the industrious classes, and to prepare the means of national safety in the sad event of war, while striving earnestly to perpetuate the blessings of peace, constitute the policy of the new Administration.

The Liverpool Constitutional Association have made another fruitless endeavour to induce Lord John Manners to become a candidate for the representation of Liverpool at the next general election. A deputation was appointed to wait upon Dr. McNeill upon the subject, and the result of the interview was a deputation to Lord John Manners; but the request of the committee was still firmly refused, the noble lord being desirous of continuing his connexion with Colchester.

The following is the pith of Mr. Henley's address to his Oxfordshire constituents:—"The honour conferred upon me vacates my seat as one of your representatives in the Commons House of Parliament; and in now asking you to exercise your constitutional privilege in my favour, and to re-elect me, you have the opportunity of saying if I have hitherto done my duty."

Lord H. G. Lennox will merely say to the electors of Chichester, "that should you again do me the honour to return me to the House of Commons, it shall be my constant endeavour to support such measures as are calculated to promote the stability of the constitution, the welfare of the Established Church, and the prosperity of all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

Sir Francis T. Baring, Bart., late First Lord of the Admiralty, has visited Portsmouth, and met the committee for securing his re-election. He stated he had not the slightest doubt but that the present ministry would propose some measure of protection,

although perhaps not immediately. This would be the great object of contention at the coming election, and he exhorted his supporters not to lose sight of the terrible evils that would ensue from a reversal of the Free-trade policy. He was an advocate for an extension of the suffrage, and would support it when it came before Parliament again. Some questions referring to subjects of a local character were then put to Sir Francis, and which he answered to the general satisfaction of those present; after which, a resolution expressive of approbation of the statements made by him, and pledging every effort to secure his re-election, was passed.

Mr. Bickham Esq., on Thursday, addressed the electors of Plymouth. He said that he should not have come before them if Lord Ebrington had still desired to represent Plymouth. That noble lord is understood to retire on account of the disaffection of his Protestant friends.

Mr. J. Villiers Shelly was introduced to a party of the electors of Westminster, on Thursday, by the members for Marylebone. Mr. Shelly commenced his address by adverting to a handbill, stating that he had spoken and voted against Reform on the 2nd of March, 1831. That was something like twenty-two years ago, when he was just of age. He had now become of age a second time [laughter], and he could only say that the opinions which he then conscientiously entertained had become small by degrees and beautifully less. He had become the unflinching advocate of free-trade, progress, and reform, vote by ballot, an extension of the suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and the abolition of the system of centralisation. A resolution, declaring Mr. Shelly deserving the support of the electors, was carried unanimously.

The Leeds Mercury is happy to announce that a very cordial reconciliation has taken place between the two sections of reformers in the borough of Leeds, and that they are resolved to go to the election a united body, for the return of two decided reformers and free-traders. Those who at the last election supported Mr. Sturge have evinced their readiness to vote for Mr. Marshall; and those who then supported Mr. Marshall have shown their disposition to vote for a candidate entertaining the opinions of the other section of Liberals. The gentlemen fixed upon by the leading Liberals as a colleague to Mr. Marshall, is Francis Carbott, Esq. He has for many years been a leading member of the corporation. On the Conservative side, it is expected the candidates will be William Beckett, Esq., the present member, and John Gott, Esq. They both possess great local influence. The contest will, no doubt, be a severe one; but in the present state of the register, it is believed, with union, that the Liberal party will be able to carry both their men.

Messrs. Harris and Ellis, the present members for Leicester, have issued addresses to the electors, intimating that a dissolution is near at hand, and that they do not intend again soliciting their suffrages. This is in accordance with the understanding come to after the unseating of Sir J. Walsley and Mr. R. Gardner, both of whom are expected to offer themselves to their late constituents for re-election, with every chance of success.

Mr. Wegg Prosser having announced his intention not to offer himself again for Hertfordshire, two candidates have come forward in addition to Mr. Booker, namely, Mr. J. King, a "Conservative, a Protectionist, and a Protestant," and Mr. C. S. B. Hanbury, a sort of Conservative Free-trader. Mr. C. Lewis will again come forward on the Liberal interest. The hon. gentleman has just issued his address, of which the *Hereford Times* (Protectionist paper), remarks:—"The address of Mr. Cornwall Lewis is certainly the most lucid we ever read; it is worthy in every respect of the high reputation of the hon. gentleman."

On Thursday evening a meeting of the electors of Oldham favourable to the return of Mr. John Cobbett, was held. Resolutions were passed to the effect that efforts should be made to secure the return of that gentleman at the next election.

The *Scotman* states that Mr. Geo. Thompson, jun., the late Lord Provost of Aberdeen, has been induced, by the strong feeling of a large and influential body of his fellow-citizens, to offer himself as their representative in Parliament. His political views are liberal, or, as he himself states, "those of progressive reform."

CONCLUSION OF THE HOLMFIRTH INQUEST.—After a week's sittings, the jury, in conformity with the coroner's charge, have returned the following verdict:—

We find that Elisha Marsden came to her death by drowning, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry Reservoir. We also find that the Bilberry Reservoir was defective in its original construction, and that the commissioners, engineers, and overlookers, were grossly culpable in not seeing to the proper regulation of the works—that the commissioners, in permitting the Bilberry Reservoir to remain for several years in a dangerous state, with a full knowledge thereof, and not lowering the waste-pit, have been guilty of wilful and culpable negligence, and we regret that the reservoir being under the management of a corporation prevents us from bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, as we are convinced that the gross and culpable negligence of the commissioners would have subjected them to such a verdict had they been in the position of a private individual or a firm. We also hope that the Legislature will take into its most serious consideration the propriety of making provision for the protection of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects exposed to danger from reservoirs placed by corporations in situations similar to those under the charge of the Holme Reservoir Commissioners.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CRISIS.

Simultaneously with the meeting of one hundred and eight Manchester men, yesterday se'nnight—at which Mr. Geo. Wilson uttered the ominous threat, "The moment you put one penny upon the bread of the poor man, look to yourself, Lord Derby, and to your order"—the men of Birmingham were repeating what they have all along said, and is now confessed in Manchester, that Parliamentary reform is essential to the final settlement of the corn law question.

The Birmingham meeting was convened for the consideration of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill; but the Ministerial change of course gave a new turn to the speaking. The Mayor presided. Mr. George Edmonds moved a resolution declaring Lord John's bill to contain the minimum of Parliamentary reform; and that no ministry, not prepared to concede so much, is entitled to the confidence of the country. Mr. George Dawson, in seconding the resolution, argued the advisability of taking any instalment as a means of obtaining more. Mr. Alderman Baldwin, however, moved a complete suffrage amendment, which was adopted with little objection.

On Wednesday evening there was a crowded meeting at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. Mr. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. Locke King, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., and Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., were present. Mr. W. A. Wilkinson presided. Mr. T. Harvey moved:—

That the sudden and abrupt termination of Lord John Russell's Ministry shall in no degree deter the inhabitants of Lambeth from pressing forward their well-matured demands for a thorough reform of the House of Commons; this meeting being fully convinced that if ever there was a time when interest as well as duty called for unanimity to prevail among all classes of reformers, it is the present. This meeting, therefore, calls upon every liberal constituency, throughout the country, at once to pledge their representatives to demand of the Government such a change in our representative system as shall embrace the important principles of residential suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial parliaments, equal electoral districts, and the abolition of the property qualification for members.

Mr. J. P. Murrrough, in seconding the resolution, said, they were met to celebrate the obsequies of Whiggery and finality, and he hoped they had seen the last of Lord John Russell [loud cheers]. Mr. D'Eyncourt declared he would have voted against the bill if Schedule B. had not been withdrawn or amended. The extension of the franchise without the ballot would be worse than useless. The larger the franchise the more necessary the ballot. At the last election for that borough only one-fourth the electors had voted. The reason was, they did not wish to compromise themselves with their constituents. Let the people have the free exercise of their rights, and they would form the most powerful militia that could be desired. The Earl of Derby had told them the late Reform Bill was to be final; but the people would see about that. Had the late Government continued in office and proceeded with their Reform Bill, he should have consulted his constituents whether it was better to seek to introduce amendments or reject it at once ["reject it."]. He should have moved an amendment for the introduction of triennial parliaments, and for giving the franchise to every ratepayer, irrespective of the amount. This would have increased the electoral body throughout the kingdom by something like three millions. If the people were true to themselves the present men must make way for an honest ministry, who would not bring in such a Reform Bill as the last, but one which would satisfy the country at large. Mr. Thwaites said, let the people beware of accepting any instalment of reform, which would defer the great consummation they so earnestly desired [cheers]. Mr. Bryson moved an amendment in favour of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and payment of members; but not above a score of hands was held up in its favour. The original motion was carried amidst loud cheering. Mr. Webber moved, and Mr. Townsend seconded:—

That this meeting, viewing with deep regret the sudden advent to power of a party who have hitherto been the avowed enemies of progress, and the advocates of the onerous tax upon food, calls upon the friends of humanity in a determined manner to resist, by every constitutional means, any attempt to reimpose a bread tax.

Mr. Locke King, M.P., rejoined there was an end to the Reform scheme of Lord John Russell. Mr. Alcock said, when the new ministers asked for the supplies, they must be required first to explain their policy, and to state whether they meant to disturb the free-trade measures. He for one was prepared to pursue that course.

Our Postscript will record the commencement of a vigorous agitation in Lancashire and the West Riding.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.—The Colonial Legislature of South Australia has passed a bill authorizing the Government to make a railway from Adelaide, the capital, to its port. Mr. John Cartwright Hill, the son of Mr. Commissioner Hill, and nephew of Mr. Rowland Hill, of the Post-office, is appointed chief engineer to the undertaking.

PROPOSED LEGAL UNIVERSITY.—The committee appointed by the Benchers of the four Inns of Court to take into consideration the subjects of legal education has made its report. The recommendation is, to establish five professorships—of Jurisprudence, Civil Law, Real Property and Common Law, Equity and Constitutional Law,—the institution of examinations,—and that the degree of barrister be refused to all who have not attended the lectures and passed the examinations. The emoluments of the professors to be a salary of 300 guineas each, and a fifth share of the entrance fees of five guineas from each student.

About £16,000 have been collected for the sufferers at Holmfirth.

A PARISH RATE LAID BY A MINORITY.

A great number of the most influential rate-payers of the parish of Shoreditch, attended on Saturday at Worship-street Police Court, in a state of much anxiety, to oppose an application about to be made to Mr. Corrie, for his ratification of a rate against which they energetically protested.

The ratepayers and governing body of this parish have been for a good many years engaged in a series of sharp and acrimonious contests. The former considering themselves rated to an exorbitant and unnecessary extent, formed a Parochial Association for the protection of their interests. This led to a great number of cases before the magistrates, generally resulting in decisions adverse to the association, but, in the course of the investigations that ensued defalcations to a large amount were discovered in the accounts of two of the collectors, who were apprehended and placed at the bar of this court for embezzlement, one to the extent of about £500, and the other to somewhere near £700. One of the defaulters was tried and severely punished, while the other only escaped a similar fate by dying in prison. Another movement in restriction of rating has again sprung up lately; and, the ratepayers having been duly called upon to meet in vestry and vote a rate, counter-placards were issued, exhorting them to make a stand for no more than 8d. in the pound, which was declared to be amply sufficient for all proper and reasonable purposes. A rating to that amount was accordingly carried by an overwhelming majority, and there, as it was maintained upon a subsequent ballot, it was supposed that the matter would end; but the defeated officials and minority exercised the power given to the trustees by a local act, as they contend, voted an additional twopenny in the pound. Before this could be enforced, however, the magistrate's signature in ratification of it was indispensable, and to obtain or prevent the enforcement of the additional percentage the respective parties now attended.

Mr. Prendergast, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Ware, the vestry clerk, appeared on behalf of the trustees, and having drawn the magistrate's attention to the terms of the act above referred to, claimed his signature to the rate for the extra amount, which was wanted to meet demands that were pressing and valid.

Mr. Bingley, one of the trustees, addressed the Bench in a speech of considerable length and ability, and having pointed out the hardship of the ratepayers being assessed in this manner, in such direct opposition to their wishes as to amount to a virtual supercession of the right of controlling their own affairs, contended that to sanction such an assessment would be countenancing injustice; and that as the clause giving the objectionable power was not so restrictive and injunctive as to render the magistrate's sanction a matter of course, he would be justified in withholding his assent.

Mr. Howes, Mr. Bathurst, and another gentleman, also urged the same points, contending that the power referred to was inoperative, except where a rate had been refused altogether; but Mr. Corrie intimated his conviction that the rate had been made in a strictly legal manner, according to the terms of the act laid before him, and it appeared to him that he had no option but to sign the rate in the way demanded. The only course he could suggest to the parties was to appeal before the court of quarter sessions.

Mr. Bingley expressed his intention to adopt that course, but the general opinion seemed to be that some steps should be taken to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious clauses.

ITEMS OF ASSIZE AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The man Styles, charged with the murder of his wife, was examined on Monday, for the third time, at the Marylebone Police Court, and again remanded.

Three Irishmen, and as many Irishwomen, are in prison for a furious assault on two police constables—one of whom they cut down with a chopper—in Mile end Old Town. They were remanded by the Thames Police Court magistrate till the wounded officer is able to leave the hospital.

Lawson, a master sweep, has been convicted, at the Middlesex Sessions, of robbing the Queen, by cutting out seven pieces of looking-glass from frames in Kensington Palace, to which he had free access as the appointed sweep. He has been sent to prison for six months.

David Claridge, a youth of fifteen, has been convicted, at the Hertford Assizes, of setting fire to a barn. Mr. Justice Coleridge said that the crime of arson had been carried on to so great an extent in this country, that it was absolutely necessary, notwithstanding the prisoner's youth and apparent respectability, he should pass a severe sentence. He then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for fourteen years.

At Northampton, the woman Pinckard has been found guilty of the murder of her mother-in-law, by strangling (the details we gave some time since), and sentenced to death, without hope of mercy.

Farrow, deputy overman at Trimdon Pit, South Durham, has been formally committed, on a coroner's warrant, for manslaughter. He had been warned not to let the miners work in a particular spot—he did allow them—an explosion ensued, three men were killed, and Farrow himself was very badly burnt. This was on the 26th of January, and he is not yet sufficiently strong to allow of his removal to gaol.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 3, Two o'clock.

THE LONDON REFORM CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Delegates and leading Reformers convened by the National Association, assembled yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, in Saint Martin's Hall. The attendance was considerable, and increased as the day advanced.

Sir Joshua Walmsley, as President of the Association, addressed the Conference in an able and conciliatory speech, reviewing the progress of the movement, the position of public affairs, and the new duties imposed upon the executive and its constituents. Sir Joshua concluded by moving that Mr. Hume, M.P., preside, which was seconded by Mr. George Thompson, M.P., and carried with great acclamation.

Robert Heywood, Esq., of Bolton, and R. Walters, Esq., of Newcastle, were appointed Vice-Presidents of the Conference, and Mr. George Thompson the Secretary.

A business committee, consisting of seven gentlemen, were next proposed.

Mr. E. Jones wished to know if he was eligible to sit upon this Conference. He had been deputed by the metropolitan Chartists to attend this meeting and watch its proceedings.—The chairman replied in the affirmative.

The election of Mr. Searle—of Mr. Birch, "of the University of Oxford, a farmer and a good Radical"—of Mr. Lattimore, as representing the agricultural interest—and of Mr. Edward Miall, as representing the Radical Reform press, was carried.

A gentleman proposed the election of Mr. B. O'Brien. Mr. G. Thompson said that gentleman was not eligible, as he was not a member of the National Parliamentary Reform Association.

Mr. Dick (of Finsbury) declared that he doubted the honesty of the association. The Chairman indignantly repelled the insinuation, and said while he occupied the chair he would not allow Mr. Dick or any other man to call in question the honesty of the Association.

A Delegate from the Tower Hamlets was satisfied that there would be no fair play at this meeting, and he should therefore withdraw from it.

A Working Man said he had been admitted to this meeting by a card, and he was sorry to see members of his class so utterly regardless of all order and decorum as some of them had exhibited to-day.

Mr. Holyoake, Mr. Jackson, of Yarmouth, and Mr. Gregory Foster, were also elected members of the business committee.

Mr. Miall thanked the Conference for having elected him, but he could only accept the office upon the understanding that the object of this Conference was to promote the scheme of reform adopted by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association—and not to reopen the question of its basis; with which he would have nothing to do [cheers].

The business committee then retired to enter upon their functions.

Mr. Hume addressed the meeting at some length, reminding the Conference that he had been forty-one years in the House of Commons, and, during the whole of that time, had voted in favour of progressive reform. He assisted in drawing up the Charter, but in this country we were ruled by the majority, and he was therefore not disposed to sacrifice the improvement of his fellow-men because he could not get all he wanted. The disunion which arose between him and the Chartists twelve years ago had so long delayed the progress of reform. They wanted to go too fast—faster, indeed, than there were horses sufficient to carry the coach. Surely, if they could not get to Oxford, they ought not to object to go half the way, and it was with the view of carrying out that idea as applied to reform that this Conference had been called. It was to unite all parties in favour of a compromise without giving up the full opinion that they professed, and he hoped the movement would be suffered to go on without interruption [cheers].

On the return of the business committee, Mr. Miall read the report.

The Rev. John Burnet humourously rebuked the behaviour of the Finsbury delegate.

Mr. Varian stated himself to be a Chartist and a Financial Reformer—he rose for the purpose of denying the statement which had been made, that the bulk of the people were with the Association. It was obvious that it was the interest of this Association to have the people with them, and it was equally obvious that they had not series of "Hear" and "No". He saw no working men in the constitution of the society, and the fact was that the working classes did not go with the Association.

Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., differed from the last speaker. If the people were not with the Association, with whom were they? He emphatically asserted that they were [cries of "No, no," and "Hear"]. He himself was a Chartist, and he was sure that if the Chartists went along with this Association they would have a much better chance of obtaining the objects for which they were striving. This, however, was not the time for the discussion of the principles of the society—they had been settled long ago—it was a meeting for business purposes, and the object of it was to settle the means by which those views could be best carried out.

Mr. G. Dawson said that he was a thorough Chartist himself, and had at a meeting of the Association at Birmingham proposed and carried an amendment in favour of universal suffrage. He himself had regretted that the Association had not committed itself to a broader principle; but he had

always been an enemy to obstructive policies, and he never would be guilty of it. Though he would never give up universal suffrage, he should never refuse to give help to any who went that same way. That was the sense, too, of the town of Birmingham.

Mr. M'Cullagh, M.P., said that the time was come when they must join the flag of Reform to that of Free-trade, and insist in calling on the people in a mass to say and determine whether they would have a corn-law or not. The great object they had to attain was unanimity—without it they could do nothing [cheers].

The chairman said that now the time had come when the delegates from the different constituencies of the country would come forward and announce the state of feeling in their different localities.

Mr. Gessin, of Bedford, said that in his borough the general feeling was in favour of progressive reform. Mr. Dean was an advocate of the rights of man, and when any man proved to him what his rights were, he would be the first to join in obtaining those rights.

Mr. Dick regretted that he could not act with this Association. They had not the people with them, nor ever would have, until they recognised the great principle of manhood suffrage. He could not see why a war-cry should be got up against Lord Derby: he had done nothing against the people [series of "Oh, oh," and laughter]. Mr. Dick denied that he was an advocate of Lord Derby, or any humbug whatever [laughter]. He would not support Financial Reformers merely as such; they must embrace the real basis of Parliamentary Reform—universal suffrage.

Mr. Le Blond (of Bradford) hoped that the meeting would not accept Mr. Dick as a representative of the Chartist body. He repudiated him as such. With regard to the town from which he came, there was a strong branch association there, which in its principles went far beyond the programme of the mother Association, but was ready to co-operate with it to obtain as great a measure of reform as possible.

The Rev. Benjamin Parsons (of Stroud) said that he was, as most of the Conference knew he was, a decided Chartist, and so were the great majority of the working men of his neighbourhood. Both he and they, however, were disposed to aid this Association, because, even if it did not go the whole length which they did, it still went the same way with them.

Mr. Holyoake said, that he was one of the Council of the National Charter Association, and on behalf of that association he could say that they were ready to join in confederated action with the Parliamentary Reform Association, as having the same ends, though modified, with themselves. He had also been long a worker in associations for social reform, and on behalf of such associations he could say that they would also aid in attaining Parliamentary Reform.

The Rev. Dr. Burns said that for the last few years a conviction had been gaining strength among the Dissenters of this country that it was the duty of Christian ministers to mingle to some extent in politics. A meeting had been held by some Dissenting ministers of the metropolis, in which a resolution was come to to support the association.

Mr. Ernest Jones, who was received with loud cheers, protested against the manner in which the business of the Conference had been conducted, in not allowing a vote to any but those who they knew would vote in favour of their motions, and in confining the speakers to ten minutes. In that time it was impossible for him to prove what it was his wish to do, and that was, that the measure which this association proposed was reactionary. The fact was, that they had not, and would not have the working classes with them, and without them they could do nothing. These two propositions he would undertake to prove, and he challenged Sir Joshua Walmsley, or any other member of the council, to meet him and discuss the question. Nothing but expediency would compel the Chartists to join this association, and the general opinion among the Chartists was, that they could do better without such an association.

After quiet had been restored to some extent, Mr. Thomas Clarke repudiated the assertion that Mr. Jones represented the Chartists, or that his assertions had any truth in them. He, on the contrary, asserted that as far as his locality was concerned, the Chartists were in favour of this Association, and were ready to give all support to it in their power.

Mr. T. Clark, of Manchester, then stood forward, and was received with cheers from one party, and cries from others of "Traitor," "Spy." The noise was so great that for some time no speaker could be heard, although several rose in different parts of the Conference.

Mr. G. Thompson called the meeting to order. He never had in all his experience seen so much violence on the part of a mere section of a meeting tolerated so long and with such calmness.

Mr. Lattimore presented the resolutions drawn up by the committee for the public meeting this evening.

Mr. Slack moved a resolution, limiting the right of speaking and voting at the subsequent meetings of the Conference to members of the Association, except in peculiar circumstances.

The resolution was seconded, but met with so many objections—Mr. Hume and the more influential members of the Association present all concurring in expressing their sincere belief that the disturbances of the morning would not again be repeated, and that the resolution was therefore unnecessary—that it was accordingly withdrawn.

The Conference adjourned at half-past 5 (until 10

this morning), after passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly but briefly acknowledged by Mr. Hume.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

The meeting which the committee appointed on Tuesday se'nnight was authorized to convene, was held yesterday at Newall's Buildings, Manchester. The early morning trains brought an unusual number of manufacturers to Manchester, and the Exchange exhibited a spectacle of greater animation than upon ordinary occasions. At three o'clock a crowded meeting was assembled, who gave a warm reception to the leading Free-traders upon their appearance on the platform. The M.P.'s, present were, Mr. Cobden, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Henry, Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. C. Hindley, and Mr. R. Milligen. Among gentlemen from a distance was Dr. T. Price. A great number of letters of adhesion were read.

Mr. G. Wilson, on taking the chair, said, they had now to deal not merely with a Conservative Administration, but with Earl Derby, as the head of a Protectionist Government; and if any justification could be required for their convening this meeting in the middle of a market day, it must be found in the Administration itself. Previous to taking such a step they had sought the advice of all those excellent friends of the League who, during three years, afforded them their support, their advice, and concurrence. There was but one opinion offered, and that was advising the revival of the League [cheers]. At a meeting held on the previous evening it had been resolved to propose certain resolutions to the meeting, which he would read:—

1. That an Administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honour of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti-corn-law League be re-constituted, under the rules and regulations by which that body was formerly organized.
2. That the council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favour of the re-enactment, under whatever pretence or form, of any duty upon the importation of foreign corn.
3. That, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agricultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests, as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the free-trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country, resolved that a memorial to the Queen, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to her Majesty.
4. That in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription be forthwith commenced, and that a call of ten per cent. upon all subscriptions of £10 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full.

Mr. Cobden, on rising to move the first of these resolutions, was received with immense cheering. The following are the important passages of his speech:—

I wish it to be distinctly understood that I propose in any part which I may take in connexion with our renewed efforts—if you decide that we are to renew them—I intend to pursue precisely the same course as before [cheers]. I have no other object in view. I appear here to serve no party of politicians: I don't come here with the view of taking any steps which shall be likely to displace one body of men to replace in their stead men of another complexion of party politics. I appear here solely to advocate a cause which I believe experience has shown to be worthy of an effort; and we will, if you please, if we renew our labours, be under the same rules and regulations which led on triumphantly to victory on the last occasion [cheers]. I say, experience has shown, that what we are engaged in was worthy of the effort which we bestowed upon it. I may solemnly declare, for myself, that in the most exaggerated flights of my fancy, I never expected so great a result from the labours of the League as has been witnessed within the last four years of our experience [hear, hear]. Take the single fact which comprises almost our whole case. Since the day we laid down our arms there has been imported into this country, in grain and flour of all kinds, an amount of human subsistence equal to upwards of 50 millions of quarters of grain [hear, hear]—a larger quantity than had been imported from foreign countries during the 31 years preceding 1846. On the lowest computation, you have had five millions of your countrymen or countrywomen, or your country-children subsisting upon corn brought from foreign countries. And what does it say of the comfort you have brought to the households of these families? [hear, hear.] What does it say of the peace, the prosperity, and the serenity of the domestic life of those to whose houses these millions of quarters of grain have been introduced, and who, but for your exertions, might have been left in penury, and subsisting on potatoes? These, then, are the reasons, these are the sufficient justification for our wishing to maintain the ground we have achieved. Now, there are many gentlemen—perhaps some among those who are present on this occasion—who press us to enter upon other questions as well as the corn laws. They say, "Why don't you go for a larger measure of Parliamentary reform, which will not only enable you to carry free trade in corn, but will also enable you to carry many other things?" [hear, hear.] Now, it seems to me that the fallacy which lies in this argument or entreaty is this: it is assumed that because we are going to make an effort to put an end for ever to this war upon free trade, that therefore we intend to exclude other people from entering on the consideration of other questions. What we say is this, that having shown you the vast social benefits which have arisen from the emancipation of the people in the article of food, we don't feel justified, whilst we are sure, or at least morally certain, that in a few months we can put this question for ever out of the category of controversial questions—we don't feel justified in placing ourselves backward, or taking up other questions on which the public are not so well informed or so well united. We, the men who have had a responsible position in this agitation before, do not think it advisable to change our responsible position in the House of Commons from a majority into a minority—to retard the definite settlement of this question, instead of three or four months, for probably as many years more [loud cheers].

We advocate an immediate dissolution of Parliament, after these necessary public forms have been gone through. Now it will be said, why should you dissolve Parliament and seek an immediate issue on this question? Many of our friends may think it rather rash, when we are beginning to organize, to seek to bring our opponents into mortal combat. It is possible that one who is a member of the House of Commons may have better opportunities to judge as to the reasons which may determine such a policy as this, than those who are not within the arena of our political legislation. Gentlemen, I have the strongest belief that we are safe from everything but delay, and the tricks of politicians which will be practised during this delay [cheers]. I want to bring this question to a definitive issue without being mixed up with any other question. We have not only friends who wish us to blend other questions with ours, by which we might materially damage our cause, and probably altogether sacrifice it, but our enemies will play the same game, for it is their only chance. Already I see the enemy hoisting the flag, trying to raise the banner of religious intolerance. You may have Protestantism and Popery thrust before the question of the bread tax. It is the old thing over again; your enemies will try to be religious; they will pretend to be the only religious part of the country [cheers and laughter]. They who tax the people's bread will profess to be the great champions of religion. You know in the olden time that they who devoured the widow's house for pretence made long prayers [cheers and laughter]. I should not wonder if they try to raise the issue of the monarchy. I have seen it already put forth that the monarchy is in danger if we are allowed to succeed in our objects [laughter]. But I am told we must allow the Protectionists to remain in office for twelve months, to give them time to abandon all their professions and their principles [laughter]—and cheat their friends [cheers and laughter]. I am afraid they will cheat us [hear, hear]. But what morality is this? We are to be told that a body of men who have leaped into power simply and solely because of their Protectionist principles, if you will only let them remain in office and draw their salaries—from £4,000 a year down to £1,200—will abandon every one of their professions, scatter their principles to the winds, and allow their dupes—the Protectionists—to go and whistle for protection [cheers and laughter]. That, I say, is something new in the morals of politics in this country. I tell you candidly I do not believe Lord Derby and his colleagues to be half so base as these advisers take them to be. Would the men who hunted that illustrious statesman almost to his grave for having abolished the corn laws, whose sole political capital, from that time to this, has been the sarcasm and the obloquy with which they have covered his name, and the abuse with which they have loaded the gentlemen of the "Manchester School" [laughter]—are these men going to do, not what Sir R. Peel did, but ten times worse? That would be to fall lower than they are in France. I believe the Ministry to be sincere in their professions. I believe they come into office with the view to carry out those professions, but are you going to allow them to remain in office, to be sharpening their sword in order that they may stab you when they find you off your guard? ["No, no."] Our own Mr. Villiers—our old and trusty representative in the House of Commons—has given notice [loud cheers] of a motion to bring the House to the test on this question. Now, as it has been said that Mr. Villiers is a brother of Lord Clarendon, and may have a Whig object in bringing forward this measure, I may as well state that it was at our instance that Mr. Villiers gave notice of that motion; and that he foresaw at the moment what would be said as to his wishing to reinstate the fallen Ministry. He even said to me, "You might bring forward the motion yourself, probably, with more propriety;" but I said it was due to him, who had so nobly maintained our principle in the House of Commons—that nobody else should be allowed to intervene on this question whilst he remained in the House [cheers]. I will go further in explanation of this matter. It was suggested to Mr. Villiers that the motion should declare that the House has no confidence in any Government which did not support the principle of Free-trade. But he himself struck out of the motion all reference to the Administration, because he would not give the motion the semblance of a party attack. If there should be any difficulty in bringing the question to issue by the terms of this motion, then I do hope Mr. Villiers will bring forward a vote of want of confidence. I hope this will be done rather than let the question go undecided another session. You are told that this is a very wrong time to dissolve the Parliament. Now, gentlemen, I will tell you candidly, and it is a secret probably coming from a member of Parliament, that I never knew yet the proper time for a dissolution in the eyes of members of Parliament [cheers and laughter]. The indirect threat which was held out by Lord Derby, that if we did not behave ourselves in the House of Commons he would dissolve Parliament, is very likely to be influential with a very large portion of our body in the House, unless you bring public opinion to bear upon them. If you memorialize the Queen, and say you think it desirable that in April or May this question should be settled—if members know that it is the determination of the country, I mean the Free-trade party in the country—then, when a motion is brought forward to suspend the voting of the supplies by merely voting supply on account, you will have a vote of want of confidence in the Government directly. I think the greatest of all evils a country can suffer from, is, by all the great interests being kept in suspense on this vital question [cheers]. Your merchants, your manufacturers, your ship-owners, your colonists, all require to know how this thing is to be finally settled; they want to enter into transactions enduring over one year or two years. The whole wages and profits of this empire are bound up in this question [hear, hear]. And, therefore, talk not to me of some intrigues between the diplomats of Vienna and Paris—of some new chicanery, or atrocity, if you will, of the President of the French Republic—talk not to me of these distant shadowy evils, in comparison with the disturbance and unsettlement of the whole industry and commerce of the country. By and by they will ask Mr. Bright if he is willing to go to the Horse Guards, or probably they will ask if I shall become Lord Chancellor. But, gentlemen, are there any such consequences involved in this measure? They say, "You cannot form any other administration except this," or "You cannot carry on the business of Parliament unless you have either the Protectionists or the Whigs in office." But they forget that when

this question is settled the Protectionist party will disappear. If you have one dissolution on this subject you will never find another politician who will the tin kettle of Protection to his tail afterwards [cheers and laughter]. I have always said—I said it seven years ago—that we shall destroy two or three Governments before this question is settled. And now I say, without caring for the consequences at all—I dare the consequences, feeling certain that the consequences will be useful to the country; I say, let all units—all classes of the country, the humblest as well as the richest—and let us put this Government to one of three courses; either they must recant fully and completely their principles of protection, or they must resign their seats in the Government, or they shall dissolve Parliament. One of these courses we will compel them to adopt [loud cheers]. And when you have accomplished either of these objects, then you will have effected all that you have in view. I do not doubt that the Government of this country will be carried on. I do not see that there is any necessity for your despairing of finding other men as good in every other respect, if not as good Protectionists, as the present Government; but I say, let every man, woman, and child, join together to force the Government to one of these courses. And, having done so, do not let us be alarmed by any bugbear, or be led away by any false scents. Let us pursue the same course we did before; and, in less than four months from this hour, you will be relieved from all the labours in which you are now engaged. (The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Robert Ashton (of Hyde) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., moved, and Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., seconded the next resolution; on which Mr. Harvey (of Liverpool) attempted to engraft a sentence respecting the currency.

Mr. J. Bright, M.P., rose, amidst great applause, to move the third resolution. He began by saying that to revive the League for the destruction of the Derby Cabinet seemed like—

Ocean into tempest sent,
To wait a father, or to drown a fly.

The hon. gentleman's speech—reported by electric telegraph—was devoted to an exposure of the tendencies of the new Administration from the constituencies represented by them. He concluded by moving the following memorial:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty.—We, your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, conscious of the earnest solicitude which your Majesty feels for the welfare and happiness of your people, and impressed with a deep sense of the danger which now threatens the security of those great measures of commercial policy which during the last four years have conduced so greatly to the prosperity and social contentment of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, have seen with distrust and apprehension the absorption to power of a Government pledged by all the obligations of personal honour and public duty, to attempt the restoration of odious restrictions on the trade and industry of this country. That your memorialists, whilst reporting their solemn and emphatic protest against any and every attempt to re-impose, in whatever shape, taxes on the food of the people, are firmly persuaded that an overwhelming majority of the British people are, by every constitutional means, prepared to resist and defeat such a policy as an unjust and dangerous aggression on the rights and industry, the freedom of trade and commerce, and the social welfare and domestic happiness of the great mass of your Majesty's subjects. That your memorialists believe that doubt and uncertainty on this subject are calculated to disturb and jeopardise all trading and industrial operations; to keep alive a spirit of agitation and restlessness throughout your Majesty's dominions; to foment false hopes and foster injurious apprehensions; and that very sound reasons of State-policy demand an immediate and decisive settlement of a question fraught with such momentous elements of union and disunion to all the great interests of the nation. Your memorialists, therefore, would respectfully and humbly beseech your Majesty not to suffer the labours of your subjects to be postponed to the exigencies of a temporary administration, or any party difficulties that may conflict with sound maxims of constitutional policy, but that your Majesty, in the just exercise of your royal prerogative, would cause the great issue now pending between the responsible advisers of the Crown and the people to be forthwith and finally determined by a speedy dissolution of Parliament. And your memorialists will ever remain,

Mr. Thomas Basker seconded the resolution.
Mr. Ashworth (of Turton) moved, and Mr. Kershaw, M.P., seconded, the last resolution.
Subscription papers were then handed round; and presently the chairman announced fifteen subscriptions of £1,000 each; fifteen of £500; two of £300; six of £250; five of £200; one of £150; eighteen of £100; ten of £50; besides six smaller sums. In about twenty-five minutes, £37,500 had been subscribed, being at the rate of more than £1,000 per minute. This, the chairman said, surpassed anything that could have been supposed possible, considering the want of previous preparation.
The meeting, before separating, gave three hearty cheers for the reconstruction of the League.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Monday evening, says:—"P. R.—There is a report here that an insurrectional movement has broken out at Brussels. I give as I receive it, having no time to make inquiries."

A large body of the liberal members of the House of Commons have been invited to meet Lord John Russell on the 11th inst. with a view to some consultation and determination on the present position of public affairs.

Mr. Christopher (one of the new Ministry) has issued an address to his Lincolnshire constituents, in which he says,—"I accept office under the Administration of Lord Derby, from a conviction of his sincere desire to reverse that financial and commercial policy which has proved so injurious to native industry and capital."

Mr. W. Coningham—a leader in the co-operative movement—has put out an address to the electors of the Tower Hamlets, as a Radical Reformer, Anti-state-churchman, and Free-trader.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, Wednesday, March 6, 1852.
The trade here today is chiefly at Manchester's prices.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "Berean."—Next week.

"W. Hazell."—The case is one of great oppression, but we fear he has no legal remedy.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1852.

SUMMARY.

A PROTECTIONIST Ministry having been installed in office, such members of it as were selected from the House of Commons are obliged to reappear before their constituents. Their addresses and speeches will, no doubt, undergo close scrutiny, with a view to the discovery, if possible, of materials for filling in the outline of the government policy presented to the House of Peers by the Earl of Derby on Friday evening. Inasmuch, however, as these gentlemen are probably, as yet, as much in darkness as to the details of the general course to be taken as any other members of the community, we are not sanguine that any very precise or valuable information will be extracted from these electioneering documents. They throw no new light upon any one of the topics referred to by the Earl of Derby himself—unless the address of Mr. Disraeli to the Buckinghamshire electors may be taken to indicate a more settled purpose on the part of the Administration to reverse, if practicable, the Free-trade policy of the country than the Premier's speech had led the public to suspect. On one point, however, the addresses to electors are singularly unanimous—that point being the promotion of the efficiency, and extension of the influence, of the Established Church.

The country hitherto has borne itself calmly enough under the novel prospect of political affairs presented by the recent change. It is clear that, at present, the people are not conscious of imminent danger. They know their own strength—they believe that the new Ministry are also aware of it—and it is not probable that they will be induced to put it out unnecessarily. The League, however, have put themselves on the alert. The gentlemen who once constituted its counsel have met together at Manchester, and resolved upon resuscitating that organization, should the Ministerial avowals be regarded as partaking of a character to call for it. Their first meeting was adjourned over to last evening, and our Post-script will probably announce the result at which they have arrived. Of course, at the present moment of writing, we know not what may be the measures they may deem befitting the present crisis; but we cannot forbear expressing an earnest hope that they will not limit themselves to the maintenance of Free-trade. They must perceive that the peril which now besets it, together with the dead-lock in which all legislative proceedings have become fixed, arises exclusively from the defective representation of the people in Parliament, and that there is no guarantee for the security of the good already enjoyed, no rational hope of obtaining that which has long been desired and expected, but in a House of Commons harmonizing with the public will. They will have perpetual assaults upon mere outposts, unless they are determined boldly upon an overthrow of the citadel. Their attitude, to be effectually self-defensive, must be one of aggression. They must clear the neighbourhood of the enemy which ever and anon alarms them for the safety of their own hearths. Otherwise, we may go on from year to year fighting for nothing but free-trade, and leaving all other great questions in abeyance.

The Houses of Parliament re-assembled on Friday night after their brief adjournment. In the House of Commons writs were moved for those places which had been vacated by acceptance of office, and some private business was transacted. In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby presented a sketch of the policy which would distinguish the course of the Government over which he presides. Its foreign policy would aim at the maintenance of peace by a strict adherence to existing treaties, a faithful performance of all in-

ternational obligations, a recognition of the right of every State to determine upon its own domestic affairs, and an earnest desire to settle all matters of minor dispute with courtesy and forbearance. The hospitality of this country would be firmly preserved, but foreign refugees would not be allowed whilst residing here to levy war against their respective Governments. Legal and social reforms would occupy the favourable consideration of her Majesty's advisers, but no educational measure would have their sanction which was not based upon religious grounds, and the operations of which were not guided by the parochial clergy. They would uphold the Church Establishment in all its integrity; they would resist every attempt to impair or curtail its rights, privileges, honours, and possessions, and they would seek to extend its influence as the best means of elevating and Christianizing the population of these realms. As to the question of Free-trade, the Earl of Derby said that his opinions were unchanged, but that, inasmuch as he knew that in reference to this question he could not command a majority in the lower House, and doubted whether he could obtain one in the upper, he should make no immediate proposition, but refer the final settlement of this much-disputed point to be decided by the deliberate expression of opinion on the part of the intelligence of the country. The noble lord was somewhat closely pressed by Earl Grey upon this point, but nothing more distinct was elicited from him. Both Houses were adjourned for a fortnight, in order to give time for the re-election of those members of the House of Commons whose seats are vacated.

The Conference of Delegates convened by the National Reform Association commenced its sittings yesterday, in St. Martin's Hall. The attendance, although not so numerous as we could have desired, was much better than on a former similar gathering—and the spirit evinced was excellent. The veteran Reformer, Joseph Hume, presided. As usual, some of the self-styled leaders of the Chartist body were there, to force, if possible, a discussion on the basis of the Association, and, in effect, if not in intention, to obstruct its proceedings. More factious, rude, and insulting behaviour than that in which they thought fit to indulge, we have never seen in any public assembly. They were disowned by many of the body whom they professed to represent—but the Chartists of the kingdom should see the necessity of publicly repudiating the few men who, whilst they feed upon the wrongs of the working-classes, like vermin, render the body upon whom they prey unjustly odious in the sight of others. We have seen much of these men, and we regard them as the worst pests of political society, as we are sure they are the direst foes of all rational progress.

It is our duty to point attention to the reports, to be found elsewhere, of two or three public meetings of considerable importance held since our last issue. On Wednesday evening a large audience, convened by the Peace Congress Committee at the London Tavern, condemned the project, and protested against the necessity of calling out the militia, whether local or regular. For this the promoters of that meeting were assailed next morning by an abusive and scurrilous article in the *Times*, to which, however, Mr. Edmund Fry made a spirited and conclusive answer. On the same evening, in St. Martin's Hall, an effective meeting was held to seek the repeal of the existing "taxes on knowledge." The object is so clearly and strongly commended by all the dictates of reason and right feeling as to admit of no plausible objection but the wants of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Disraeli, as a literary man, might signalize what will probably be his brief tenure of office, by removing these taxes; but he is so deeply pledged to the agricultural interests, that we fear it would be futile to anticipate from him any financial change not calculated directly to promote their benefit. Two reform meetings, one at Birmingham, the other at Lambeth, indicate pretty strongly the direction in which the current of popular feeling runs upon this subject.

We have inserted elsewhere a condensed report of the annual general meeting of the members of University College, held on Wednesday last, in the theatre of that institution. It will be seen that Mr. J. R. Quain moved and carried a resolution, which he prefaced by a most judicious and able speech, expressing the opinion of the members that the time has arrived for reconstituting the University of London on the basis of the admission of the graduates to a recognised position in the corporate body. Sir James Graham, in acknowledging a vote of thanks, remarked that the University was growing, that the question which had been mooted was merely one of time, and there could be no doubt that the claims of the graduates would at some time be acknowledged.

The Coroner's Inquest have delivered their verdict touching the cause of the Holmfirth catastrophe. They seem to us to have laid the blame upon the right shoulders, and to have recorded their judgment in terms of severity fully called for by the occasion. Corporate bodies, however, are

said to be devoid of conscience. Where life is exposed to danger by works established for the profit of individuals, law should step in to exact the utmost vigilance and caution.

CUI BONO?

"SIR," said a barber, touched with sudden insanity, to one of his best customers who had come in to submit, as usual, to the operation of being shaved, "please to take a seat. I have an irresistible impulse upon me to cut your throat—but I cannot well do it whilst these other people are in the shop—if you will wait quietly till I have got rid of them, and given a keen edge to my razor, I will do the business for you as effectually as possible." Such is, in substance, the appeal made to the country by the Earl of Derby. It is the cry of the cook to the barn-door fowl. "Biddy, Biddy, come here and be killed!" His lordship confesses that his power to do mischief is, just at the present moment, incommensurate with his will. But he frankly informs the public that if they will give him a good chance, it shall not be his fault that his bad purpose is not carried into effect. "Grant me," says he, "all the odds, and I will jockey you out of Free-trade!" Is it possible that so reasonable a request should be denied?

And who is the Earl of Derby, we presume to ask—and who and what are his colleagues in office, that, in order to suit his, and their convenience, the country is to place in peril its great commercial interests? What is to be gained by postponing a decision on the question of the Corn-laws, but a retention of these noblemen and gentlemen in power? Why should we make so serious a sacrifice for so undesired an issue? For sacrifice it would be, even if, after the suspense of a whole session, our constituencies should give in a verdict against Protection. What confidence would remain during the interval as a substantial basis for trading enterprise? Who, with so formidable an uncertainty impending over the not-distant future, would be mad enough to lay out his plans of commercial operations, or to venture any large stake upon projects requiring time for their maturity? What manufacturer, for instance, would erect fresh mills, or take on fresh hands, when his power to turn them to profitable account must be suspended upon chances which he cannot surely calculate? What merchant will contract heavy engagements whilst it remains a matter of mere peradventure, whether, before the lapse of another twelvemonth, an entirely new element may not be introduced which would vitiate all his previous estimates? It is certainly a bold request to make, and one which probably an aristocrat alone would have had the effrontery to prefer, to solicit everybody whose interests are affected by Free-trade to allow that question to be once more unsettled, and remain so for some time to come, in order that a few ambitious men may have the satisfaction of conducting the administration of public affairs. A fair chance is asked for Lord Derby's Cabinet. Give it him, if it must be so—but give it him coupled with conditions. Let him abjure all idea of subverting the free commercial policy of the empire! Let him declare his desire to express only the intelligent wishes of the community! Let him say, "It is my purpose to serve the people, not to overbear them; to execute their will, not my own," and even we should then claim for him a fair and patient trial of his powers. But Lord Derby comes before us in no such humble guise. None can be better satisfied than himself that whatever the constituencies might be induced by self-interest, corruption, and intimidation to say on the matter, the great bulk of the British community are determined upon preserving the advantages of Free-trade. To cozen out of them those advantages is avowedly his desire. And he asks that he may be permitted to refer his wish to a tribunal which, besides being partial, may be tampered with to almost any conceivable extent. The modesty of this petition places it beyond the need and the reach of rational comment.

But of what use, it is urged, would the immediate defeat of the Derby Cabinet prove? Lord John Russell would return to power, or rather to weakness having its semblance, and affairs would simply go back to that stagnant condition of which the country is heartily sick. In reply, we beg to inquire how long the interests of this great empire are, with the acquiescence of the people, to be bandied to and fro, like a shuttlecock, between two hostile aristocratic factions, neither of whom enjoys public confidence? Is there no alternative between a Derby and a Russell? If the House of Commons were boldly to declare that it would put up with neither the one nor the other, might not some other statesmen be found in whom trust could be reposed, and quite as well qualified as either to take charge of the Government? The truth is, the indecision of the House of Commons creates its main difficulty. If it would boldly refuse to recognise the wants of any Ministry but one that was in tolerable harmony with the feeling of the people, her Majesty would very speedily be

advised to apply to some other quarter for the construction of a Cabinet. We think it would only consult its own dignity by letting it be known and felt that, whatever may be the consequence, it will no longer submit to be handed backwards and forwards between two or three statesmen who refuse to comply with the obvious demands of the age. It devolves upon the House of Commons to put an end to such persistence in trifling, and Lord Derby, as well as Lord John Russell, ought to be distinctly informed that power has not been vested in him or his party with the sanction of the representative branch of Legislature.

It is quite a new doctrine that a Government whose policy is opposed by a majority in both Houses of Legislature, and by probably nine-tenths of the people of the realm, should be quietly allowed to wield the immense influence of the Executive, with a view, if possible, to triumph over its difficulties? Lord Derby, it is said, did not force himself into office, but finds himself there without any act of his own. That is true; but it is to be remembered that he is not there but with his own consent. He might have declined the responsibility—having accepted it, he is bound to take with it all its concomitant disadvantages. He knew that he was in a minority—he knew that the nation objected to his policy—and he might have known that a refusal on his part to take power under such circumstances, must have resulted in the calling in of some more likely person. This is precisely what the country wants, and of this he has been daring enough to balk it. He has no claim, therefore, upon its forbearance. Plainly, he is where, constitutionally speaking, he should not be. Why, then, should the country, for his sake, place in abeyance its own undoubted rights—its own dearest interests?

The present is anything but a proper time for putting out to pawn our constitutional liberty. It bodes no good that just at a moment when absolutism has succeeded in overrunning the continent of Europe, Great Britain should give a seeming sanction to a reactionary administration. In rejecting Lord John Russell, the people of England have not rejected either social progress or political reform. Were they consulted, they would ask for something better suited to their intelligence than either of these lordly aristocrats propose to give them. The world ought to know this—the hopes of those who sigh for freedom, but now sigh in vain, ought to be reassured by such knowledge. We have a responsible part to play in the great drama of the world's history, and we cannot afford to put it aside for the benefit of Lord Derby.

THE TORIES IN OFFICE—THE PEOPLE IN POWER.

SUCH we take to be a pretty accurate estimate of the present "situation." The meaning of words, as well as the position of men, changes wonderfully with the lapse of time. In 1820, a Tory Government meant the heavy dead-weight of a Liverpool Premiership, the craven tyranny of Sidmouth, the strong-handed oppression of Castlereagh—in 1830, Wellington, and sympathy with foreign despotism; Peel, and resistance to reform, in alliance with great administrative talents. In 1852, a Tory Government means the maintenance of a suffrage restricted to one man in seven, the petting of High Churchmen, the further restoration of protection, and a continental league on the basis of the old treaties.

Toryism, then, has not much changed. It is a peculiarity of the thing that it never learns by experience. To it, age brings no wisdom, and rather boldness than cunning. Even the men who were not to the manner born, but developed the innate tendencies of all aristocracies late in life, carry over with them no practical knowledge of the people. The Rupert of the Reform bill debates, is apparently as oblivious of popular feelings and power as the resuscitated placeman, Herries. But though Toryism have not changed, all else has. England is not what it was when these hereditary statesmen first awoke to the consciousness of having a country to govern. Some sixty new constituencies have been created; more than half a million of electors have been added to the registers; close boroughs have been weeded out; and eight years of agitation have revealed the means of popular triumph, whenever the exertion is deemed worth making. The Whigs have stood between the people and their disposition to use this power. The nation has consented to be governed by men whom it despised too much to fear—who have veiled the objects of popular attack, much in the same way as a facing of earth protects a fortress from cannon balls; impervious from very softness. The obstruction is now removed. The people and their old enemies are once more face to face. And the former possess now what they never possessed before, the consciousness, imparted by experience, that they can crush their antagonists if they will. All we fear is, either that the blow will be eluded, or that it will not be dealt with adequate force.

We have shown cause, in a foregoing article,

why the apparently amiable plan of giving these Tories a "fair chance" should not be indulged. We have no fear for the ultimate safety of Free-trade. What we dread is, that the industrial interests of the country, the earnings of its poor, always scanty and precarious, shall not be diminished and jeopardized by that "fear of change" which is more perplexing to merchants than to monarchs—what we desire is, that the struggle be early, short, and decisive. Therefore it is that we cry out for Parliamentary Reform, as the bond of union, the platform of action, the assurance of success. We were of those who protested from the first against the substitution of the food for the franchise question—we have the more right to be earnest now in requiring that organic be not again postponed for commercial changes. No one supposes that a radically reformed Parliament would replace a duty on corn—a general election, on the present system, with the many strings of Government influence in Protectionist hands, may do it. Manchester and Birmingham are at one upon this point at last. It was well said by Mr. George Wilson at the Manchester meeting:—

"He knew if they went to an election the Protectionists would poll thirty-three boroughs, returning sixty-six members to Parliament, every one of which possesses as much political influence as the borough of Manchester, though their constituencies undoubtedly were scarcely equal to that of Manchester; he knew that in these boroughs they would have coercion, intimidation, bribery, corruption, and all those influences the landed aristocracy could wield at pleasure, and which had for centuries made aristocratic governments a thing for pleasure and for profit, rather than for the public good. He knew when they (the free traders) had polled the whole of the constituencies with above 10,000 electors, they would only send some twenty members to Parliament."

It was said with yet greater truth and spirit by Sir Joshua Walmsley, yesterday:—

"If free-trade principles are at this moment in danger, it is because the mighty resources which were called into action to abolish the corn-laws were not at the time when repeal was obtained at once directed to the enlargement and purification of the electoral body. Had the signal victory over the monopolists of the people's bread been followed by an immediate assault upon the people's franchise, the year 1852 would not have seen Lord Derby in power, but a Government acting in harmony with the people, through a reformed and regenerated House of Commons. For myself, then, I will not unite in a general agitation upon exclusively free-trade principles; and would counsel my countrymen, who want not only cheap bread, but cheap government, and a constant and effectual control over the national purse, to embrace the present favourable opportunity of securing the perpetual blessings of free-trade, and a general amelioration of existing burdens, by means of a radical change in the representation."

One thing more must be said. The maintenance of Free-trade and the obtaining of Parliamentary Reform must be so managed as not to play into the hands of faithless Whiggery. We want not only radical measures, but the right men. Throw out Earl Derby on a simple fiscal question, and his *alter ego* will return to office with the smirk of consciousness that he is indispensable to the government of England. Throw out the Tories by demands that will also exclude the Whigs—demands backed by the moral power of a united people—and you open the gates of office to men sincere in their professions and skilled to give them effect. If these men content themselves with acting once more as the advanced guard to official Liberalism—fighting the battle, and then surrendering the trophies—they will deserve life-long exclusion from posts of legitimate ambition. If the people are wisely led in their resolve to displace the Tories from office, they may place themselves in virtual and permanent power.

SWITZERLAND THREATENED.

ALTHOUGH there may be good reason for believing Louis Napoleon's pacific assurances, as lately announced in the *Moniteur*, so far as this country is concerned, and that so wild a project as a buccaneering expedition to England has never been seriously entertained by him, evidence of the spirit of foreign aggrandizement that actuates the Elysée is, unhappily, too abundant and recent to be impugned. We have seen how successfully the French President has acted the bully towards Belgium, requiring not only the banishment of refugees, and the free admission of police spies to dog their steps, but the suppression of independent journals. Coincidentally with these public acts of aggression, a far more dangerous system of propaganda has been carried on in that country, to subvert its institutions, corrupt the army, and distract the people. The journals of the Ultramontane Catholics have openly and audaciously taken the initiative in this crusade against Belgian independence and religious freedom; and the French priestly party are actually represented in Brussels by the *Emancipation*—a journal conducted by a brother of M. Montalembert. The spirit of this Jesuit organ may be gathered from the extract we have given elsewhere. Unable to resist, single-handed, the aggressive policy of his unscrupulous and powerful neighbour, King Leopold has sought the protection of the European powers, and whether or not a combined note has been sent to the French Government on the sub-

ject, there can be no doubt that the Emperor of Russia, at least, has intimated, in decided terms, his opposition to any infringement of the independence of Belgium, and that something more than coolness at the present moment obtains between the Czar and the "Prince President."

But although foiled in his schemes for undermining Belgian independence, the same spirit is at work in Switzerland. It is well known that the Government of the Confederation has, of its own accord, taken active measures for reducing the number of foreign refugees within its territories, and large numbers of them were removed to England and the United States; so that at the present moment the remainder do not exceed 600 or 800. Nevertheless M. de Salignac, the French Ambassador at Berne, presented on the 24th of January a note to the Federal Council demanding for France the right of expelling from Switzerland such persons as she might think fit to designate, not being citizens of the Confederation. To this note the Federal Council returned, on the 9th February, a firm and dignified refusal. They expressed their readiness to take measures for preventing conspiracies or political intrigues hostile to foreign Governments being carried on within their frontiers, but they declared they would never willingly submit to demands inconsistent with the liberty and independence they had so long enjoyed. "The preparations which had already been commenced in France for hostile operations upon the Swiss frontier were (says the *Times*) immediately conducted with greater vigour. The army collected in the departments round Lyons has been placed in readiness for action under the orders of General Castellane. Fresh indications became perceptible that France and Austria were acting together in this matter, and it is now highly probable that the next move will be to suspend commercial intercourse with Switzerland on the French and Austrian frontiers, to be followed, ere long, by the occupation of Geneva and Vaud by the French, and of Ticino by Austrian troops. Prussia, we have reason to believe, has honourably refused to take any part in this projected invasion and oppression of a free people."

In a leading article of yesterday the *Times* states that there is great reason to apprehend that a positive arrangement, and perhaps a secret convention, has been concluded between the two powers on the terms proposed by Austria to France in the month of November last, for the purpose of enforcing their demands upon the Federal Government. One of these requirements is, that changes should be made in the internal constitution of the Confederation in conformity with their views. What these changes are it is superfluous to mention.

It might be supposed that the natural jealousy of Austria for France, notwithstanding the good service rendered to absolutism by Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*, would indispose that power to any alliance for aggressive purposes. But the note referred to elsewhere appears to dispel that illusion. In his hatred of constitutional government, Prince Schwarzenberg sinks international jealousies. The triumph of absolutism and Jesuitism is in his eyes of superior importance to the claims of legitimacy. While the Russian autocrat hesitates and calculates, the Austrian minister and the French President advance without faltering in their crusade against representative institutions and religious freedom. If the independence of Switzerland can be suppressed by these two powers, aided by a Sonderbund insurrection in the Catholic cantons, Piedmont would fall an easy prey to their designs, and there can be little doubt that Louis Napoleon would willingly acquiesce in the annexation of the whole of the Italian peninsula to the Austrian dominions in consideration of a French protectorate over Switzerland and an extension of territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

But, happily, the consummation of these daring schemes of aggression, so menacing to the peace of Europe, would present almost insurmountable difficulties. In the first place, the concurrence of Russia in any attempts to augment the power either of Austria or France, is more than doubtful. It is not the policy of the Czar to allow any other of the great powers to strengthen their territorial position, and we already know the extent of his influence over the Cabinet both of Vienna and of Paris. Next, we may be assured that Prussia will oppose the extension of either Austrian or French influence, and that the other parties to the treaty of 1815, England included, will resist so glaring an infraction of its provisions. Thirdly, there can be no doubt that the invasion of Switzerland would call forth the patriotism of that people, and combine them as one man in defence of their independence. And, lastly, Louis Napoleon is likely, ere long, to be too much absorbed in maintaining his perilous position at home to allow of his indulging in dreams of aggrandizement abroad. The probable fusion of Legitimists and Orleanists, with the concurrence of the Count de Chambord, on behalf of the

claims of the Count de Paris, will prove a more serious difficulty to the usurper than any he has yet grappled with. That some such combination will shortly be effected, with the tacit sanction of the leading Republicans, is likely enough. A manifesto from the Orleanist princes, backed by the expatriated statesmen and generals, would run like an electric current through France, and probably kindle the blaze of another revolution. The French army, even if considerable disaffection against the present régime did not already exist, is too deeply imbued with the national spirit to resist the national will. Let but one division proclaim the downfall of the President, and the rest would, we imagine, speedily follow. And such has been the iron despotism of the President that even the Orleanists would be welcomed as deliverers.

From present appearances, we would fain hope that the danger of a European war, arising from the combined aggression of France and Austria upon Switzerland, is less imminent than the downfall of that gigantic system of tyranny and wickedness which Louis Napoleon has erected on the ruins of his country's freedom. Who knows but that, before the expiration of another year, he may again visit our shores, not at the head of his Prætorian troops, but as a solitary exile, seeking an asylum against the indignation of an outraged people.

THE NEW MINISTERS—AND THEIR ANTECEDENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made and accepted since our last:

Ordnance, Lord Hardinge; Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Milne, Admiral Hornby, Admiral H. Parker; Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. A. Stafford; Under Secretary for the Home Department, Sir W. Jolliffe; Under Secretaries of India Board, Lord Desart, Mr. H. Baillie; Judge Advocate, Mr. Banks; Lords of the Treasury, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Bateson; Chief Commissioner of the Poor-law Board, Sir John Trollope. Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Exeter; Lord Steward, the Duke of Montrose; Master of the Horse, Lord Jersey; Gentleman-at-Arms, Lord Sandwich; Yeoman of the Guard, Lord De Ros; Treasurer, Colonel Forester; Comptroller, Lord Oasleton; Lords in Waiting, Hawarden, Verulam.

Mr. G. F. Young reluctantly declines the post awarded him on the ground of ill-health.

The Premier did Mr. Layard the honour to request his continuance in the office to which he was so recently appointed—Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs—until the return of Lord Stanley from the East; but Mr. Layard, though sensible of the kindness, felt that political fidelity would not permit him to do so.

The *Literary Gazette* remarks that the representation of literature and science will not suffer by the present changes of the Government. The Whig Ministry had some names besides that of Lord John Russell not unknown in the republic of letters, and one of the last official acts of the Government was the honourable appointment of Mr. Layard as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In the new Ministry we have, first and most conspicuous in authorship, Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Alison, the historian, it is said, will be the Lord Advocate for Scotland, being succeeded in the sheriffdom of Lanarkshire by Professor Aytton, author of some of Bon Gaultier's "Ballads," and editor of *Blackwood*. Sir Emerson Tennent, Sir Edward Sugden, Lord John Manners, Mr. Whiteside, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord de Ros, are all known as authors as well as politicians.

The *Doncaster Gazette* discovers that another "interest" is equally favoured:—"The tariff is wonderfully well represented in the present Cabinet, which contains four of its staunchest supporters in the person of the Premier, the President of the Council, the Lord-Lieutenant for Ireland, and the Master of the Horse. If the lamented Lord George Bentinck had been alive, it would also have been represented at the Exchequer."

The Premier is said to have received already 760 applications for the piece of patronage vacant by the timely death of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.

Sir Edward Sugden has been elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron St. Leonard's. He sat as Lord Chancellor on Monday.

The *Gloucester Journal* states that the Earl of Derby sent for Mr. Mullings, the member for Cirencester, and in the most handsome terms, offered him an important office in the new Government; but that the hon. gentleman respectfully declined to accept any Government office, or to fetter himself in any way as an independent member of the House of Commons.

A Ministerial organ has the following important announcement:—

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant: The Earl of Eglinton, who, it is fully expected, will be in Dublin in time to hold the usual *State-ball* on St. Patrick's-day.

The *Daily News* has industriously collected from the *Parliamentary Companion*, and other hand-books to the great men of our time, some particulars of the parentage, life, and possessions of our new rulers. The account, somewhat abridged, is as follows:—

EARL OF DERBY.

Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, county palatine of Lancaster, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and an English baronet; son of Edward Stanley, 15th earl, by his cousin, Charlotte

Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Horaby and the Hon. Lucy Stanley; born 1799; succeeded his father July 2, 1861; married, 1825, Hon. Emma Caroline Wilbraham, daughter of Lord Skelmersdale. The Earl is a Privy Councillor, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Lancaster. His entrance on official life was as Under Secretary for the Colonies during a portion of the Goderich administration. In 1830 to 1833 he was Chief Secretary for Ireland; from 1833 to 1834 he was Secretary for the Colonies. Again, from 1841 to 1845 Lord Stanley held office as Secretary for the Colonies under the administration of the late Sir Robert Peel. His lordship was summoned to the upper House in 1846 as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe (the second title of his late father), having previously represented Preston from 1826 to 1830, Windsor from 1830 to 1831, and North Lancashire from 1832 to 1844.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, December, 1805, and is son of the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." [Another account says, that his father became a Christian when Benjamin was seven years old; and that our hero was articled to a London attorney.] At the age of 18 he visited Germany, and on returning to England published, while yet a minor, his first work, called "Vivian Grey." In 1826 he visited Italy and Greece, and was in Albania during the civil war. He passed the winter of 1829-30 in Constantinople, and in the spring travelled in Syria, Egypt, and Nubia. Returning to England in 1831, he found the nation in all the excitement of the reform agitation. Anxious to obtain a seat in Parliament, and not naturally illiberal, Disraeli becoming a candidate for the borough of Chipping Wycombe, put forward a strong case against the Whigs, in the form best calculated to secure the suffrages of the Radical party, to whom he had obtained a recommendation from Mr. Joseph Hume. He lost the election in two contests—the Radicals apparently distrusting his candidature. In 1833 he published the novel, "Contarini Fleming," which he called a psychological romance; and in the following year, a "Vindication of the British Constitution." Disraeli became a candidate for the borough of Taunton. The danger of the country coming under the sway of a Whig oligarchy had now, he said, passed away; accordingly, he declared himself a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. This change brought down upon him the attacks of the opposite party, and he was denounced throughout the kingdom as a political renegade. In the course of one of his speeches at Taunton, he made an uncomplimentary reference to Daniel O'Connell. The agitator, a few days after, returned his invective with interest, and declared, alluding to Mr. Disraeli's Hebrew origin, that "he made no doubt that, if his genealogy could be traced, he would be found to be the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief on the cross." The reply to this outrage was a challenge, not to the speaker, who was known uniformly to decline duelling, but to his son. No duel, however, took place, but a published letter, written to O'Connell by Disraeli, concluded by the magniloquent boast, "We shall meet at Philippi." This prophecy was fulfilled, in 1837, by the return of Disraeli for the borough of Maidstone. He sought an early opportunity of addressing the House; but having neglected to study the tastes of his new audience, his first attempt was one of the most egregious failures on record, and he sat down amid derisive cheers, consoling himself by exclaiming, "The time will come when you will hear me!"—a prediction which has proved truer than the greater number uttered under such discouragements. At the general election of 1841 he was returned for Shrewsbury, and in the course of the session spoke several times with a self-possession and business-like aim which showed that he had profited by his first unpleasant lesson, and won him the ear of the house. Besides the novels already mentioned, Mr. Disraeli has written three works, "Coningsby," "The Sybil," and "Tancred," full of graphic sketches of character; but chiefly remarkable as the vehicle of the writer's political and social views.

EARL OF MALMESBURY.

James Howard Harris, Viscount Fitz-Harris, of Heron Court, county Southampton, and Baron Malmesbury, of Malmesbury, county Wilts, in the peerage of Great Britain; son of James Edward, second earl, by Harriet Susan, daughter of Francis Bateman Dashwood, Esq., of Well Vale, county Lincoln; born 1807; succeeded his father, 1841; married, 1830, Lady Emma Bennett, only daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Tankerville. His lordship is grandson of the distinguished diplomatist, who received the peerage for official services, and of whose "Diaries and Correspondence" he is editor. Lord Malmesbury is the representative of James Harris, Esq., of the Close, Salisbury, who married Lady Elizabeth Ashley Cooper, sister of Anthony, third Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the "Characteristics."

[A correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* states that the Earl draws £2,500 a-year from Christchurch in the shape of tithes; and yet that £10,000 has been raised during ten years for the religious instruction of the inhabitants. The Earl's brother is M.P. for the borough; and both are intimate with the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lieutenant of the County.]

LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT MANNERS.

Second son of the fifth Duke of Rutland, by the daughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle. Born 1818; married, 1851, Catherine, only daughter of the late Colonel Marley, C.B. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Is author of a "Plea for National Holidays;" "What must the English Catholics do?" "Notes of an Irish Tour;" "England's Trust;" "The Spanish Match of the 19th Century," and other poems. Appointed a Lieut. in the Leicester Militia 1846. A Conservative; voted for agricultural protection, 1846; is opposed to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Represented Newark from 1841 till the dissolution 1847; unsuccessfully contested in London in 1849. First returned for Colchester, February, 1850.

RIGHT HON. SIR E. B. SUGDEN.

Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, LL.D., second son of Mr. Richard Sugden, of Duke-street, St. James's; is author of several legal works of the highest authority; in 1807 was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1808 published his treatise on "Powers," which he subsequently enlarged; from 1817 till his elevation to the bench, he devoted himself solely to the Chancery bar; was made a King's Counsel in 1822; was Solicitor

General from June 1829 till 1830, and in 1835 became Lord Chancellor of Ireland, an office which he resigned about three months after his appointment, and which he subsequently held from 1841 to 1846; is well known for the alteration he effected in the law relating to contempt of court; represented Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, in Parliament; was Member of Parliament for Ripon from 1837 till September, 1841; is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Sussex.

RIGHT HON. JOHN CHARLES HERRIES.

Eldiest son of the late Colonel Herries, who was among the first to raise volunteer companies during the war; is brother to Major-General Sir William Lewis Herries, K.C.H., Chairman of the Audit Board. Was educated at the University of Leipzig. Married the daughter of John Dorington, Esq., principal committee clerk to the House of Commons; was private Secretary to Mr. Percival during the greater part of his administration; has filled the office of Commissary-in-Chief and Auditor of the Civil List (for the abolition of the former office he is entitled to a pension of £1,340 per annum, being half the emoluments); was Secretary to the Treasury from 1823 till September, 1827, when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office which he filled till January, 1828; was Master of the Mint from 1828 till 1830; and President of the Board of Trade from February to November, 1830; was Secretary at War from December 1834 to April 1835. A Conservative and Protectionist. Sat for Harwich from 1823 till 1841, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Ipswich. First returned for Stamford in 1847. Has grown rich since he first entered the public service.

SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE.

Second son of the late Thomas Walpole, Esq., of Stagbury Park, Surrey, and Lady Margaret, youngest daughter of the second Earl of Egmont. Born 1806; married in 1835, Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. Was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and the prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Was called to the bar in 1831 by the Society of Lincoln's-inn, of which he is a bencher; is a Queen's Counsel. A Conservative; and in favour of protection to agriculture. First elected for Midhurst in 1846.

JOSEPH WARNER HENLEY.

Son of Joseph Henley, Esq.; born 1793; married 1817, daughter of the late John Fane, Esq., and Lady Elizabeth Fane. A Conservative; voted for agricultural protection, 1846. First returned for the county in 1841.

DEATH OF THOMAS MOORE.—Ireland's most illustrious poet has fallen to the grave immediately after her most revered prelate. The last lingering period of the life of Thomas Moore came to a peaceful close, at Sloperton Cottage, on Thursday. A kind obituary tribute in the *Globe* says:—

He had survived all his great contemporaries who started in the race of fame at the opening of the present century; but, as in the case of Sir Walter Scott and Southey, for some time back mere physical existence had outlived the glorious vitality of mind and genius. He was in the seventy-second year of his age. His career was one of the most brilliant and felicitous in the proverbially checkered annals of his class. No child of song has been so uniformly fortunate and beloved. Wherever the language of these islands has penetrated, the winged words of his musical and magical minstrelsy have wafted his name, and endeared him to millions in both hemispheres.

TURN-OUT BY MASTER MECHANICS.—Under this heading, Mr. Samuel Fielden has addressed a long and able letter to the *Times*, concluding with these emphatic words:—

I call then, Sir, upon you—I call on all right thinking men, and especially I call upon those thousands of master mechanics who have hitherto taken no part in the struggle—to join in bringing the confederate masters to a sense of justice and of their real position; and if, unhappily, they shall prove beyond the control of reason, then to join in doing all we can to avert the calamities to which I am convinced this contest is driving us.

A meeting of nearly 1,000 persons, chiefly in the Brighton Railway Company's workshops, was held on Friday, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Mr. W. Coningham presided. Mr. Newton and Mr. Laing, chairman of the Directors, addressed the meeting by turns. Mr. Laing was heard in defence of the masters with respectful attention; but the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, any interference on the part of the employers, or any attempt to control the expenditure of their workmen's earnings, or to punish them for contributing towards objects they may not approve, is an act of injustice, and such as no body of artizans ought to submit to."

FAMINE COURAGE AND TACT.—The Carlisle papers report an "immense sensation" in the sporting circles of that country side, occasioned by the spirited chase, by two young ladies, of a fox which suddenly sprung past them as they were riding on horseback. The *Inverness Courier* tells a better story:—

The herdsman of a farm in North Uist had occasion one day lately to send his daughter for the cattle under his charge. There were about eighty of them, and among them two bulls, one of which was occasionally in the habit of assaulting people. On the day in question, the damsel unwarily approached the bull too closely, when he immediately gave chase. On a level field, without dikes, bogs, or any other place of refuge to resort to, what would the reader have done? for to run home, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, was out of the question. The girl, with great presence of mind, ran over to the other bull—a good-natured animal, and much stronger than her assailant. Standing close by his side, and tapping him kindly on the back, she drove him towards her father's house, followed by her enraged enemy, who kept roaring and fuming all the way; but when he came too close, her protector turned round, and with a shake and toss of his head kept the assailant at bay. In this manner the fugitive arrived safely at home.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

On Friday afternoon, at the hour for commencing business, the House of Lords was very fully attended. There were a number of ladies in the gallery and of members of the House of Commons at the bar and below the throne. Lord Redesdale was on the woolsack, as the Lord Chancellor has not yet received his peerage. On the bench of bishops the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London were conspicuous. On the Ministerial bench sat the Earls of Derby, Malmesbury, and Eglinton; and behind them many of their political supporters. On the Opposition bench were the Marquises of Lansdowne, Anglesey, and Clanricarde, the Earls of Aberdeen and Minto, Earls Grey and Granville, Lord Truro and Lord Brougham. The Duke of Wellington was not in his usual place below the woolsack.

At five minutes after 5 o'clock, the Earl of Derby rose, and said:—"My lords, the place from which I have now the honour to address your lordships is at once not only a justification for my rising upon this occasion, but also imposes on me, as I conceive, the absolute duty of endeavouring, as shortly and succinctly as I can, with as much frankness as is due to the audience which I am addressing, and with no more reserve than is imposed upon me by the position which I hold, to state not only the motives which have induced me to accept the arduous task which I felt myself bound not to decline, but also, as far as I can, to lay before your lordships an outline of the course which, having undertaken the responsibility of the Government, I feel it incumbent on me to adopt." But he must first be permitted the gratification of expressing to the noble Marquis (Lansdowne) opposite, his grateful thanks for the kind manner in which he had alluded to his (Lord Derby's) acceptance of office. It was doubly gratifying coming from one to whom, from boyhood, he had looked up with hereditary respect and admiration, and whose personal friendship he had enjoyed in manhood without interruption from the breach of political connexions. It would be an encouragement to future statesmen that they would be able hereafter to point to his example, and show how, after a period of nearly fifty years spent in the public service, a statesman can retire with the friendship, the warm and cordial friendship, of his political associates, and with the sincere respect and esteem of his political opponents, and with a character unblemished by a single stain on his political virtue or private honour [hear].—He would not trouble their lordships with any statement or speculation as to the causes which led to the downfall of the late administration—an event which, though generally expected, was sudden and surprising to him. When summoned to wait upon the Queen, he had to consider, not what course his own interest, but what course public duty required him to pursue. He had to weigh deliberately and candidly on the one side, all the overwhelming difficulties, all the awful responsibility of the task which he must be called upon to perform; and to weigh on the other side the still more awful responsibility if from personal feelings he left the Queen and the country in the present times without an administration, however unworthy it might be. He saw little prospect of any other administration being speedily formed,—and, further, little prospect of advantage from the resignation of a Ministry to be speedily followed up by its resumption. He felt, therefore, that however unequal to the task, and however great the difficulties in his way,—difficulties arising from his own position, and the position of those who, agreeing with him in opinion, were still unable to command a majority in the other House of Parliament,—it was yet his first duty to his Sovereign and his country to provide that at this time the country should not be left without an administration. By the concurrence of all those friends to whom he felt it to be his duty to apply, he was able on the following day to lay before her Majesty an outline of the Administration, and in the course of the four days following to submit and obtain the approval of her Majesty to the list of friends selected to discharge the various subordinate duties of the Government. He would next state frankly, freely, and without reserve, his course of policy. With regard to the foreign relations of this country, there were few indeed who do not earnestly desire to see maintained the blessings of universal peace. There was not one of his noble friends who does not think that every effort on the part of Government should be made to avert the remotest chance of incurring the miseries of war. In his humble opinion the desire of preserving peace is not best supported by an attitude of hostility, and offensive preparations; whilst, on the other hand, it receives no advantage from the adoption of the Utopian theories of universal disarmament [hear, hear]. Peace will be best maintained by observing to all foreign powers, whether powerful or weak, a calm, temperate, deliberate, and conciliatory course of conduct [hear, hear]—by adhering with strict fidelity to the letter of the obligations imposed upon us by treaties, and by respecting the independence of all nations, as well as by admitting their full right to regulate their internal affairs. Believing the constitution under which we live to be of all imaginable constitutions the best adapted to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number [hear, hear], he should be glad to see our example diffusing itself through other nations and countries; but he held that we have no right as a nation to entertain particular prejudices or particular sympathies for this or that course of government which other countries may think fit to adopt, be it absolute despotism, limited monarchy, constitutional republic,

or an absolute red republic—that which is the choice of any nation is the choice which a British statesman is bound to recognise. He concurred entirely in the observations made with great truth and dignity a few days ago by the noble earl recently at the head of the Foreign Department—there is more dignity, if any of the subjects of these realms conceive themselves to be injured by a foreign power, in acting with forbearance than with violence. On the other hand, I am convinced that if we have reason to complain of the course pursued towards us by a foreign country, the best course to adopt is to state our ground of complaint simply, frankly, temperately, and calmly, without indulging in vituperative or intemperate language; to submit our cause to the honour and justice of the tribunal to which we make our complaints; and to require from that tribunal that mode of justice which we would be prepared to bestow ourselves. Acting steadily on that principle, alike in reference to powerful as to weak nations, he hoped to be able not merely to maintain the blessings of peace, but also to place this country in an attitude of sincere friendship with most of the other nations of the world:—

I entertain this hope the more (continued his lordship) because it is highly probable that the preservation of peace and good understanding between nations will long continue; and yet, with that conviction, I say that it is a duty incumbent on us, as her Majesty's Government, not to neglect the precautions which our predecessors adopted for placing this country, by the organization and discipline of its domestic forces, in such a position as will render us entirely free from all chance of hostile aggression. I believe that our naval forces never were in a better or more effective condition than they are at this moment—that for all purposes which regard either the security of our own shores, the defence of the numerous and distant colonies which form our empire, and the protection of that extensive commerce which crosses every sea and fills every port in the wide world—I believe that for all such purposes our navy was never in a more effective state than it is now [hear, hear]. Our regular army is also, I am happy to inform your lordships, in a state of perfect efficiency, so far as its numbers are concerned. I repeat the words—"So far as its numbers are concerned," for, as to the duties which it has to perform, there is no army in the world on which so heavy a load of military duties falls. The genius and disposition of the people of this country are hostile to a large standing army. England has no desire of aggression, no wish for extended dominion; much less has she any longing to engage in unnecessary quarrels with other countries, requiring a large increase of her military force. She therefore feels that to her a large standing army is unnecessary. I know and feel, my lords, what is due to the honour and character of this country, and I know and feel that, if it were threatened with hostile aggression, England, Scotland, and Ireland would rise as one man to defend it, and to repel the invader [cheers]. I feel, my lords, that thousands of loyal and gallant hearts would instantly rush to the rescue [renewed cheers]; but, at the same time, it is impossible to deny that, if they are not a disciplined and organized force, they will meet any attempt of foreign aggression under fearful disadvantages [hear, hear]. My lords, various occasions have arisen before when propositions were made, not for creating but for reorganizing an old constitutional force, which has been always relied on for the internal military protection of the country; but I think it is unfortunate that those propositions have been always made under the pressure of some immediate anxiety or apprehension of danger, and that when the anxiety and apprehension passed away all ideas as to the necessity of the precaution passed away too, and vanished like a dream. The very fact of your taking extraordinary precautions at once increases the panic and alarm which lead the Government to take them, and tend in turn to excite the jealousy of those foreign powers against whose supposed or intended aggression it is placing itself on its guard. The more confidence I feel that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed, the more I feel the imperative necessity of taking now, in this time of peace, when we are not pressed by apprehensions, the necessary measures for the organization of such a force with a view to our object being accomplished with due deliberation, and yet with that necessary promptitude which will enable our population to meet their adversaries, if danger should occur, in some sort of military array and discipline. I rejoice to think that for the maintenance of the tranquillity of England no military force, regular or irregular, is likely to be called for. I believe it is not the ability of its rulers—I am sure it is not the number of our forces, which keep this country in tranquillity and contentment—but it is a due and frank appreciation on the part of her Majesty's subjects in every class of the community of the inestimable value of those institutions under which they have the happiness to live, and a deep-seated conviction that under those institutions not only the just prerogatives of the Crown, but also the dearest liberties of the people, are preserved secure and inviolate [hear, hear]. Under these institutions we are not only free and tranquil at home, but are, as we have always been—and God forbid that we should ever cease to be—an ark of refuge for those whose misfortunes have driven them as exiles from their own homes to seek protection here. My lords, with the disturbances and distractions of foreign countries we have nothing whatever to do; but when from those disturbances and distractions exiles and fugitives reach our shores, they have always a right to claim, and I hope they will long continue to claim from us, the frank hospitality of England. But I say, also, on the other hand, that it is the bounden duty of all who, flying from the misfortunes of foreign countries, find here a safe and tranquil asylum, not to abuse the rights of hospitality, and, above all, not to compromise the interests of this nation, which receives them into its hospitable arms, by organizing here against their own country measures which they must know they can only carry on in safety under the shelter and protection of English law. I say, further, that it is not only the right but the duty of Government, without descending to a system—I must use a French word for it, for, thank God, we have not an English one when it expresses it—of espionage or surveillance, which is adverse to all the feelings of the country, to keep guard over the conduct of such persons as are disposed to abuse our hospitality; and, if the knowledge of any plan hostile to the Government of their native land

comes to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government, it is our duty to put the foreign Government so menaced in possession of the facts, and thus place it on its guard against such machinations [hear, hear]. If these persons, under any circumstances, and from whatever country, attempt to levy war against their own country, that is, by the law of this country, a punishable offence; and it is the duty of the Government to visit such an offence with exemplary and condign punishment. But, short of that, while, on the one hand, we perform the duty of friendship and all that is required by the comity of nations to be done to foreign powers, we cannot, on the other—I will not say to avert the hostility, but to secure the friendship of those powers with whom we have contracted the closest intimacies—we cannot, even for that purpose, strain the law and constitution of this country [hear, hear].

He would not shrink from speaking, frankly and without reserve, of our financial and commercial policy. He warmly approved of the Customs' revision effected by Sir Robert Peel; but he understood, at the same time, that duties were to be imposed on all the principal articles of importation for the purpose of raising revenue; and also for the purpose of levying duties in a given proportion to the extent to which the articles admitted or did not admit the future expenditure of British labour; and that there was to be the freest possible admission of all the raw materials of domestic industry. A different system, to a certain extent, had since been adopted; and the whole of our financial system is open, both in principle and in practice, for very considerable and useful revisions. The tariff of the United States levies on almost all articles of importation duties more or less extensive—duties which, in some cases, reach to an extensive and almost an oppressive amount, but which in almost every instance are levied avowedly on those articles which come into competition with the produce of their own soil and industry. We have gone recently on quite a different principle, for, while we admit with entire freedom such articles as come into competition with our own produce, we load with extensive taxation a certain small number of articles which enter to an immense extent into the necessary consumption of the masses of our community. When the whole supply of any article is furnished from a foreign country the whole duty imposed upon that article falls on the consumer in the shape of an increase of price; but when you impose the duty on an article of which a portion is supplied at home, and another portion from abroad, the measure of the increase of the duty is not a measure of the increase of the price; for the increase of price is only to the amount of the foreign produce which may be excluded by the imposition of any duty—for as that diminishes the supply, to that extent it also enhances the price. He did not shrink from expressing again that which he had expressed often on former occasions, nor from repeating in office what he had often stated out of office—that he could see no grounds why, from the general system of imposing duties on foreign imports, the single article of corn should be a solitary exception:—

I state this, my lords, as my opinion; but I think this to be a question which can only be satisfactorily solved by reference to the well-understood and clearly expressed opinion of the intelligent portion of the community [hear, hear]. Any possibility, any idea of dealing with a system so vast and extensive as the financial policy of this country, involving in its wide range not only the whole of the Customs' duties, but also all the incidents and pressure of domestic and local taxation—any scheme, I say, so large and extensive, requires to be dealt with by a Government strong not only in the confidence of the country, but also in the confidence of Parliament, and capable of carrying its measures with a degree of care, and foresight, and deliberation, which no one can afford suddenly at the commencement of a Parliamentary session. I know, my lords, the position in which I stand. I know, my lords, that in the other House of Parliament, my colleagues and I are in an undoubted minority. I do not know whether we can command a majority even here, in this House, which I now have the honour of addressing; but the same motives which induced me to sacrifice all other considerations to avoid the responsibility of leaving the Sovereign and the country at this time without an administration, induce me to think that the public interest would not be consulted by any interruption for a considerable period of the sitting of the other House of Parliament at this period of the year and in the present circumstances of the world. While, my lords, I am aware that, with the view of carrying out the policy which I consider to be advantageous to the interests of the country, I should state frankly and without reserve my own opinions, while I make this confession, I must also confess that, situated as we are, we have a much humbler, but at the same time a more useful part to perform. I know that in conducting the affairs of the country we shall have to appeal to the forbearance of our opponents, and likewise to the indulgence of our friends. But, my lords, I have that confidence in the good sense, judgment, and patriotism of the other House which induces me to believe that it will not unnecessarily introduce subjects of a controversial and party character for the mere purpose of interrupting the course of sound and useful legislation, and of driving the Government out of that moderate and temperate course which it has prescribed to itself [hear, hear]. I think, my lords, that, without dealing with such subjects, we have subjects enough of an useful social character fully to occupy our time, and even that of the other House of Parliament. If, avoiding all unnecessary party measures, we apply ourselves to those great measures which the country has so long been expecting—measures of legal reform for improving and simplifying the administration of law and justice, and measures of social reform for improving the condition and comforts of the people—I believe that even with a minority in the House of Commons we shall not be uselessly or dishonourably conducting the affairs of the country; and I am confident that if we are interrupted by a merely factious opposition, that factiousness will at no distant period recoil on the authors and promoters of it [hear, hear].

Among those measures of social reform, the three

bills introduced by the late Government would not be included—neither that for the disfranchisement of a grossly corrupt borough; that for facilitating the disfranchisement of similar boroughs; nor that third measure, which comprised, among a miscellaneous collection of topics, a large and extensive alteration in our electoral system. Wherever corruption was proved, no man would go further than he in checking or punishing it; nor did he pretend to affirm that the Act of 1831 was incapable of improvement. But their lordships should be satisfied of the existence of the evils they are called upon to meet, and satisfied that the remedies proposed will meet and not aggregate those evils. Even if he were speaking before the members of the other House of Parliament, he should entreat them, and through them the country, seriously to consider the incalculable dangers caused not only to the monarchy, but also to the true liberty of England, by unsettling time after time everything which had been settled, and by settling nothing,—by dissatisfying the country with that which is, without remedying that dissatisfaction by that which was to follow as its substitute. He had heard that his noble friend who preceded him in office had intended—for what reason he could not divine—to combine with his plan for extending the suffrage a plan for the improvement of the education of the people.

I believe, and I rejoice to believe, that the feelings of all classes of the community, high and low, rich and poor, have been led to this conclusion, that the greater amount of education which we are able to give, and the more widely it is spread among all conditions of men, the greater chance there is for the preservation of the tranquillity, the happiness, and the well-being of the community [hear, hear]. But, my lords, when I use the term "education," let me be not misunderstood. By "education" I do not mean the mere development of the intellectual faculties, the mere acquisition of temporal knowledge—the mere instruction which enables a man to improve his social condition in life, and which gives him fresh habits, and with the change of habits fresh means to accommodate himself to their enjoyment. Valuable as such instruction may be, when I speak of education, I speak of that education which includes the culture of the mind and of the soul, laying the foundation of all knowledge on the basis of Scripture and evangelical truth [hear, hear]. My lords, I desire to look on all those who are engaged in the work of spreading knowledge, even though they may be of a different communion from that to which I am most sincerely attached, as fellow-labourers, rather than as rivals, in the work which we conjointly wage with vice and ignorance [hear, hear]. I say, further, that for the promotion of religious knowledge among the people I rely with confidence on the enlightened and disinterested exertions of the parochial clergy of the united Church of England and Ireland. To uphold that Church as the depository of religious truth, and as an instrument of incalculable value in diffusing good both here and hereafter, to uphold its influence and maintain its power is not only the interest, but also the moral duty of Government; to uphold and maintain it in its integrity [hear, hear], not by penal enactments directed against those who may differ from her communion—not by virulent invective or by abusive language against the religious faith of those whose errors we may deplore, but to whose conscience we have no right to dictate [hear, hear]—but by steadfastly resisting all attempts at aggression upon the rights, the privileges, the possessions of that Church, come from what quarter and backed by what weight of authority they may [hear, hear]; and by lending every power of the Government to support and extend the influence of that Church, in its high and holy call of diffusing throughout the length and breadth of the United Empire—for I speak not of this country alone—that knowledge which is only derived from the diffusion of the holy Scriptures [loud cries of "Hear, hear"].

He had now presented a full statement of the principles upon which he proposed to act, and with only such reserve of the necessary details as was inseparable from his position.

For my own part (the noble earl concluded) when I look to the difficulties which surround us—when I look to the various circumstances which must combine to give us a chance of successfully encountering the obstacles which beset our path—I confess I am myself appalled by the magnitude of the difficulties which we have to meet. But I believe, and I know, that the destinies of nations are in the hands of an overruling Providence [hear, hear]; I know that it often is the pleasure of that great Being to work His own objects by weak and unworthy means. In His presence I can solemnly aver that no motive of personal ambition has led me to aspire to the dangerous eminence on which the favour of my Sovereign has placed me [hear, hear]. In the course of the discharge of its duties, no consideration shall sway me except that which led me to accept it—the paramount consideration of public duty [hear, hear]. With that feeling on my mind, with the deep conviction of the sincerity of my own motives, and trusting to the guidance and the blessing of a higher power than my own, I venture to undertake a task from which I might well have shrunk appalled by its magnitude; and, be the period of my administration longer or shorter, not only shall I have attained the highest object of personal ambition, but I shall have fulfilled one of the highest ends of human being if in the course of it I can have in the slightest degree advanced the great objects of "peace on earth, and good will among men" [hear, hear]—the social, the moral, the religious improvement of my country [hear, hear]—and if I can contribute to "the safety, the honour, and the welfare of our Sovereign and her dominions." The noble earl then resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

Earl GREY was the first to rise on either side of the House. He first controverted Lord Derby's view of import duties. When you imposed a duty upon a commodity partly produced at home and partly imported, you raised the price to the consumer, not only of the imported article, but of the home produce [hear, hear], and a large amount had to be paid by the consumer, not sixpence of which went into the public Exchequer. The proof of this might be found in the very case of corn, to which the noble lord had adverted. The noble earl wished

to raise a duty of this kind for revenue. If he did so, he would raise the price to the consumer, not only of the 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 quarters which, perhaps, he might expect under such a duty as he would propose, but perhaps of eight or ten times the quantity imported, and the amount would not go into the Exchequer. Suppose a 5s. duty levied upon 4,000,000 quarters imported, it would bring a revenue of £1,000,000 into the Exchequer; but, taking five times that quantity of corn as the quantity produced at home, it would raise the price of that 20,000,000 quarters to the consumer by the amount put on as duty, and so, for the purpose of getting £1,000,000 into the Exchequer, the consumers of bread in this kingdom would have to pay £6,000,000 [hear, hear, and cheers]. He would only add that he had heard with a regret, he would say with a consternation which he was altogether at a loss to describe, that the noble earl proposed to apply that most unsound principle of commerce and finance to the food of the people [hear, hear]. It was with consternation that he had heard the House told that by the authority of the Government a measure was to be proposed for again imposing a tax of this kind.

Here cries of "No" from the Ministerial benches interrupted the speaker; and the Earl of DUNY rose and said,—

I must beg to correct that statement. What I said was, that I saw no reason, in my own opinion, why corn should form an exception from the general principle of imposing duties upon foreign produce, but that that was a question which ought to be settled, and which could only be settled, by the deliberate judgment of the large and intelligent community of this country. I stated that neither with regard to that, nor with regard to dealing with the great and complicated question of our financial policy, had I any intention of making any proposition on the part of her Majesty's Government until that public opinion should be decidedly and emphatically expressed.

Earl GREY resumed. He was greatly relieved by hearing that explanation [a laugh]. To a certain degree he had understood the noble earl, but not quite in the sense which he now stated. What he (Earl Grey) had understood the noble earl to say was, that he laid down what he considered the sound and proper principle of commercial legislation, that the application of that principle required great care and deliberation, and a measure founded upon it could not be produced in a hurry. He therefore expected, and thought it perfectly reasonable, that the noble earl should propose no such measure on an early day. But undoubtedly he did understand that the noble earl looked to revising the commercial policy of the country upon the principle which he stated, as the means of revenue, and that in that general revision of our commercial policy corn was not to be an excluded article. If he was wrong in so understanding the noble earl, he begged his pardon; but he still thought, to the best of his recollection and understanding, that the words delivered by the noble earl could not be otherwise understood. Now, upon that he wished to make this additional observation—

Here the Earl of DUNY again rose, and this time with a rebuke. He had already, correcting a misapprehension on the part of the noble earl, stated what he thought he did say, and what he knew he meant to say, and the noble earl had remarked that he was much relieved by the explanation; and yet the noble earl was proceeding to repeat what he had understood him (the Earl of Derby) to say, but which he hoped he had satisfied the House that he was misunderstood to say—and then upon that misunderstanding, so corrected, was proceeding still to argue [hear, hear].

Earl GREY was not yet sure that he correctly apprehended the noble earl [a laugh]. After the events of the last ten years, the question of a tax upon the food of the people was not one to be kept long in suspense or to be lightly approached [hear, hear]. The country was entitled to know—he did not say on that night—he did not say within a fortnight—but he did say at a very early period—the clear and decided intentions of the Government [hear, hear]. He would implore the noble earl, in justice to the great interests affected by leaving this question in doubt, that he would not allow that doubt to continue longer than was absolutely inevitable.

Earl FITZWILLIAM regretted that Earl Grey, instead of taking a comprehensive view of the speech which had been addressed to the House, had chosen to select one particular topic, and that the most exciting one for discussion and commentary. This was a question in which he (Earl Fitzwilliam) felt no little interest. He believed he might say that he was in Parliament the very first person who made an attack upon what he might call the mediæval system of the corn-laws [a laugh], so that he might consider himself, to a certain degree (though perhaps it it would be thought presumption to say it), the parent of the system recently established. But he did not think the speech of the noble earl (Derby) and the mode in which he expressed himself upon the subject, called for animadversion in the manner which it had been thought proper to adopt [hear, hear]. Upon another point the Premier's speech gave him great satisfaction. He quite agreed that it would not do for the Government of this country to be every few years tampering with constitutional rights. He heard, therefore, with great satisfaction, that his noble friend did not intend to proceed with a certain measure which had been introduced in the other House, for the purpose of what was called a further reform in Parliament. These "further reforms in Parliament" were most dangerous. The result would be, if these questions were agitated every ten or twenty years, that there would be in the minds of a large portion of the community, sensible

and thinking people, a great indifference to the popular franchise. He believed a very large fraction of the community would be of opinion, that it would be better to live under a mild and tranquil despotism [a laugh], than to be constantly changing the constitutional rights of the people.

The Earl of CLANRICARDE thought Earl Grey's pertinacity and suspicion justifiable—that the ambiguous language of Earl Derby was quite open to remark. Nor was he entirely satisfied with the mode in which the noble lord had touched upon another subject—what the noble earl termed, on the first night of the session, the Protestant securities of this country. Earl Derby had, on that night, gone out of his way to declare that either the laws as at present constituted were defective, or that the late Government was deficient in energy in the carrying out of those laws. The natural inference must be, either that the noble earl intended to alter the law, or to administer it in a different spirit from what had hitherto been the case.

The Earl of ARDEN (who spoke from the Opposition side of the House) said:—

My lords, long and intimately connected as I have been with the eminent man whose untimely fate we all deplore, and whose loss—in proportion as the difficulties of the country increase—we shall have more and more cause to lament, I think this is not an unfitting occasion, the very first which presents itself, for me to declare a determined adherence to his policy [hear, hear], and a determination to maintain, as far as in my humble power lies, the permanence of that great system of commercial policy which he established [hear, hear]. I have no right or authority to speak for others; but I shall be much surprised and disappointed if all those who co-operated with him in establishing that policy should not be found to entertain the same sentiments which I now express [hear, hear, and cheers]. My noble friend opposite has, on other occasions, as well as to-night, adverted to the possibility of the imposition of duties on the provisions of the people, if not for protection, at least for revenue. Now, my lords, this distinction, I confess, is not very intelligible to me [hear, hear]. It appears to me to be shadowy and unreal, but, at all events, to me it has no application, for I am equally prepared to oppose a duty upon corn, whether it be for revenue or protection [hear, hear]. I think the time is past when any such tax could ever again be levied [hear, hear]. I do not wish to enter further into the topics of the speech of my noble friend. In all that portion of his speech in which he laid down the course of policy he meant to pursue towards foreign powers I entirely acquiesce. He and I have acted together for the last ten or twelve years, in office and out of office, in full concert and communication on these subjects, and, as far as I am aware, there is not the shade of a difference between us. I am quite aware—fully aware—of the great difficulties with which my noble friend is encompassed, and I can assure him that he may rely upon receiving from me, whenever it is in my power, a cordial and a most sincere support [hear, hear].

Lord BROUGHAM requested and obtained a distinct intimation that our legal as well as social reforms are contemplated by the new Ministry; and the consent of the Government to the House sitting daily for judicial and private business.

Their lordships then adjourned.

NEW WRITS—THE BOROUGH OF HARWICH.

In the House of Commons the members who had, previously to the accession of the new Ministry, occupied the Ministerial benches, transferred themselves to the Opposition benches, and the recent occupants of the Opposition benches transferred themselves as nearly as possible to the corresponding place on the Ministerial benches. Only Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. B. Hamilton, and Mr. Stafford, were seated on the Treasury bench, none of the members of the new Cabinet being present. Lord Palmerston took his usual place at first, but afterwards crossed over to the corresponding bench on the Opposition side, beside Sir R. H. Inglis, who occupied the position he has long held. On the front Opposition bench Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. V. Smith, and Mr. C. Lewis, represented the late Ministry. It was observed that Sir J. Graham occupied a seat on the same bench beside Mr. Labouchere. Lord J. Russell was not present.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE moved, and Mr. G. R. HAMILTON seconded, the issue of writs for the following places:—

For the county of Buckingham, in the room of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, who had accepted the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the borough of Midhurst, in the room of the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, who had accepted the office of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

For the borough of Droghda, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., who had accepted the office of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. [A slight laugh from the Opposition benches.]

For the borough of Stamford, in the room of the Right Hon. John Charles Herries, who had accepted the office of President of the Board of Control.

For the county of Oxford, in the room of the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, who had accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade.

For the northern division of the county of Essex, in the room of the Right Hon. William Beresford, who had accepted the office of Secretary-at-War.

For the borough of Abingdon, in the room of Sir Frederick Thesiger, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General.

For the borough of Colchester, in the room of the Right Hon. John James Robert Manners, commonly called Lord John Manners, who had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

For the borough of Portlinton, in the room of Colonel Dunne, who had accepted the office of Clerk of the Ordnance. [A loud laugh from the Opposition.]

For the county of Kildare, in the room of the Right Hon. Richard Southwell Bourke, commonly called

Lord Naas, who had accepted the office of Secretary for Ireland [series of "Oh!" from the Opposition, met by cheers from the Ministerial benches].

For the University of Dublin, in the room of Joseph Napier, Esq., who had accepted the office of Attorney-General for Ireland.

For the borough of Enniskillen, in the room of James Whiteside, Esq., who had accepted the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland.

For the county of Londonderry, in the room of Thomas Bateson, Esq., appointed one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

For the borough of Buckingham, in the room of the Marquis of Chandos, also appointed one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

For the borough of Chichester, in the room of Lord Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox, also appointed one of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury.

For the southern division of the county of Lincoln, in the room of Sir John Trollope, Bart., who had accepted the office of First Commissioner for Executing the Laws relating to the Poor in England.

For the northern division of the same county, in the room of Robert Adam Christopher, Esq., who had accepted the office of steward of the Chiltern Hundreds [a laugh].

For the county of Dorset, in the room of George Bankes, Esq., who had accepted the office of Judge-Advocate-General.

For the East Riding of the county of York, in the room of the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

For the county of Tyrone, in the room of Lord Claude Hamilton, who had accepted the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.

For the borough of Wenlock, in the room of the Hon. George Cecil Weld Forester, who had accepted the office of Controller of her Majesty's Household.

On the motion of Mr. HATTEY, a writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member to represent the county of Cork in the room of Maurice Power, Esq., who had accepted the office of Governor of St. Lucia.

Mr. BRAMSTON moved that a writ be issued for the borough of Harwich, which was opposed by Sir DE LACY EVANS—who moved by way of amendment that the writ be suspended for six months—and by Mr. OSBORNE. After a desultory debate, at the suggestion of Sir G. GREY the motion was withdrawn.

Several private bills were then brought in. Among them was Mr. WYLD's Leicester-square Improvement—which was adjourned—and the London Metropolis and National Mausoleum Bill, which, after a sharp discussion, chiefly between Mr. MANOLES and Mr. H. DRUMMOND, was read a second time.

Upon the question that the House at its rising do adjourn until the 12th of March, Mr. SPOONER took occasion to say that he had not changed his opinion upon the subject of Maynooth, but was fully determined to move, after Easter, for a committee to inquire into the system of education carried on at that college, which he pledged himself to show inculcated doctrines subversive of order, injurious to morality, completely antagonistic to the word of God, and which must bring down judgment upon the land—remarks that were taken up by Mr. ANSTREY.

Mr. C. VILLIERS gave notice, that on an early day after the new Ministers had taken their seats in that house he should propose a resolution declaratory of the intention of the House to maintain the policy of free trade, and to resist any attempt to reimpose duties on foreign corn [hear, hear].

The House adjourned at eight o'clock, till the 12th inst.

BILLS IN PROGRESS (In the Commons.)

Personal Estate of Intestation Bill—read 2nd time.
Commons Inclosure Bill—read 3rd time and passed.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of duty on, 2.
Army and Navy, for a better distribution of, 1.
Beetroot-sugar, for repealing duty on, 1.
Copyholds, for the enfranchisement of, 1.
Dogcarte, for doing away with, 1.
Ecclesiastical Titles Act, for repeal of, 1.
Education, for the establishment of a system of secular, 4.
Elective Franchise, for extension of, 6.
Malt and Hops, for repeal of duty on, 1.
Maynooth College, against the grant to, 9.
Mercantile Marine Act, for the repeal of, 1.
Ocean Penny Postage, for establishment of, 3.
Paper, for the repeal of duty on, 2.
Parliamentary Representative Bill, for amendment of, 1.
Pharmacy Bill, in favour of, 21.
Poor Law (Ireland), for amendment of, 4.
Post-horses, for repeal of duty on, 6.
Public House (Scotland) Bill, against, 6.
Repayment of Advances (Ireland), against, 4.
Sale of Beer Bill, for amendment of the law of, 1.
Tenant-right (Ireland), in favour of, 13.

PROPOSED NAVAL RESERVE.—In a Parliamentary paper just printed, is the correspondence between the Admiralty and the Treasury on the subject of the formation of a reserve of seamen for manning the navy, to consist of 200 petty officers of the first class, 800 officers of the second class, and 4,000 able seamen. The reserve is in case of any emergency, and to render less necessary the recurrence to impressment. The first-class officers are to be paid £12 a-year, the second class £9, and £6 a-year to the able seamen. The expense will be £33,600, and £5,000 for contingencies; making £38,600 in the naval estimates for the current year.

Lord Montagu has been elected President of the Art-Union of London. The council have determined on issuing a medal, as part of their series, commemorative of the late Mr. Wyon, R.A., and have commissioned his son, Mr. L. Wyon, to execute it. It has been determined to issue a series of illustrations of Byron's "Childe Harold" for a future year.

EUROPE, INDIA, AND AMERICA.

The elections for the *Corps Legislatif* commenced on Sunday throughout France. In Paris they excited little interest, though, from the appearance of the polling-stations, it was believed there would be comparatively few contentions. The only district in which the Opposition obtained a victory was the third, in which General Cavaignac was returned. But it was believed he would refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon.

MM. Montalembert and Guizot have visited Louis Napoleon in their capacity as members of the Academy. The President conversed with them with a complimentary affability, but evoked no response.

It is alleged that the Count Chambord waives his claims in favour of the Orleansists.

The *Assemblée Nationale* contains an article by M. Salvandy, arguing that the "fusion" is the only thing to be looked forward to as the salvation of the country. The only importance of the article consists in the authorship of the former Minister of Louis Philippe.

Thirteen German communists have been tried for conspiracy; and, notwithstanding the absence of proved connexion with the refugees in London, as alleged, have been condemned to terms of imprisonment, varying from six months to eight years.

Notwithstanding the denial of the *Débat*, latest advices confirm the statement that a new French note to the Federal Government of Switzerland has been presented in the character of an ultimatum.

General Jomelli, one of the ablest of the engineer officers in the Russian service, has arrived in Belgium, for the purpose of superintending the extensive works and fortifications which are to be erected for the defence of Brussels.

A Legitimist journal, published in Brussels, has the following in its Paris correspondence:—

Every one talks so much of Belgium here, that, instead of sending you news from Paris, I ought to ask news from you. Is it true, as our annexationists declare, that the Belgian army, struck with the greatness of the part which the French army appears destined to act, is quite disposed to be denationalized? Is it true that your clergy second this movement? Is it true, that to counteract the seductions from your army, you are about to have great promotions, and to expel the Polish officers? Is it true that you are at work preparing all your line of defence, in view of an approaching and inevitable aggression?

The German correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

In diplomatic circles a considerable sensation has been created by a note addressed, on the 7th of February, by Prince Schwarzenburg, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the representatives of that power at St. Petersburg and Berlin. In this despatch, Prince Schwarzenburg stated, that the object of the Northern powers ought now to be to put down all that remained of constitutional government on the continent of Europe; and that for this purpose they ought to insist on the representative form of government being abolished in all the states where it was still tolerated, and more especially in Piedmont and in Greece. He further declared, that Louis Napoleon, by his *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, which, while it put an end to constitutional government, restored military government in France, had merited the applause of all the Northern powers, and he suggested that they ought to concur in giving him their united and cordial support, even to the exclusion of both branches of the House of Bourbon, because none of the members of that illustrious house could re-ascend the throne without according representative government in some shape. The Prussian Government at once declared that it strongly disapproved of the suggestion of the Austrian Government, and that, as it looked upon a certain degree of constitutional freedom as necessary in the present state of Europe, it highly disapproved of the attempt of Louis Napoleon to establish a military despotism. The Russian Czar, who sets up as the arbiter of all that is done to Germany, gave a very characteristic answer to both powers. He recommended to the Austrian Government not to be so enthusiastic in its admiration of Louis Napoleon, and to the Prussian Government not to be so determined in its hostilities to that personage; and thus the affair for the present rests.

The Roman Government have sanctioned the introduction of postage stamps for the prepayment of postage on letters. The stamp is about the size of the English postage stamp; and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of papal dignity and power.

We learn from Bombay, under date of the 3rd of February, that a second Burmese war had commenced.

The new Viceroy arrived at Rangoon on the 4th of January. He had refused to receive any deputations from the British Commander, had forbidden communication between the shore and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and erected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. The Commodore proclaimed a blockade of the mouths of the Irrawaddy.

On the 9th the Viceroy wrote to the Commodore to allow the passage of the river, or he would set fire to the batteries mentioned.

The steamers "Fox" and "Hermes" were attacked by the batteries in passing. They replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

We learn by the "Europe," which left Boston on the 18th ult., that the proceedings in Congress are without interest—that Kossuth reached Cincinnati on the 14th—that the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires had been insulted by a German mob at Mobile, on his way to Havannah—and that Mr. Crampton had pre-

sented to the President the letters accrediting him British Envoy and Plenipotentiary in the place of Sir Henry Bulwar.

The *Times* correspondent represents Kossuth's popularity as having greatly declined in the New England States, and the Democrats as seeking for a new "platform."

A bill has been introduced into the New York Senate for the prohibition of spirit-selling in less quantities than thirty gallons, except for medicinal purposes. Similar laws exist in Maine and Massachusetts, but their execution is impossible.

A much greater emigration to California this spring is expected than in any former season in consequence of fresh discoveries. Among the latest illustrations of the state of society at Sacramento is the shooting of a man by the mother of a girl whom he had seduced. The man died on the following day, having previously married the girl.

Jenny Lind and her youthful husband have repaired to a hydropathic establishment.

LITERATURE.

PERIODICALS (MARCH).

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW has articles on the Genius and Writings of Bunyan—Liberia and American Colonization—Sir James Stephen's Lectures on French History—the Poetical Works of John Edmund Reade—Bishop Phillips—Lord Mahon's History of England, and Hildebrand and the Excommunicated Emperor—a very sufficient and enticing bill of fare. The article on Bunyan is written *con amore*, and has some very vivid touches, but is wanting in repose. The writer thinks that "the time has nearly arrived for a new allegory adapted to the age, and expressing the deep cravings, wild wanderings, peculiar temptations, and only possible resting-place of sincere religious thinkers at present." He may well add, "But where is the man?" The article on Bishop Phillips contends that, inasmuch as that prelate was willing to concede Catholic emancipation only on conditions which he knew would not be acceded to, he is guilty of a specious falsehood in declaring that he was never opposed to it. It also expresses an opinion that the bishop's case has broken down in the matter of nepotism and lapses—an opinion in which, as we have already stated, we do not concur. The remaining portion of the paper is devoted to theological sentiments, chiefly in relation to the baptismal question. The articles on the works of Sir James Stephen and Lord Mahon, are disquisitorial rather than critical, though the first-named author is the subject of warm and deserved commendation, and Lord Mahon's general characteristics are described as being respectable, but nothing more.

We must, however, pass somewhat hastily from this review to notice the CHRISTIAN REFORMER, a great portion of which is occupied by an article on popular Education. The writer is a staunch supporter of the secular plan, and, like the majority of his party, ignores the strong points of the Voluntaries, or meets them with off-handed superciliousness. The advocates of educational voluntarism are described as "men of ordinary ability and small social power," having "little organization and inconsiderable funds."

"Sufficiently compact and sufficiently powerful to make now and then a demonstration on a second-rate scale, they somewhat effectually play their part in obstructing the exertions of others, and so avail to delay the settlement of the educational question. While they thus hinder and postpone a national provision for a great national want, they disown the obligation of taking measures for the general education of the people, and do little within their own particular sphere for the augmentation and improvement of their present educational appliances."

Then, after the usual assertions respecting the value of education, and the grievous want of it which exists, we are told:—

"This huge evil ought no longer to be tolerated. Too long, far too long already, has this moral, intellectual, and social waste been suffered. It is high time that the question was taken out of the hands of sectaries and speculators, and by large-hearted, intelligent, practical men, brought to a satisfactory termination."

Expressing his profound respect for the cause of Nonconformity, this wonderfully self-sufficient scribe proceeds to pour contempt on its adherents, many of whom are

"No less narrow in their views and crochety in their notions, than pertinacious in their efforts. They think of their sect more than of their country, and measure the educational condition of England by the condition of their own chapel-school. Accustomed to make the school the nursery of the congregation, they look with aversion on anything that is likely to abate the efficacy of such a means of proselytism. And valuing more the enforcement of their own peculiar dogmas than the advancement of the general welfare, they have set themselves more or less decidedly against all the chief movements for the general furtherance of popular education within the last five-and-twenty years, until they are in danger of losing that share in the results of the settlement of the question to which they are entitled by the strength, zeal, and benevolence of the denominations with which they are connected."

We could quote more of these silly slanders, and might, we think, raise a laugh at some of the reasoning employed by our censor; but let the fol-

lowing suffice as a specimen of the glib mode in which he solves an ethical problem:—

"A national education must not teach religion. But what is religion? Where does the secular element end? Where does the religious element begin? Diversities of opinion prevail on the point. Some consider morals a part of religion. Others identify what is called 'the Christian spirit' with the essence of religion. Let each one judge for himself, and let each one act according to his own convictions. . . . Before, however, you come to doctrinal religion, there is a field in regard to which all are again of one opinion. Who will deny that it is right to teach a child to be truthful, honest, diligent, obedient, forbearing, forgiving, gentle, and loving? And who will deny that even by his own personal authority, and in virtue of the force of his own upright, earnest, cultivated, and affectionate character, the schoolmaster, if fit for his office, may do much, very much, to promote those high moral qualities in his pupils? . . . 'But,' says the objector, 'you have no motives whereby to enforce moral duties.' The objection confounds the practice with the theory of moral obligation. The theory is for the college prelection, the pulpit, and the congregational class-room. In the school, as in the nursery, it is the practice and not the theory that is needed; and for the practice the authority of the master suffices."

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR has an article on "Wesley and Methodism," which freely and forcibly points out the anomalies of a system admitted to have been instrumental in effecting a vast amount of spiritual good. The writer concurs with on-lookers of almost every class, that unless radical changes take place, Methodism is a doomed thing:—"Let the Wesleyan ministers persist in identifying themselves in principle with the Romish priesthood, and they must share its fate. They have neither the thunder of the Vatican, nor its antiquity, nor its array of learning—nor, to their honour be it added, its craft and policy to avert their doom." "The First Bishop" is a beautiful and suggestive sketch. "What would the World say?" is a brief, pointed, and practical paper. "Stone-pillar Worship in Ireland, 1852," is a curious account, by Sir J. E. Tennant, "of the existence, at the present day, of a pure, pagan idolatry on the west coast of Ireland." "On Religion," is a philosophically written article, translated from the German of Hagenbach. A statistical article on the increase of places of worship in England and Wales shows that the number of Protestant places of worship built since 1831, as compared with the Romish places of worship built since 1826 (five years longer), is as 34 to 1. "Reminiscences of a Good Man's Life," is a pleasing sketch of which Joseph John Gurney is the object. There are three or four other articles very good, though of less importance.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE, a well-conducted journal, has two articles on the Maynooth-grant question, in both of which Dissenters are urged to take the broad ground of opposition to all State-endowments of religion. It is, however, argued that it is quite compatible with Dissenting principles to object to Romanism as such, inasmuch as Dissenters, in doing so are not making the Legislature judges of truth or error, but judging for themselves, and calling upon their representatives to give effect to their wishes. Granting this, however, the writer does not insist, as we think he should do, on the consequence of confining the protest to Romanism, and that on the ground of its alleged falsity; viz., that the Legislature is at liberty to infer, that if the religious system endowed were of another order, no objection to that endowment would be entertained.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE sends us chiefly abroad for topics of interest; the present number containing articles headed—Sketches from the Cape—Tibet and the Lamas—Forest Life in Canada West, with a Poetical Farewell to the Rhine. The first of these reviews a work entitled "The Cape and the Kafirs," by one Andrew W. Cole, who, says Blackwood, "shows up the humbug and delusion" of the missionary operations at the Cape, affirming that "it is notorious that the people living at the mission stations are the idlest and most useless set in the colony." We have, of course, an article on the Whig Reform Bill, which is declared to be by no means so bad as was to be expected by Conservatives, and yet worthy of the contempt of the Radicals. The writer says, truly enough, that Lord John Russell in trying to save the nomination boroughs, and, at the same time, to widen the suffrage, has "brought a house about his ears." The resignation of his lordship is briefly noticed in a postscript, which calls attention to the fact, that the predictions in the amusing verses, entitled "Cupid in the Cabinet," have been actually fulfilled. Miss Mitford's recent work furnishes matter for a pleasant paper, and there is also one based on the "Grenville Papers" of great interest.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE comprises a variety of short articles, including three stories "to be continued." "On Preventable Death" is a forcible paper, showing the enormous sacrifice of life arising from the neglect of sanitary precautions. The writer, Dr. Kein Thaler, considers that acute disease in London produces one-half of the mortality, and that the far larger portion might be prevented. He very forcibly shows how this important matter intimately concerns the whole community—not only the victims of impure air, evil habits, squalor,

and filth, but also those who live in affluence and temperance, and are surrounded with the conditions of health:—

"We stand or fall, live or die, in great measure by the prosperity or misery, life or death, of the smallest and poorest of our social elements. The fever arising or abiding in the close and sickening court or alley, is wafted by an accidental breeze into the stately mansion, or lurks in the clothes which my lord receives fresh from the hands of the 'sweater' in his noisome den. The erysipelas propagated amongst the crowded poor renders the most trifling surgical operations almost equally dangerous to the rich in his magnificent solitude. The heir of large estates jostles the urchin recovering from the scarlatina in the streets, and the family which 'came over with William the Conqueror' is in a few days extinct. The rich merchant stumbles into a cab or omnibus, and at the same time falls into the arms of the grim skeleton king, who awaits him in the shape of a typhoid emanation from its latest occupant. In short, the mixture implied in a gregarious existence, renders us physically as well as morally responsible for the well-being of our neighbour, in so far as our actions can produce it: and the chapless, motionless jaws of death are constantly preaching to him who hath ears to hear a terrible sermon on the text of our 'universal brotherhood.'"

"Vindex" contributes a very ably-written letter to Lady Bulwer Lytton, the divorced wife of the celebrated writer. It is well known that this lady has recently published a novel called "The School for Husbands," in the preface of which she indulges in furious and unsparring invective against her late husband, the leading publishers who had declined to bring out her book, and the conductors of the press generally, who had rebuked her bitterness and condemned her production. He vindicates, especially, the daily press from charges of bribery in the conduct of these journals—referring to the *Times*, which, before the 2nd of December, was said to be in the pay of Louis Napoleon, and is now one of his most unrelenting enemies. An article on the French army describes the great pains taken to perfect its discipline, especially the infantry, and to put the artillery force on the best footing. From personal observation, the writer believes their discipline to be almost perfect:—"The expedition to Rome was very unpopular among the troops which were sent to it. Their sympathies were with the Romans, and they would gladly have defended their cause. But once in the field, all their private feelings were absorbed by military ambition, and they attacked and conquered Rome as they would have conquered it if the place, instead of being held by brother Republicans, had been held by their own brethren." The effective French army is set down at 382,960 men. "The Law of Partnership" advocates the law of limited liability as it exists in France and America, and analyzes some of the evidence given before the parliamentary committee. The working-classes are advised "not to relax their efforts in striving to obtain some accessible tribunal for the settlement of their partnership disputes." The remaining articles, including one on "The New Reform Bill," call for no special remark—the latter treating Lord John's measure as a sham, but dealing with the subject in a very ineffective style.

HOGG'S INSTRUCTOR abounds as usual in a variety of tales, descriptions, reflections, and extracts, forming a very agreeable miscellany for fire-side reading. Thomas de Quincey contributes a rambling but sparkling notice of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart., of whom a steel engraving is given.

Essays on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind. By JONATHAN DYMOND. The Eighth Thousand of the 4th Edition. London: Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street.

THIS work has been now for some years before the public, and has obtained a wide circulation and a good reputation. We are disposed to think it a work of supererogation either to describe, criticise, or commend it. But as it appears in another cheap edition—a large mass of valuable matter for a trifling sum—we will not incur the responsibility of leaving any reader in ignorance of such a useful guide to the first principles of practical morals and politics, and such a wise counsellor in the details of private duty, in the harmonious conduct of social relations, and the discharge of obligations arising from them.

Jonathan Dymond was a man of clear intellect, of much reading, of true religiousness. He has written, in this book, with incomparable lucidity and directness; often with great force or with real beauty; and generally with felicitous illustration and correct reasoning. His work cannot be considered a systematic or scientific treatise on morality: it is practical and popular. Purposely avoiding subtle and abstruse discussions, the author has aimed at a full and plain development of "a Scripture code of Ethics." He is, of course, opposed to the Expediency system of morals, and to any possible form of Utilitarianism. He lays it down as a first principle that the ground of duty is the authority of God, and the standard of duty His will. We confess that we cannot at all agree with Dymond as to the foundation of moral obligation, and the legitimate basis of a moral system. On these matters he is neither thorough in his inquiries nor accurate in definition, so that we have a sense of vagueness and insufficiency in his discussion of them. But in all that relates to practical morality, we

find him in his element—strong, healthy, and taking a broad grasp of the questions to be determined.

The great merit of the work is that it affords remarkably clear and comprehensive information respecting duties—giving to the mind a well-connected view of Christian morals. Its chapters on "The Influence of Individuals on Public Notions of Morality," on "Immoral Agency," and on "Education," are worthy of the deepest attention; those on Government, Legislation, Administration of Justice, Religious Establishments, and War, are all as admirable for freedom of thought and power of expression, as they are for their wise spirit and christian principles. On these subjects Dymond deserves to be held a leader, both as to time and ability, amongst those who labour for more equal legislation, for the liberation of religion from state-interference, for the abolition of death punishments, and for the promotion of the permanent peace of nations.

Although, then, we are unable to speak with unmodified approval of these "Essays," and can by no means wish that Dymond's basis be adopted by writers on morals—for we believe it to be false and injurious—we yet can, on other grounds, give the most cordial commendation to this work as exceedingly interesting and valuable, fitted to make men intelligently virtuous, and furnishing an excellent popular manual of political principles, which we could desire to have widely diffused amongst the thoughtful young men, and especially the operatives, of the day.

Woman: Her Mission and Her Life. Two Discourses, by the Rev. ADOLPHE MONOD, of Paris. Translated by the Rev. W. G. BARRETT, of Royston. Second Edition, Revised. London: Arthur Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.

WE are greatly delighted to see these fine and touching discourses in a second edition, in an improved and convenient form; and we heartily wish the work may run through many more editions,—for we have seen nothing on the important and attractive subject it treats, so deeply true to the nature of woman, so wise and scriptural in the views put forward, and so full of soul and of persuasive eloquence.

We gave the book an extended notice on its first appearance; every opinion we then expressed is more than confirmed by familiarity with its pages. We can only repeat what we then said—that M. Monod's discourses are profoundly original and exceedingly beautiful—gushing with feeling as manly as it is holy, as tender as it is rare; and that Mr. Barrett's admirable translation has preserved the spirit and grace as well as the thought of the original.

Our readers cannot too earnestly commend it to their wives and daughters; they cannot fail to be charmed with it, and they will find its counsels and encouragements helpful to strength and beauty of character, and to a pure and beneficent life.

Life of Constantine the Great. By JOSEPH FLETCHER. (Library for the Times.) London: Albert Cocksaw, 41, Ludgate-hill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great interest belonging to the life and acts of Constantine, as introducing a new relation of the Church to the State, which continues to be a subject of controversy at the present day, there has hitherto existed in our literature no separate and generally accessible biography of the great emperor. This want Mr. Fletcher has sought to supply by a work "not too extended, yet sufficiently copious to put the public generally in possession of the main incidents of his career, and sufficiently authenticated by references to competent authorities to sustain the investigations of the more critical." The task has been well studied, and is excellently executed—fully accomplishing the design with which it was undertaken.

The ability shown by the author, in a previous publication, as an ecclesiastical historian, is also clearly apparent in the present work. We observe in it calmness and strength of mind, and just discrimination in the treatment of evidence; sustained by thorough familiarity with the literature of the subject, ancient and modern. The authorities most freely and advantageously consulted by the author have been Mauso, Gibbon and Niebuhr, Eusebius and Neander. In the statement of the results of his investigations there is a completeness and purity of expression, which renders the narrative both highly interesting and definite in its impression.

Mr. Fletcher's judgment of the character of Constantine is in agreement with Niebuhr and Neander;—with the former, he does justice to his very eminent abilities; and with the latter, he holds that it is almost impossible to consider him a sincere convert to Christianity, or, at least, as possessed of higher sincerity than is compatible with lamentable self-deception and an imposition on his own conscience. To the mottoes from Niebuhr and Milton placed on the title-page, Mr. Fletcher might have added the emphatic words of Neander, "The reign of Constantine bears witness that the State which seeks to advance Christianity by the worldly means at its command, may be the occasion of more injury to this holy cause than the earthly power which opposes it, with whatever virulence"—a truth forcibly illustrated by the history so well developed in these pages.

Our satisfaction with this work, both as to subject and performance, is thorough and hearty; it adds worth and honour to the "Library for the Times," and its full research and fair spirit will commend it to general acceptance and esteem.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

JARNDYCE AND JARNDYCE. A FAMOUS SUIT IN CHANCERY.—Who happen to be in the Lord Chancellor's court this murky afternoon besides the Lord Chancellor, the counsel in the cause, two or three counsel who are never in any cause, and the well of solicitors before mentioned? There is the registrar below the Judge, in wig and gown; and there are two or three maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses, or whatever they may be, in legal court suits. These are all yawning; for no crumb of amusement ever falls from Jarndyce and Jarndyce (the cause in hand), which was squeezed dry years upon years ago. The short-hand writers, the reporters of the court, the reporters of the newspapers, invariably decamp with the rest of the regulars when Jarndyce and Jarndyce comes on. Their places are a blank. Standing on a seat at the side of the hall, the better to peer into the curtained sanctuary, is a little mad old woman in a squeezed bonnet, who is always in court, from its sitting to its rising, and always expecting some incomprehensible judgment to be given in her favour. Some say she really is, or was a party to a suit; but no one knows for certain, because no one cares. She carries some small litter in a reticule which she calls her documents; principally consisting of paper matches and dry lavender. A sorrowful prisoner has come up, in custody for the half-dozen time, to make a personal application "to purge himself of his contempt;" which, being a solitary surviving executor who has fallen into a state of conglomeration about accounts of which it is not pretended that he had ever any knowledge, he is not at all likely ever to do. In the meantime his prospects in life are ended. Another ruined suitor, who periodically appears from Shropshire, and breaks out into efforts to address the Chancellor at the close of the day's business, and who can by no means be made to understand that the Chancellor is legally ignorant of his existence after making it desolate for a quarter of a century, plants himself in a good place and keeps an eye on the Judge, ready to call out, "My Lord!" in a voice of sonorous complaint, on the instant of his rising. A few lawyers' clerks and others who know this suitor by sight, linger on the chance of his furnishing some fun, and enlivening the dismal weather a little. Jarndyce and Jarndyce drones on. This scarecrow of a suit has, in course of time, become so complicated, that no man alive knows what it means. The parties to it understand it least; but it has been observed that no two Chancery lawyers can talk about it for five minutes without coming to a total disagreement as to all the premises. Innumerable children have been born into the cause; innumerable young people have been married into it; innumerable old people have died out of it. Scores of persons have deliriously found themselves made parties in Jarndyce and Jarndyce, without knowing how or why; whole families have inherited legendary hatreds with the suit. The little plaintiff or defendant, who was promised a new rocking-horse when Jarndyce and Jarndyce should be settled, has grown up, possessed himself of a real horse, and trotted into the other world. Fair wards of court have faded into mothers and grandmothers; a long procession of Chancellors has come in and gone out; the legion of bills in the suit have been transformed into mere bills of mortality; there are not three Jarndyces left upon the earth perhaps since old Tom Jarndyce in despair blew his brains out at a coffee-house in Chancery lane; but Jarndyce and Jarndyce still drags its dreary length before the Court, perennially hopeless. Jarndyce and Jarndyce has passed into a joke. That is the only good that has ever come of it. It has been death to many, but it is a joke in the profession. Every master in Chancery has had a reference out of it. Every Chancellor was "in it," for somebody or other, when he was counsel at the bar. Good things have been said about it by blue-nosed bulbous-shoed old benchers, in select port-wine committee after dinner in hall. Articled clerks have been in the habit of fleshing their legal wit upon it. The last Lord Chancellor handled it neatly, when, correcting Mr. Blowers, the eminent silk gown, who said that such a thing might happen when the sky rained potatoes, he observed, "or when we get through Jarndyce and Jarndyce, Mr. Blowers;"—a pleasant-ty that particularly tickled the maces, bags, and purses. How many people out of the suit, Jarndyce and Jarndyce has stretched forth its unwholesome hand to spoil and corrupt, would be a very wide question. From the master, upon whose impaling files reams of dusty warrants in Jarndyce and Jarndyce have grimly writhed into many shapes; down to the copying clerk in the Six Clerks' Office, who has copied his tens of thousands of Chancery-foliopages under that eternal heading; no man's nature has been made the better by it. In trickery, evasion, procrastination, spoliation, botheration under false pretences of all sorts, there are influences that can never come to good. The very solicitors' boys who have kept the wretched suitors at bay, by protesting time out of mind that Mr. Chizzle, Mizzle, or otherwise was particularly engaged and had appointments until dinner, may have got up an extra moral twist and shuffle into themselves out of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. The receiver in the cause has acquired a gaudy sum of money by it, but has acquired too a distrust of his own mother, and a contempt for his own kind. Chizzle, Mizzle, and otherwise, have lapsed into a habit of vaguely promising themselves that they will look into that outstanding little matter and see what can be done for Drizzle—who was not well used—when Jarndyce and Jarndyce shall be got out of the office. Shirking and sharking, in all their many varieties, have been sown broadcast by the ill-fated cause; and even those who have con-

templated its history from the outermost circle of such evil, have been insensibly tempted into a loose way of letting bad things alone to take their own bad course, and a loose belief that if the world go wrong, it was in some off-hand manner, never means to go right.—*First number of Bleak House.*

A POET'S THEORY OF VOLCANOES.—I will now, however, explain by what causes the fire of *Ætna*, when suddenly excited, bursts forth from its vast furnaces. In the first place, the fabric of the mountain is hollow underneath, supported, for the most part, by arches of flintstone. In all the caverns, moreover, is wind and air—for air, when it is moved by any agitating impulse, becomes wind. When this air, then, has grown hot, and has heated all the rocks and earth round about as far as it reaches, and elicited from them fire raging with violent flames, it mounts up, and thus expels the blaze straight from the jaws of the mountain high into the air, and spreads it far abroad, and scatters the embers to a great distance, and rolls forth smoke heavy with thick darkness, while it darts out, at the same time, rocks of a wonderful weight; you cannot, therefore, doubt but that it is the violent force of air which produces these effects. Besides, the sea, for a considerable distance, alternately breaks its waves, and again retracts its tide, at the base of the mountain. From this sea caverns extend underground as far as the ascending jaws of the mountain; by these caverns you must admit—for fact absolutely compels you—that blasts of wind enter and penetrate from the open sea, and thus exalt the flame, and cast up rocks, and raise clouds of sand. Far on the summit of the mountain are craters, as the Greeks call them, but which we call jaws and mouths.—*Lucretius in Prose—Bohn's Classical Library.*

MAZZINI IN ROME.—I did not see Mazzini the last two weeks of the republic. When the French entered, he walked about the streets to see how the people bore themselves, and then went to the house of a friend. In the upper chamber of a poor house, with his life-long friends, the *Modenas*, I found him. Modena, who abandoned, not only what other men held dear—home, fortune, peace—but also endured, without the power of using the prime of his great artist-talent, a ten-years' exile in a foreign land; his wife every way worthy of him; such a woman as I am not. Mazzini had suffered millions more than I could; he had borne his fearful responsibility; he had let his dearest friends perish; he had passed all these nights without sleep; in two short months he had grown old; all the vital juices seemed exhausted; his eyes were all bloodshot; his skin orange; flesh he had none; his hair was mixed with white; his hand was painful to the touch; but he had never flinched, never quailed; had protested to the last hour against surrender; sweet and calm, but full of more fiery purpose than ever; in him I revered the hero, and owned myself not of that mould. You say truly, I shall come home humbler. God grant it may be entirely humble! In future, while more than ever deeply penetrated with principles, and the need of the martyr spirit to sustain them, I will ever own that there are few worthy, and that I am one of the least.—*Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli.*

GLEANINGS.

The new Administration has been jocosely described as "Benjamin's mess—the greatest of them all."

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," said an advising mother to her child. "Well, then, mamma, let us eat the cranberry pie that's in the safe," was the precious child's reply.

A musical composer having been asked if he had done any thing lately, replied, "that his last work was a composition—with his creditors."

It is the intention of the city authorities to increase the number of street orderlies, so that all the parishes throughout the City will be cleansed by this system of sanitary improvement. The expense is not expected to exceed £7,000 annually.

M. Nadaud, ex-representative in the National Assembly of France, is now working as a common mason in London.

A Windsor schoolboy, aged eleven years, not having his task off, was required to make himself perfect by a given time. In his anger he sharpened a pen-knife, and cut an inch off his tongue!

A New York editor has heard of a man who got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Boston brother says he is not surprised, having got himself into trouble by marrying one!

"I say," said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, "I've got an idea in my head." "Well," replied the other, "if you don't cherish it with great care, it will die for want of companions."

A candidate for medical honours, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity to answer the questions, was asked by one of the professors, "How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied, "I would send him here to be examined."

One of the drollest instances of Yankee borrowing we have ever heard of is told by Mrs. Moody, in her new work, entitled, "Roughing it in the Bush, or Life in Canada." A maid-servant asked her mistress to go out on a particular afternoon, as she was going to have a party of her friends, and wanted the loan of the drawing-room.

Professor Anderson gave, at New York, a fine silver tea set of five pieces, valued at 400 dollars, as a prize for the best conundrum. A young lady, the author of the following, carried away the prize:—"Why is the writer of this conundrum like a domestic servant out of employment?—Because she wants to get a service; and is willing to carry off the tea things."

Our readers are aware that the author of "Alton Locke," has written a book under the title of "Yeast." The *Rochester American* says that one of the book-sellers in that place hung out a flaring placard, announcing this work for sale, and in one day had two applications for it from ancient females, domestically inclined, and bearing tin pails. One asked for a pint, and the other for a "penny-worth!"

The following appeared as an advertisement in the *Times* of Monday, and in giving our readers the benefit of it, we hope the Stamp Office will not consider us liable for the duty:—S. lmpil F. npi C. qgal. F. npi, pink C. hgo, F. oing to E. nhkp S. mng to F. lgn bilp, mo, olmh, mloq C. lnhp, F. npi C. qgal S. ognq B. klmh F. pil qolg npi. C. qgal, S. mng F. qgl K. l. . . . F. qmkl B. qnp. F. qgl, B. l. . . . r C. lpi, F. oiph S. ognq C. omkg y pil, B. hkg. F. inqg in F. hno C. lko S. kqip, F. oih E. nqlk F. nho. hno C. nolk. knhp F. oing to mlig mkhg qnl F. lpiq iong S. lmpil.—J. de W.

Poor Margaret Fuller, on the eve of that visit to the Continent which was to prove so eventful and disastrous, left in the hands of a friend in London a sealed packet, containing, it is understood, the journals which she kept during her stay in England. Margaret Fuller—as they who saw her here all know—contemplated at that time a return to England at no very distant date;—and the deposit of these papers was accompanied by an injunction that the packet should then be restored with unbroken seal into her own hands. No provision was of course made for death:—and here we believe the lady in possession feels herself in a difficulty, out of which she does not clearly see her way.

Sir R—, of Bath, was engaging a butler. 75 guineas per annum was the salary required. "Why," was the gentleman's remark, "that is the pay of a curate." The butler (says the *Church and State Gazette*) calmly replied, "It is so, Sir R—, and I am sorry for the gentlemen; but I really cannot do myself an injustice on their account."

At the South-Western meeting, a shareholder asked permission from the chairman (Mr. Smith) to retain his hat, "as it would keep his head warm;" whereupon one of the "top-sawyers" good-humouredly observed, that it would be better for gentlemen to keep their heads cool.—*Herapath.*

Mr. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., warehousemen, of Fore-street, London, is in treaty for the splendid estate of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, the property of the Earl of Yarborough. Its value is estimated at £150,000.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAN.—Near St. Sevier, there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

The electric telegraph on the Great Western Railway is now completed to Bath, and will reach Bristol in about a week. It will then be immediately proceeded with from Bristol to Exeter, where it will be brought into connexion with that on the South Devon line, and thus Plymouth will be at last united to Paddington.

GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER SQUARE.—Among the latest visitors to this instructive establishment we notice Sir J. Pakington, in a laudable pursuit of information suitable to his new responsibilities. The keeper in attendance pointed out the whereabouts of her Majesty's colonies to the worthy baronet.—*Globe.*

The *Politician*, a new daily paper, which made its appearance yesterday, coolly proposes "to reprint the leading articles of the daily London press," with ordinary news, "at the same charge as any one of the morning papers can be purchased at."

CAB REFORM is beginning to look up. We see advertised "The First and Second Class Cab Company," and "The London and Westminster Cab Company." The fares in the former case will be 8d. per mile for first-class cabs, and 6d. for second-class, driven by men in livery, and provided with a Patent Indicator. In the latter instance, the fares of the company will be 6d. per mile, and 3d. additional for each quarter of an hour for waiting. "Men of good character only will be engaged as drivers, who will be furnished with liveries, paid fixed and liberal wages, and required to find proper security for their honesty and good conduct." There is, besides, "The Junction Omnibus Company," which proposes to enable passengers to pass, by means of their line of omnibuses, to any part of London for one uniform fare of 6d. This company has commenced running six omnibuses between Kensington-gate and Camden-town, by way of experiment.

AN UNANSWERABLE DEFENCE.—Fontenelle, at the age of 97, after saying many amiable and gallant things to a beautiful young lady, passed before her to place himself at table. "See," said the young lady, "how I ought to value your gallantries; you pass without looking at me." "Madam," replied the old man, "if I had looked at you I could not have passed."

Dr Barry's *Revalenta Arabica* Food is a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicines, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other means of cure) for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all circumstances; debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. The only remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures, from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archbishop Alexander Stuart (of Rome), Major-General Thomas King, Dr. Ure, Sherland, and Harvey, and other persons of the highest respectability. A copious extract of 50,000 cures sent gratis by Dr Barry and Co., 157, New Bond-street, London. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Dr Barry's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Dr Barry's address, 157, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by spurious imitations of Food, Beans, Barley, Indian corn, and Oatmeal, under closely similar names, which have nothing to recommend them but the recklessness and audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for the healthy, would do great injury to the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.—See advertisement in our (to-day's) columns.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—THE LATE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
—Mr. Smith, the plaintiff in this case, laid his damages at £2,000. He settled it with the London and North Western Railway Company for £700. For the benefit of the public as well as himself, Mr. W. H. Halse, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, thinks it right to state, that all the usual remedies had been tried in Mr. Smith's case without the slightest benefit. His whole nervous system was in a dreadfully shattered state, and his right arm was so completely paralyzed that it was quite powerless; not a single finger could he move. His medical adviser, as a last resource, recommended him to apply to Mr. Halse to be galvanised. In three weeks the paralyzed arm was cured, and the patient restored to health. Think of this, ye revilers of galvanism. Any one may receive Mr. Halse's pamphlet on medical galvanism, gratis and post free, by remitting him two postage stamps to pay the postage of it.

BIRTHS.

February 24, Mrs. JOHN BLAND, of 57, Penton-street, Pentonville, of a son.

February 26, at Lynton, the wife of R. SHARP, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

February 28, at Islington, the wife of Mr. ROWLAND GOWARD, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

February 10, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM TOLPNEY to Miss JANE DOWDING.

February 18, at the General Baptist Chapel, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, by the Rev. R. Nightingale, Mr. SAMUEL MILL, miller, to Miss M. SUTTON.

February 22, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, Mr. THOMAS WOOD to Miss ELIZABETH DOWLING, both of Salford.

February 24, at Trowbridge, by the Rev. J. D. Hastings, M.A., rector, HENRY GRIBBLE, Esq., of Bristol, to SARAH, second daughter of J. GOULDEN, Esq.

February 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Worsted, Norfolk, by the Rev. J. Webb, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE, miller, of Stalham, to Mrs. HARRIET BLAKLEY, of Worsted.

February 24, at St. Mary's, Nottingham, by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, Mr. RICHARD BARNETT, second son of Mr. W. Barnett, of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Mr. J. FLINTOFF, of Nottingham.

February 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Hammersmith, by their pastor, the Rev. J. Leechman, A.M., Mr. VINCENT SNOOK to Miss EMMA MURDY, both of Hammersmith.

February 28, at the Croft Chapel, Hastings, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. J. PAGE to Miss CORNELIA SHOSMITH.

February 28, at the Independent Chapel, Ellesmere, by the Rev. B. W. EVANS, Mr. WILLIAM BAKER, of Lee, to Miss MARY ANN SMITH, of the same place.

DEATHS.

February 15, after a few days' illness, at the Congregational School, Lewisham, aged 14, DAVID, only son of the Rev. D. PACE, Independent minister, of Denbigh.

February 23, after a short illness, in his 88th year, Mr. THOMAS SHARP, draper, Cheap-side, Leicestershire.

February 24, at Bruce-grove, Tottenham, in the 63rd year of her age, MARIANELLA, wife of L. HOWARD, of the above place, and of Ackworth-villa, in the county of York.

February 24, at Amersham, after but a few days' illness, aged 14, JOHN HOWE, youngest son of Mr. Alderman CHALLIS.

October 28, at No. 5, Portman-square, Major-General Sir JAMES COCKBURN, Bart.

February 28, aged 17, JOHN HALL, only son of Mr. W. CARTER, of Russell-place, London, late of Fleckney, Leicestershire.

February 27, in her 53rd year, JANE, wife of the Rev. T. MAY, of Wigston Magna, Leicestershire.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The most notable circumstance in connexion with commercial matters, this week, is the large accumulation of bullion in the Bank of England. We have, from time to time directed attention to this circumstance, but the influx is now altogether without a precedent. Gold flows in from all quarters, and so rapidly, as to necessitate the refusal by the Bank to purchase any except of a given fineness. This step will undoubtedly check the influx for a time, but not for very long. It is now, indeed, evident that the produce of the Californian and Australian mines is beginning to be felt. Gold is furnished in a larger quantity than our wants demand, and the natural result would be, in any other article of commerce, that it would be cheapened in price. Plentiful or scarce, however, £3 17s. 10d. per ounce gold must fetch. It is the currency medium, and itself the standard of value; so, whether worth it or not, it must be paid for at Parliamentary price. This fact affords a natural explanation of the increase of the precious metal in the coffers of the Bank, and we opine that unless a revolution in the money market occurs, or the article does get cheapened in price, by authority of act of Parliament, there it will remain. At present, and, indeed, so long as the currency laws continue in force, price and value bear no proportion to each other; the laws of commerce are violated to the injury of every member of the community. The Bank of France, we observe, has also a plethora of the precious metal, and the two national establishments together hold, at the present time, forty-two millions of bullion. The particulars are as follows:—

Bank of England.....	£18,948,030
Bank of France	22,545,636
	£41,493,666

The Stock Market has been quiet since our last, but on the whole a fair amount of business has been done. But for the state of the Ministry, a rise would, doubtless, have taken place, and in some quarters we notice, it is even assumed that Consols will reach par before many months are over.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
4 per Cent. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
5 per Cent. Cons.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
India Stock	219	219	219	219	219	219
Bank Stock	219	219	219	219	219	219
Exchequer Bills	64 pm.	64 pm.	64 pm.	64 pm.	64 pm.	64 pm.
India Bonds	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
Long Annuity	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½

A larger amount of business than usual has been done in Foreign Stocks, and a remarkable improvement in the market has, consequently, ensued. Mexican, Buenos Ayres, and Spanish and Granada Bonds have each risen. Speculators seem to be confining their operations to this market. Prices as follows:—

Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 91; Danish Five per Cent., 101½; French Five per Cent. Rentes, 103f. 25c.; Ditto, Three per Cent., 63f. 5c. (Exchange, 25f. 35c.); Granada, 22; Brazilian Bonds, 97½; and Ditto, Small, 33 4½; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 32½; Peruvian Bonds, Five per Cent., 104½; Ditto, Deferred, 54½ ½ 5½; Portuguese Four per Cent., 33; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 102½ ½; Sardinian Five per Cent., 89, Acct. 89½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. 24; Venezuela, 39, 40; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 59½ ½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 92; Ecuador Bonds, 5 5½ ½; Austrian Five per Cent., 77.

Railway Shares are also advancing, an average rise of 2 to 3 per cent. having taken place since our last. The meetings for the week have been both numerous and important. At the Midland, a dividend of £1 7s. 6d. on consolidated stock was declared; at the Bristol and Exeter, 4½ per cent. per annum; South Devon, 1 per cent. (save the mark!); Great Northern, 2½ per cent.; York and Berwick, 3 per cent.; Wharfedale, 4 per cent.; Maryport and Carlisle, 4 per cent.; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent.; Royston and Hitchin, 6 per cent.; East and West India Dock Junction, 2 per cent., &c. &c. These dividends should be regarded as generally very favourable to the several lines. At most of the meetings, we have noticed an influence, favourable or unfavourable, has been ascribed to the Exhibition—in most instances favourable—so that the dividend may be considered as exceptional. We think the public generally expected a larger dividend on the Great Northern, but the meeting was a very satisfactory one, and the Chairman (Mr. Denison, M.P.) explained that it would have been 3 per cent. but for the unusually large amount of working expenses. At the West India Dock meeting, it was stated, that traffic arrangements with the Great Northern were being negotiated, which, if concluded, would considerably augment the revenue of the line.

The traffic returns are again of a very favourable character, showing an increase of 4½ per cent. nett over last year's receipts.

The following are the prices of to-day:—

Aberdeen, 12 12½; Boston and Eastern Junction, 5½; Caledonian, 16½ 17; Chester and Holyhead, 21; Eastern Counties, 7½ 8; Great Northern, 18½ 18½; Great Western, 86½ 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 69½ 70; London and Blackwall, 7 7½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 93 94; London and North Western, 116½ 117½; London and South Western, 85 85½; Midland, 57½ 58½; North British, 6½ 7; North Stafford, 8½ 8½; South Eastern, 20½ 21; South Wales, 30½ 31; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½ 17½; York and North Midland, 21 21½; Boulogne and Amiens, 11½ 11½; Namur and Liège, 6½; Northern of France, 18½ 18½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5½ 5½ ½; Paris and Rouen, 26; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices now ruling. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed, it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the income-tax. It will be seen that in every case the rate of interest last declared is taken as the basis of the calculation:—

	price	yield per cent.	£	s.	d.
Three per Cent. Consols.....	97½	3 1 84			
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	98	3 1 84			
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. 99½		3 5 7			
Bank Stock (div. 7½ per cent. per annum).....	219	3 8 58			
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum).....	260	4 0 9½			
East Indian Shares, £18 paid (guaranteed div. 3 per cent. per ann.)	21	4 5 84			
Great Western* £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	86	5 16 3½			
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	70	4 5 84			
London and South Western Stock (div. at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum).....	85	6 3 6½			
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum).....	117	5 2 6			
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum).....	58	4 14 9½			
South Eastern* Stock (dividend on the whole year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	208	5 1 2½			
York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Stock (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum).....	174	4 8 2½			

It will be noticed that the rates yielded by many of the railway stocks, as calculated upon the basis of the improved rates of dividend now due, show a very fair return for investment, when the present position of the money market is taken into consideration.

We notice a decline in the Colonial Markets. The Sugar market has been dull, and the large quantities of some sorts put forward helped to

depress prices. Coffee has been in slightly improved demand, but is now dull. There has been rather a liberal supply brought forward, but rates are not lower. Native Ceylon has been sold at 39s. to 40s., according to quality, but 39s. must now be regarded as the price. In other qualities, little has been done. The Tea market continues to be very much over-supplied, and in several instances lower rates have been accepted. The black leaf kinds are those in which the reduction is most apparent, but considerable sales have also been made in common congou at 8d. per lb., which is rather below the price previously current. In green teas of the medium kinds there is not quite so much offering, and full prices could now be obtained compared with those of last week.

Gold mining shares are very flat, but a brisk business has been done in the English Market.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	97½	Brasil.....	97½
Do. Account.....	97½	Ecuador.....	5½
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	98	Dutch 4 per cent.....	99
3½ New.....	99½	French 3 per cent.....	91½
Long Annuities.....	7½	Granada.....	21
Bank Stock.....	219	Mexican 5 per cent. new	29½
India Stock.....	260	Portuguese.....	33
Exchequer Bills—		Russian.....	102½
June.....	64 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.....	84½
India Bonds.....	74 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	41½
		Ditto Passive.....	5½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Feb. 27.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32 for the week ending on Saturday, the 21st day of February, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued.....	£	Government Debt.....	£
32,416,745		11,015,100	
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	18,383,370
		Silver Bullion	33,376
	£32,416,745		£32,416,745

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity).....	£
14,553,000		13,550,532	
Reserve.....	3,280,879	Other Securities ..	10,979,880
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings, Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,392,181	Notes	12,229,325
Other Deposits	11,916,013	Gold and Silver Coin	581,285
Seven-day and other Bills	1,148,968		
	£37,291,022		£37,291,022

Dated the 26th day of February, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

BAYNES, WILLIAM, Leeds, flax spinner, March 12, April 23: solicitors, Messrs. Holden and Son, Hull; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Leeds.
DENIS, JULIEN THOMAS, Lime-street, City, and Spur-street, Leicestershire, London, wine merchant, March 9, April 8: solicitors, Messrs. Goddard and Eyre, Wood-street, Cheap-side, London.
GILLOTT, GEORGE, Castleford, Yorkshire, grocer, March 15, April 2: solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
HART, GEORGE and THOMAS, Union-st., Southwark, trimming manufacturers, March 6, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street, Cheap-side, London; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.
HILLS, ARTHUR, Woodside, near Croydon, Surrey, and Isle of Dogs, Poplar, oil of vitriol manufacturer, March 8, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Freeman and Bothamley, Coleman-street, Cheap-side, London.
HOLMES, JAMES OGIL, and MARSHALL, YOUNG LOWSON, Sunderland, Durham, timber merchants, March 12, April 6: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; and Messrs. Young and Co., Sunderland.
NORRIS, JAMES, Watford, Hertfordshire, grocer, March 6, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry, London.
RENNON, GEORGE, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, apothecary, March 8, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Tilsen and Co., Coleman-street, London; and Messrs. Hoddings and Co., Salisbury.
SEYMOUR, JOHN, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, builder, March 10, April 16: solicitors, Messrs. Vennings and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, City; and Mr. Chitty, Shaftesbury.
THREAGOLD, JOHN RALPH, Southampton, tea dealer, March 5, and April 8: solicitor, Mr. Clark, Bishopsgate-churchyard, London.
WILKINS, JOHN, Brighton, Sussex, builder, March 6, April 10: solicitors, Mr. Bowton, and Mr. Kennett, Brighton.
WILSON, SARAH, Nottingham, hotel keeper, March 5, April 2: solicitor, Mr. Pearson, Nottingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BECK, JOSEPH, jun., Dumfries, coach builder, March 4 and April 1.
CAMERON, JOHN, Edinburgh, wholesale stationer, March 8 and 26.
JESSIMAN, JOHN, Aberdeen, cattle dealer, March 3 and 24.
JOHNSTONE, JOHN STUART, Greenock, commission agent, March 3 and 24.
TENNANT, THOMAS, Dalkeith, engineer, March 3 and 24.
THOMSON, ANDREW, Tiffincoll, builder, March 5 and 26.
WALKER, JAMES, Helensburgh, Dumbartonshire, fisher, March 5 and 29.
WATSON, JAMES, Dundee, corn merchant, March 3 and 24.

DIVIDENDS.

Jane Bolton, Pall-mall, tailor, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at Mr. Cannon's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—John and William Chisholm, Dorking, Surrey, and Ludgate-hill, City, wholesale perfumers, second div. of 6d.; at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street, March 11, and two subsequent Thursdays—Thomas Dixon, Bradford, Yorkshire, iron merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—John Fleetwood, Liverpool, grocer, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—Joseph Littlewood, Thorneburn Rectory, Northumberland, clerk, fourth div. of 1s. 1d.; at Mr. Wakley's, New-castle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Charles Moody, Goswell-road, Clerkenwell, pork butcher, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at Mr. Cannon's, Aldermanbury, any Monday—Thomas Ramsden, Chester, timber merchant, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool, any Wednesday—Henry Durham Stevenson, Bishopwearmouth,

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to persevere the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, or I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find a durable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial—for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so."

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.
"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

THE CELEBRATED MANCHESTER MEDICINE.

Under the Patronage of the Queen.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.—It has been observed, that "He who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a real benefactor to his country." Can any eulogy, therefore, be too high for that man who is enabled every year of his life to rescue thousands of his fellow-creatures from an early grave?

"Use ATKINSON and BARBER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE!" might be chalked on every wall in Town and Country; but as this medicine has not attained celebrity of near sixty years' standing from puffing of any description, so neither does it seek its future fame on any other basis than the simple fact, that upwards of 100,000 bottles of it are annually sold in Great Britain, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in Convulsions, Flatulency, Affections of the Bowels, Difficult Teething, the Thrush, Rickets, Measles, Hooping Cough, Cow-pox, or Vaccine Inoculation, and may be given with safety immediately after birth. It is no misnomer cordial! no stupefactive deadly narcotic! but a veritable Preservative of Infants. Mothers would do well in always having it in the Nursery, as it is an immediate Remedy, and the Infants rather like it than otherwise. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its powers to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. It is equally efficacious for children or adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind or obstructions in the digestive organs.

Prepared and sold by ROBERT BARKER, Ollerenshaw Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith, late 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester, (Chemist to Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria,) in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. The 4s. 6d. bottle contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and-a-half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Also in quart containers, of those at 1s. 1d., price only 11s.

Solely by all the Patent Medicine Houses and Wholesale Dealers in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all the Druggists and Dispensers throughout the United Kingdom. Beware the names of ATKINSON and BARBER on the Patent Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE ORIGINAL, UNITED STATES SARSAPARILLA.—In submitting this SARSAPARILLA to the consideration of the People of England, we have been influenced by the same motives which dictated its promulgation in America.

This Compound SARSAPARILLA of Old Dr. Townsend has nothing in common with preparations bearing the name in England or America. Prepared by one of the ablest American Chemists, having gained the approbation of a great and respectable body of American Physicians and Druggists, universally approved and adopted by the American people, and forming a compound of all the rarest medicinal roots, seeds, plants, and flowers that grow on American soil, it may truly be called the *Great and Good American Remedy*. Living, as it were, amid sickness and disease in all its forms, and studying its multitudinous phases and manifestations in Hospitals, Asylums, and at the bedside of the sick, for more than forty years, Dr. Townsend was qualified above all other men to prepare a medicine which should perform a greater amount of good than any other now living.

When received into the stomach it is digested like the food, and enters into the circulation precisely as the nutriment food of our aliment does.

ITS FIRST REMEDIAL ACTION IS UPON THE BLOOD.

and through that upon every other part where it is needed. It is in this way that this medicine supplies the blood with constituents which it needs, and removes that which it does not need. In this way it purifies the blood of excess of bile, acids, and alkalies, of pus, of all foreign and morbid matter, and brings it into a healthy condition. In this way it quickens or moderates the circulation, producing coolness, warmth, or perspiration. In this way it is that this medicine is conveyed to the liver, where it allays inflammation, or relieves congestions, removes obstructions, cleanses and heals abscesses, dissolves gummy or thickened bile, and excites healthy secretions in this organ. In this way also is this medicine conducted to the lungs, where it assuages inflammation, allays irritation, relieves cough, promotes expectoration, dissolves tubercles, and heals ulcerations. In like manner it acts on the stomach to neutralize acidity, removes flatulence, debility, heartburn, nausea, restores tone, appetite, &c. In the same way this good medicine acts upon the kidneys, on the bowels, on the uterus, the ovaria, and all internal organs, and not less effectually on the glandular and lymphatic system, on the joints, bones, and the skin.

It is by cleansing, enriching, and purifying the blood, that old Dr. Townsend's SARSAPARILLA effects so many and wonderful cures. Physiological science has demonstrated the truth of what is asserted in *Holy Writ*, that "the blood is the life." Upon this fluid all the tissues of the body depend for their maintenance and repletion. It carries to and maintains vitality in every part by its circulation and omnipresence. It replenishes the wastes of the system, elaborates the food, decomposes the air, and imbues vitality from it; regulates the corporeal temperature, and gives to every solid and fluid its appropriate substance or secretion—earthy and mineral substance, gelatine, mucus, and membrane to the bones—fibrine to the muscles, tendons and ligaments—nervous matter to the brain and nerves—cells to the lungs—lining to all the cavities; parenchymatous and investing substances to the viscera; coats, coverings, &c., to all the vessels; hair to the head—nails to the fingers and toes; urine to the kidneys; bile to the liver—gastric juice to the stomach—involuntary fluid to the joints—tears to the eyes; saliva to the mouth; moisture to the skin, and every necessary fluid to lubricate the entire frame-work of the system, to preserve it from friction and inflammation.

Now, if by any means this important fluid becomes corrupt or diseased, and the secreting organs fail to relieve it of the morbid matter, the whole system feels the shock, and must, sooner or later, sink under it, unless relieved by the proper remedy. When this virulent matter is thrown to the skin, it shows its disorganizing and violent influence in a multitude of cutaneous diseases, as *salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, white swellings, scarlet fever, measles, small pox, chicken or knee pox, superficial ulcers, boils, carbuncles, pruritus or itch, eruptions, blotches, excoriations*, and itching, burning sores over the face, forehead, and breast. When thrown upon the cords and joints, *rheumatism* in all its forms is induced, when upon the kidneys, it produces *pain, heat, colic, diabetes, or strangury*, excess or deficiency of urine, with inflammation and other sad disorders of the bladder.

When carried by the circulation to the bones, the morbid matter destroys the animal and earthy substances of these tissues, producing necrosis, i.e., decay or ulceration of the bones. When conveyed to the Liver, all forms of *hepatic or bilious diseases* are the unavoidable product. When to the Lungs, it produces *pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, tubercles, cough, expectoration*, and final consumption. When to the stomach, the effects are *inflammation, indigestion, sick headache, vomiting, loss of tone and appetite*, and a fainting, sinking sensation, bringing troubles and disorders of the whole system. When it seizes upon the Brain, spinal marrow, or nervous system, it brings on *its dolorous*, or neuralgia, chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, *hysteria, palsy, epilepsy, insanity, idiocy*, and many other distressing ailments both of body and mind. When to the Eyes, *ophthalmia*; to the Ears, *otitis*; to the Throat, *bronchitis, croup, &c.* Thus, all the maladies known to the human system are induced by a corrupt state of the blood.

If there is arrest of action in any of the viscera, immediately they begin to decay; if any fluid ceases to circulate, or to be changed for fresh, it becomes a mass of corruption, and a malignant enemy to the living fluids and solids. If the blood stagnates, it spoils; if the bile does not pass off and give place to fresh, it rots; if the urine is retained, it ruins body and blood. The whole system, every secretion, every function, every fluid, depends for their health upon action, circulation, change, giving and receiving, and the moment these cease, disease, decay, and death begin.

In thus tracing the causes and manifestations of disease, we see how wonderful and mysterious are the ways of Providence in adapting the relations of cause and effect, of action and reaction, of life and death.

All nature abounds with the truth that every active substance has its opposite or corrective. All poisons have their antidotes, and all diseases have their remedies, did we but know them.

Upon this principle was Dr. Townsend guided in the discovery of his medicine.

Prepared expressly by the old Doctor to act upon the blood, it is calculated to cure a great variety of diseases. Nothing could be better for all diseases of children, as *measles, croup, hooping-cough, small, chicken, or knee-pox; mumps, quincy, worms, scarlet fever, colds, costiveness, and fevers of all kinds*,—and being pleasant to the taste, there can be no difficulty in getting them to take it. It is the very

BEST SPRING MEDICINE

To cleanse the blood, liver, stomach, kidneys, and &c.

In FEMALE and NERVOUS DISEASES, this great remedy does marvels. Gives strength to weak organs, weak nerves, weak stomach, and debilitated muscles and joints, and enriches the blood, and all the fluids of the body.

In coughs, colds, bronchitis, weak or tight chests, palpitation of the heart, and lung consumptions, the Old Doctor's SARSAPARILLA is without a rival. It has done, and will do, what no other remedy can.

POMEROY, ANDREWS, & Co., SOLE PROPRIETORS, GRAND IMPERIAL WAREHOUSE, 373, STRAND, LONDON (adjoining Exeter-hall).

CAUTION.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend is now over 70 years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the "GENUINE ORIGINAL TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."

To guard against deception in the purchase of this article, the Portrait, Family Coat of Arms (the emblem of the Lion and the Eagle), and the Signature of the Proprietors, will be found on every Label; without these none is genuine.

PRICE.—FIFTEEN, 4s. QUARTER, 7s. 6d.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER

DRUG.—Dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, nervous, bilious, liver complaints, paralysis, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy and at sea, spasms, cramps, and general debility, effectually removed without pills or other medicine by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.

Analysis by the celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.:—

"London, 24, Bloomsbury-square, June 8, 1849.

I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly whole, some, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist."

This light delicious farinaceous breakfast food, without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as at sixpence per day it saves other much more costly remedies, speedily and permanently removes dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, asthma, eruptions on the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scorbutic consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfits for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and insanity. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as, unlike arrowroot and other artificial substances, it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond street, London.

A FEW OF THE 50,000 TESTIMONIALS.

Cure No. 75.

From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies. I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES, Dromana, Cappoquin, County of Waterford.

Cure No. 180.

Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food in a very short time. Pool Anthony, Tiverton. W. R. REEVES.

Cure No. 4208.

Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. JOHN W. FLAVELL, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.

Cure No. 3906.

Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health-restoring Food. Athol-street, Perth. JAMES PORTER.

Cure No. 81.

Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food. Haddington, East Lothian. ANDREW FRASER.

Cure No. 49,832.

Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. WORTHAM LING, near Diss, Norfolk. MARIA JOLLY.

Cure No. 3130.

Two years' diarrhoea, with all its attendant symptoms, has been removed by Du Barry's Health-restoring Food. SAMUEL LAXTON, Market-street, Leicester.

Cure No. 79.

Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. THOS. WOODHOUSE.

Cure No. 77.

Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, yours respectfully, THOMAS KING, Major General.

Cure No. 47,831.

Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham Cross, Herts, a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestions and gatherings.

Cure No. 48,314.

Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gatesacre, near Liverpool, a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability.

Cure No. 710.

I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. (Rev.) CHARLES KERR.

Cure No. 928.

Respected Friend,—I think no one who has received or seen so much good and comfort result from it, as in my mother's case, would be without it in sickness. Thou art at liberty to use this letter as thou thinkest best, and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries. I am, thy friend, EDWARD CORBETT, Sanitary Engineer.

Grammar School, Stevenage, 16th December, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have inclosed a P.O. order for another 10 lb. canister of your excellent Food, and I think it but common justice to you to state that I have used it for the last four months, during which time our infant has never had disordered bowels, from which it had suffered much during the previous six months, whilst being nursed, though every care was taken to prevent it. Had I known of your valuable Food sooner it would have saved my infant much pain, and me, also, the heavy expense of a wet nurse.

I am, &c., ROBERT AMBLER.

Grantham, February 3, 1851.

I am happy to say I have found your incomparable Food an infallible preventive of the gout. I can now eat most things with impunity, and take my pint of port wine, if necessary, the same as other people. I do not like my name published, but do not object to your referring fellow-sufferers to me. H. W.

Trevaglar, Gulval, near Penzance, February 20, 1851.

Eighteen years' nervous debility, violent palpitation of the heart, throbbing of the temples, violent pains in the left side and back, shortness of breath, cough, numbness of the extremities, cramps, spasms, flatulency, retching, and such general weakness, that I was consequently fearful of falling when on my legs; all these symptoms have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food. MARY GELBERT.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD

Is the only Curative Food, and sold in canisters, with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of DU BARRY and Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1lb. at 9s. 9d.; 2lb. at 4s. 6d.; 5lb. at 11s.; 12lb. at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb. 3s.; 5 lb. 2s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free on receipt of post-office orders.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

AGENTS WILL PLEASE APPLY.

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous." The present proprietor of HALE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipe, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most Extraordinary Cure by means of HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS. The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rolins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part we strongly recommend HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 31st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rolins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screeching by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, these drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE BY MEANS OF "HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS."

"Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Jan. 3, 1845.

"Sir, I know not how to thank you for the wonderful effect your medicine has had on me. For twelve years and upwards have I suffered from wounds in my leg, and everything I tried had either a bad effect or no effect at all. At last a fellow-sufferer recommended me to try 'HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.' I did so, and strange as it may appear, I had scarcely got through the first bottle before my wounds began to heal. Altogether, I have taken six bottles and two boxes of pills, and my leg is now as sound as ever it was, and my general health is also materially improved. Pray make this public, for the benefit of fellow-sufferers,—I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

"CHARLES DICKENSON."

The following is extracted from the *Nottingham Review*, of Nov. 15, 1844:—

"IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF SCURVY, BAD LEGS, &c.—It is really astonishing that so many persons should be content to be afflicted with scurvy, wounds in the legs, &c., when it is a well-ascertained fact that 'HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS' make the disease vanish like snow before the sun. No one is better able to judge of the value of medicine, as to its effects on the bulk of the people, than the vendors of the article; and, as vendors of this medicine, we can recommend it to our friends, for there is scarcely a day passes but we hear some extraordinary account of it; indeed, we have known parties who have tried other advertised medicines without the least success, and yet, on resorting to this preparation (the now justly-celebrated HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS), the disease has yielded, as if by magic. We again say, 'Try HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.'"

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., by the following appointed Agents, and by all Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE LONDON AGENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Frost, 220, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. DE LA

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach), most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, constipation, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended.

Sold in pound packets, by the PATENTEE, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, London; also by Chemists and others.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR BAD TEA.

A LEADEN PACKAGE, containing FIVE POUNDS OF FINE, TRUE, RICH, RIPE, RARE SOUCHONG TEA (which will please everybody), sent, CARriage FREE, to any part of England on receipt of a Post-office Order for ONE SOVEREIGN, by

PHILLIPS & COMPANY,
TEA MERCHANTS,
No. 8, KING WILLIAM STREET,
CITY, LONDON.

And will prove indeed a Sovereign Remedy for Bad Tea.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES,

And a rapid Cure of

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS

CURE OF COUGH.

"Glasgow, No. 2, Trongate, Nov. 20, 1851.

"Sir,—Miss Jemima Livingstone, aged eighteen years, residing at the Carlton-hill, Edinburgh, was for a long time afflicted with a very severe cough and irritation of the air passages. Both external and internal medicines were used, but with little effect, until, as a last resource, Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers were tried, and we are happy to say with best results. We may mention, as a further recommendation, that the young lady's father is a medical man, and administered the wafers to her himself.

Yours, &c.,
J. E. & M. ALLEN."

ANOTHER CURE OF A THIRTY-NINE YEARS' ASTHMA.

"17, Church-lane, Hull.

"Sir,—I have suffered more than I can describe from the effects of an asthma, which has for years rendered my days irksome, and my nights sleepless. It was brought on by cold, while accompanying the retreat of Sir John Moore. I have had the ablest advice, but nothing has given me one-tenth part of the benefit which your Dr. Locock's Wafers have.

(Signed) WALTER EBBINGTON,

late Grenadier Guards.

Witness—Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, chemist, Market-place, Hull."

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

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